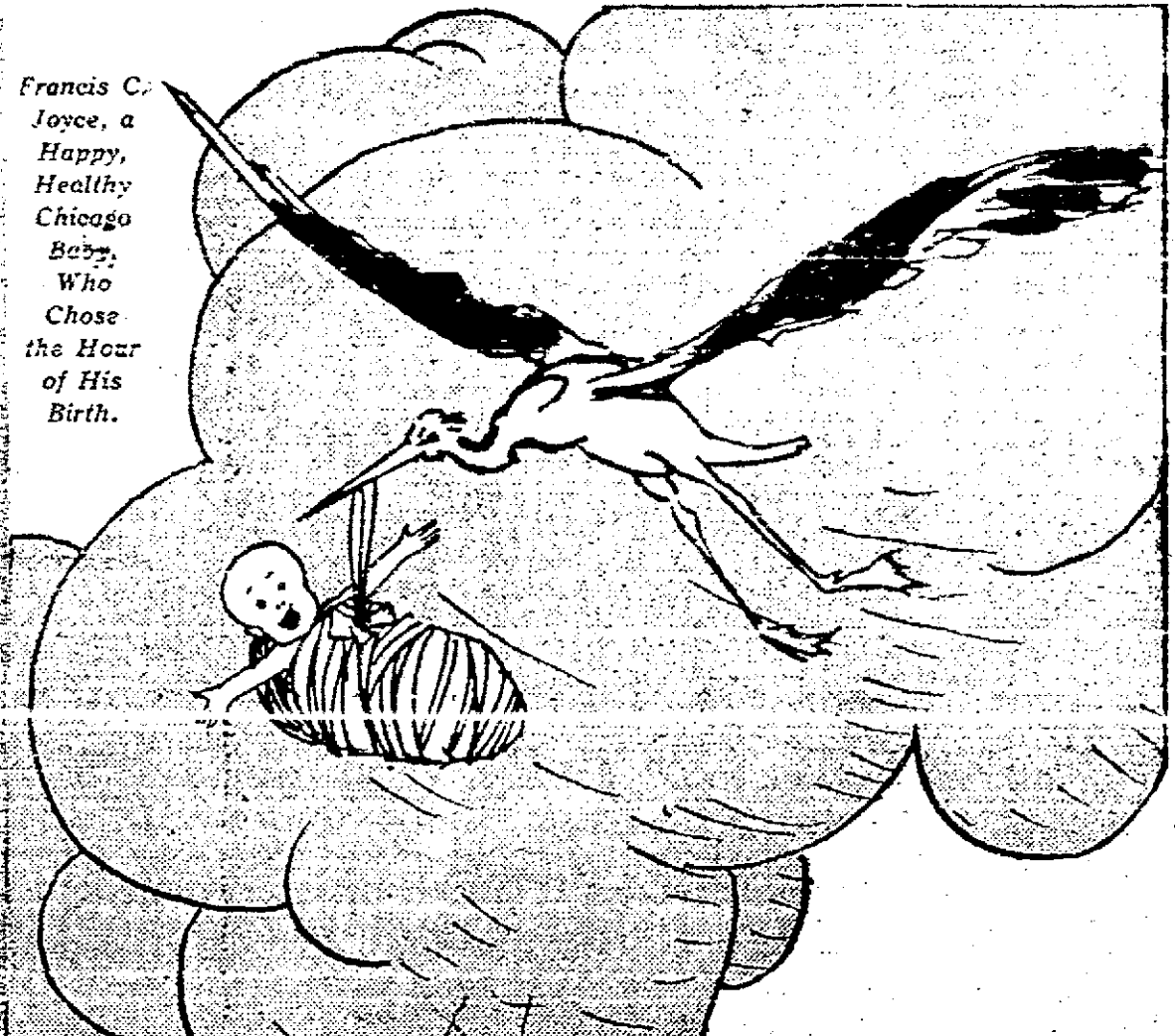


Francis C. Joyce, a Happy, Healthy Chicago Baby, Who Chose the Hour of His Birth.



1915 LULLABY.

ROCK-A-BYE baby on the stork's bill,
When you retired you set the alarm,
When the alarm clock calls you to rise,
To us you'll hasten, won't you, Bright Eyes?

SETTING the ALARM CLOCK in STORKLAND

AN "ALARM CLOCK" WHICH SHORTENS TWILIGHT SLEEP.

THE latest discovery in the art of being born is that you may choose your own birthday. In the Wesley Memorial Hospital of Chicago children have chosen their own birthdays for more than a year. A hundred children and more have taken advantage of the opportunity.

Any day within two weeks of the limit of time set by nature may be selected. The mother gets a card from the doctor telling her to be at the hospital on such and such a day within the two weeks' limit. She goes there at night.

In the morning the assistant of the head obstetrician, who is Dr. C. B. Reed, "starts the hands of the alarm clock." This he does with the aid of the Vorhees bag, an invention of Dr. Vorhees of Cornell University, who, like Dr. Reed, permits his patients' offspring to select their own birthdays.

At noon Dr. Reed comes, and within four hours at the most the baby arrives. The greatest advantage claimed for the process is that it is a saving of strength to both child and mother. Decreasing the hours of pain removes the strongest criticism against twilight sleep, which was that it prolonged suffering. Twilight sleep is always given to the mother of the child who chooses to select his own birthday.

By MARY O'CONNOR NEWELL.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Bumpus, and again, "Well, I never!" The yellow telegraph slip, the boy just brought fluttered gaily off her lap and down the hall, borne by vagrant breezes, while Mrs. Bumpus rocked violently back and forth in wicker chair on the porch of the Bumpus summer cottage at Staylate Lake.

"Well, I never!" What she meant was that she had never before heard of such a thing, of course, and probably you haven't, either. Heard of what? you say—that a comely, cheery, happy as the day is long woman of 49, going on 50, and mother of six, should have a grandson named John Bumpus Jr., after his grandfather, and on the 25th of July, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Wesley Hospital in Chicago.

That a fond grandmamma and grandpa should be immediately notified of the said image of his grandfathers in a telegram signed "Adele and Billy"? "I must begin at the beginning," said Mrs. Bumpus long-distancing her in-law Adele in the city on Friday morning, telling her that she and son Billy expected to spend the week end with her at Staylate Lake.

"Can't come, I'm so sorry," Mrs. Bumpus made out Adele as saying, "The baby is coming on the 25th and the doctor says it's best."

"What are you saying, Adele?" Mrs. Bumpus broke in. "The 31st, you mean—the earliest you know. Come right in, I have no anxiety." "I could, mother," Adele's voice came, "but you know the paper to read at the medical school next week, and I'm going to the fair, and I don't want to be late." "You would rather do that than be a mother?" Mrs. Bumpus asked, and disdained to hear from her mind. "No," she said, and blushed.

had telephone service. "Silly of Adele to get nervous about leaving home this far ahead. All brides are alike—poor dears. You can't tell them anything."

Well she knew how far the hopes of brides often are from the realizations of motherhood—how many an anxious day, week, even month must be thrown in as extra calculations before expected juniors put in appearance.

She laughed and went about her household duties. "Adele will know a thing or two about waiting before she gets through bringing a family into the world."

Of a sudden, and due solely to the arrival of the mischievous yellow slip which was that very moment flitting with a rose-bush, Mrs. Bumpus, mother of six, found herself, experience of fifty years and all, in the backwash of human advance. She sat there in the late afternoon sunshine, recalling a succession of conversations, as like as beads upon a string, to which she had attached no importance at the time.

Now they made a chain of mysterious significance. There was Jessie Davis. She got married a few weeks before Billy and Adele. Her baby came in June. Kate Alloway's baby was born in April. Mary Stover's Jackie was born in May.

These girls were Adele's chums, and every one of them had told Adele's mother-in-law not only approximately but precisely the date upon which their babies were to come. Now, as she thought back, she realized that every kiddie had arrived on schedule time.

"Well, I never!" declared Mrs. Bumpus. Purpose and not chance had ruled the event.

There is a new science that might be called "Choose your own birthday."

It is practiced in Chicago in a certain hospital and in one hospital in New York and nowhere else in the wide world, that folks know of.

Kiddies have to be reasonable in picking their own birthdays, as in all things, to be sure. Suppose old Mr. Stork figures on making a small box a valentine he can't go and decide to be a Christmas card.

By no means. If he will sit down in Storkville with



the almanac in his lap and run his finger along the dates within two weeks before the time old Mr. Stork says he just must clear out of Storkville he can go on a day of his own choosing. For this old world of wars, wage difficulties and welfare work he can pick any patron saint he wants within a two weeks' limit, to make him strong enough to stand the gaff of living.

For example, say he is due in February, at the 25th at the latest. He can come on the 22d, if he choose, a little George Washington. Or if his mind does not run to cherry trees and declarations of independence there is the 12th. He may take that and have the great emandator for his model. We aim only to please.

Of course the new science does not depend on what Mrs. Jones thinks about little Johnnie's prospective natal day. Not a bit of it. Little Johnnie comes when Mr. Stork reports his measures are just right to fit him to race this cold world and put on his first little flannel undershirt and ditty.

Old Mr. Stork always reports that little Johnnie is ready for shipment at least a week or two before the time set by the calendar of his fond mamma and papa. Then it is a mere matter of arranging the day and date when Mrs. Jones will find it convenient to call at Such and Such a hospital and meet Mr. Stork to receive a particularly precious bundle addressed to her. It isn't the everyday arrangement in all

families, as yet—this receiving a card like the dentist gives you for an appointment, telling you to be at such and such a hospital on Monday, say, or if Wednesday will suit you better we'll call it Wednesday, and meet your new little son or daughter.

Oh, no. There are only two such hospitals in the United States at this moment which Mr. Stork makes on schedule time. As we have told you, one is in New York and one in Chicago.

Dr. Charles B. Reed, the head of Wesley Hospital, is intimately in touch with the doctor in New York who makes the stork stand around, roll over and jump through a hoop, because he uses the apparatus invented by him.

This New York doctor is James D. Vorhees. He is associate professor of—now, this is a great big name, though I might call it storkology—they call it obstetrics, at Cornell University, whose medical school is in New York City, and he has a lot of stork except by appointment made by himself for over a year, and yet in that time he has received him 100 times.

Dr. Reed, who is one of Chicago's leading obstetricians, whose practice is among the wealthy, has experimented the stork to the extent of having him make all his calls of afternoons.

For a year or more he has never had a night case or received the congratulations of the stork, except by such arrangements as one might make with dentist or dress-

maker. In that time he has allowed a hundred or more babies to choose their own birthdays—within limits.

Asked to explain in his own way, Dr. Reed said: "Nature is careless about the conservation of the individual. All she cares about is the race. So long as plenty of babies keep coming she doesn't care if a mother here or there perishes or suffers more than is needful."

"In setting birthdays ourselves we help nature. Our process is not against nature, but with nature. It is not premature, forced delivery, but delivery on schedule time. Every day's delay in the coming of a child, that is ready to be born, increases the sufferings of the mother. The child gains all the time in size."

"Aided by measurements given by Ahlfeld, a well-known German obstetrician, we determine exactly or as nearly as is needful, the time of maturity of the unborn child. We find that a child is ripe for birth any time within a week or two weeks before delivery in the course of nature. Indeed, nature has been known to delay a week or two or three beyond the time delivery should have occurred."

"We start the hand of the clock, that is all. Nature does the rest."

Another physician of note calls Dr. Reed's procedure at the Wesley Hospital "prudent prolepsis—a policy of intelligent action instead of watchful waiting."

After it has been determined that the case is one for such procedure and the approximate time has been set, a time and an hour is set when conditions are in the highest degree favorable, and things having been made ready with the care usual in surgical operations, the mother's natural pains are induced. The long, tedious hours

of the first stage of parturition are shortened materially.

"This is the important part of the Wesley Hospital method," he explains. "The advantage is that the mother is spared exhaustion and the baby is protected from strain. Twilight sleep is added as soon as possible, and the sensation of pain abolished."

"What are the definite gains?" asks the medical profession in general, incredulous that helping nature actively in the matter of birthdays instead of passively is going to do good in the long run.

"Reduction of the total period of labor is the greatest gain. The baby is not endangered by prolonged labor," says Dr. Reed. "The fatigue of the mother is lessened, and therefore the danger of infection is diminished."

Moreover, the case is under control at every minute. The patient is actively guided and protected instead of being left helpless in her martyrdom."

Setting birthdays by schedule came about in trying to correct one of the worst evils of twilight sleep, which is part of the Wesley Hospital procedure. That evil was the prolongation of labor. In studying to do away with this disadvantage of longer labor in twilight sleep this plan to shorten the first stage of labor was perfected.

By using the Ahlfeld system of measurements to determine the readiness of the child for birth, and aided by an appliance called the "Vorhees bag" which has long been used by the profession to induce labor pains in any stage of gestation when needed, they reduced the sum total of hours spent in labor, first and second stages combined, to the time often spent in the older method in the first stage.



Little Jack and Gloria Harrington of Chicago, Typical of the Happy Crew Who Arrive on Old Doctor Stork's New, Special Schedule Train.

SCIENCE AND NEAR-SCIENCE UP-TO-DATE

Why WE Blush and Why Women BLUSH OFTENER Than Men

Springs From the Sensitive Soul and Cannot be Provoked by Any Physical Means Now Known to Scientists.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, K. C. B.

BLUSHING generally only the face, ears and neck redden, but it is nevertheless correct to say that the whole may be affected, and there may be, or some peculiar sensation, all over the body. The redness may begin on the forehead, but it usually begins on cheeks, from which it spreads to the ears and neck, in no regular or uniform manner. It rarely goes so low down as the chest or shoulder girdle, but there are well attested cases on record in which it has gone down much lower—over the abdomen, and even over the lower part of the legs.

In persons who belong to races that usually go almost naked the blush is to be more extended, and to go often to the arms, chest and waist. But it is not a well established fact that this distinct characteristic of people whose faces are nearly as much exposed as are faces and necks of more fully clothed people. In other words, it is not certain in such people, blushing has habitually this greater extent.

Against the view that the parts of the body more or less constantly exposed are those most liable to become red from blushing, is the fact that the cheeks, which are almost constantly exposed, never redden from such a cause. The blush cannot be excited by physical means, Burgess says "it must be a moral (mental) stimulus that will give a true blush," and that "its presence is the result of a painful struggle in the mental feelings." There is truth in this, a truth of importance. But the "painful struggle" is perhaps more correctly described as uneasiness and flurry. By no physical means can we cause a girl to blush, can we teach her how to feign a blush, there may be a feigned merriment and false laughter, but there is no unreal blush.

Much has been attained on the stage, it is not the blush. Seneca saw this and said that the Roman players were "unable to blush in acting shame." Even pallor will seem possible, but not coloring. The true blush is involuntary, and comes against the will. It comes and goes without invitation. It is the instant echo of a thought, and from this point of view is full of suggestiveness. The albinos of a white race blushes



Helen Keller, Blind, Deaf and Mute, Is a Living Proof of the Theory That a Blush Springs From the Soul and Not From a Sensation Caused by Sight, Hearing or Speaking. She Blushes as Frequently as Any Woman in Possession of All of Her Senses.

freely. Taylor also says that negro albinos blush freely. This makes it probable that the opinion that the black African blushes is correct, and that in his race the blush is expressed, not by redness of the cheeks but by a deepening of the black. Indeed, the red color of the blood spread

ling beneath the dark pigment might be expected, as Burgess points out, to give to the black a deeper tint. If this is true, there can be no hesitation in accepting it as a true and real blush.

Hybrids, mulattoes, or crosses between blacks and whites, are well-known to blush as freely and fully as pure whites. And there is no question as to the blush appearing in brown and yellow races. It is certainly not a phenomenon belonging exclusively to the white race. It belongs to all mankind, and to man only of all animals. It seems to follow that the mental state, which excites it, is experienced by man in every condition in which he has been found.

It is said that Sir Thomas Lawrence told Fanny Kemble that he nearly drove himself mad in attempting to paint a blush, which he calls "the most extraor-

dinary incident in a woman's face." The result of his efforts was merely a red complexion—at most a flush, with no chance of its being taken by any one for a blush.

Before the blush of shame can appear the blusher must possess some reason and understanding. This is needed to call up the state of mind, which in turn calls up the blush. Hence the deeply idiotic are said never to blush. For the same reason it is said that infants do not blush. But blushing begins at an early age. It seems beyond question that it may occur at the age of four. We cannot, however, explain in this way why the habit of blushing wears away in advancing years and may disappear altogether in old age, nor can we explain in this way why women blush more frequently than men.

What seems to happen is this: Reason and understanding after youth is over are strong enough to show that there is really no cause for feeling a sense of shame at the usually trivial things which bring up that feeling in the young, whether these things relate to faults or to embarrassing or unbecoming situations. All the things which raise the blush of shame so freely in the young are really trivial in their nature. They are never of grave or serious

importance. No blush accordingly attends them when grown up persons have come to see their triviality. They do not feel the shame that raises the blush. Hence in advanced life blushing is rare.

The greater blushing of women is probably explained by their continuing longer in the conditions of youth, and so falling for a longer time to realize the usual standard and trivial character of what ordinarily raises the blush.

It is beyond question that deaf-mutes blush in all respects as ordinary hearing persons do, and that is what we might expect, for though they do not hear what is said by onlookers or bystanders, they see them and they easily perceive anything in their minds which would provoke blushing in those who hear as well as see.

It is also beyond question that blushing appears among those born blind. I have made a careful inquiry on this subject, and find that young persons of both sexes, who are congenitally blind, are often great blushers. They do not see the onlookers, but they hear what is said. They are often apprehensive that more persons are present and looking at them than are really present, and this itself is apt to raise the mental state out of which the blush arises. They themselves, indeed, give this explanation, and say that they would not have blushed if they had known that only so-and-so were present.

Regarding Miss Helen Keller, the well-known American blind-mute, I have trustworthy information. Her governess wrote me that Miss Keller "blushes as other people do," that she blushes at the thought of having made a mistake in answering a question, or criticism, or when her feelings are hurt. The governess also said: "She does not believe, blush increasingly as she grows older; she is conscious of blushing sometimes rubs her face impatiently, blushing spread over her neck and shoulders; she said, when I asked her reference to your letter, that she blush tingling all over her."

In all broad aspects, the blushing of Miss Keller is exactly the same as that of well educated and refined girls. She never saw other girls blush; she did not know by hearing or sight with strangers or acquaintances. When she does, however, in point of fact, she knows much more of whether persons are present and who they are than can be easily explained: her blushing can have no relation to looks or words of disapproval connected either with her appearance or conduct; yet she blushes just as girls do who see and hear, from the same causes, over the same parts of the body, and with the same experience of tingling. It is a bodily manifestation of a mental state, and of that only, and it can neither be called up nor kept back by the will.

How You May Cure All Corns and Prevent Their Return

CORNS cannot only be got rid of but can be prevented from growing again. The best methods are described in the Lancet by Dr. Paul Bernard Roth, surgeon of the Kensington General Hospital, and orthopedic clinical assistant of the London Hospital and captain in the army medical corps. Following are his directions for getting rid of a corn:

"The foot is soaked in hot water (105 degrees Fahrenheit) for half an hour, the hard part of the corn is then gently rubbed away with a file and glacial acetic acid applied to the base of it. It is then covered with India rubber sheeting of the same quality as that used by dentists in making rubber dam, fixed in position by two elastic bands around the foot or toe, one distal and one proximal to the corn. This removed morning and evening and the acid applied for two or three days until the core of the corn begins to feel tender. Application of the acid is then stopped and the rubber covering used alone. By this time the corn with the immediately surrounding skin is white and dead looking. After another two days, if not before, the core of it can be completely removed by rubbing firmly with a gauze swab. The rubber is now left off altogether; lint spread with boracic ointment is applied to the site of the corn and reapplied twice daily for two or three days more. The surrounding parts then soon regain their normal appearance.

"For this treatment to be effective the patient should not use the foot while it is being applied. If the corn is indurated the

inflammation must be entirely relieved by fomentations and rest in bed before the treatment can be carried out."

To prevent its recurrence the causes producing it must be removed, the commonest of these being contracted toes and improperly shaped boots. The toes must be straightened. Sometimes a trifling cut of the tendons is necessary. Thereafter the toes must be gently stretched morning and evening with the patient's own fingers, and this must be kept up for several months.

"Having got the toes straight and having removed the corns, it is now essential that the patient be fitted with boots the shape of his feet. These must be made to measure on fresh lasts by a skilled boot-maker. It is useless to attempt to fit such a patient with ready-made boots or shoes. For often one foot is one-quarter to one-half inch longer than the other, and when one boot is a good fit the other is too big or too small. Also, only rarely is the boot broad enough in the tread to allow the foot to spread properly, and it is almost invariably the wrong shape—that is, instead of being straight on the inside with the end of the boot opposite to the big toe, the end is opposite the third toe, so that the former is pushed out."

Dr. Roth recommends digitated socks for overlapping toes, but says they will cause blisters unless they fit perfectly. It is better to get socks half a size too large and convert them into digitated socks by sewing, thus making pockets for only those toes that need them.

Nourishment Now to Be Extracted From Ground Wood

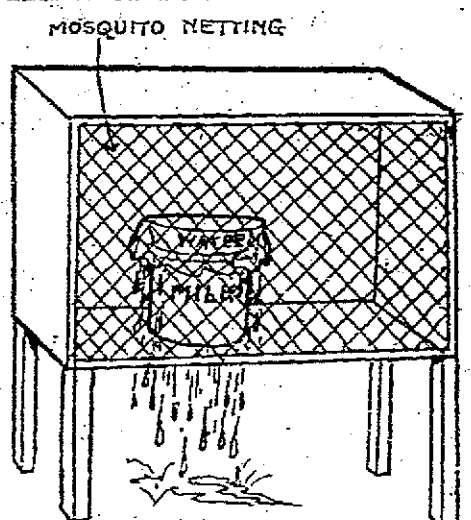
WOOD flour to be mixed with the fodder of domestic animals and even added to the diet of human beings was advocated by Professor G. Haberlandt in a recent address before the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. The Literary Digest quotes a synopsis of this address, from which it appears that "there is a large amount of nutritive substance in the wood of deciduous trees, a less quantity being found in that of conifers."

Especially in winter the sap wood of the elm, beech, maple, poplar, alder, ash, birch, spruce, linden and others contains sugar, starch and oil. Professor Haberlandt found 23 per cent of starch in the sap wood of a 13-year-old elm in March.

The dead heart wood is almost destitute of these nutritious substances, but the smaller branches and twigs are rich in them, while the bark contains too much tannin.

Ideas of Amateur Inventors

An Iceless Ice Box



FOR the housewife who is unable to obtain ice this box is a great convenience, for it will keep milk sweet and cool through the longest and hottest summer days.

Procure a stout box two feet wide by four feet long, or make one of plank. Screen the open front and back, making a door for the front. Then cover the top with oilcloth, letting it hang down far enough to cover the screened part in case of storm or rain. Roll the oilcloth up and fasten it to the top when not in use.

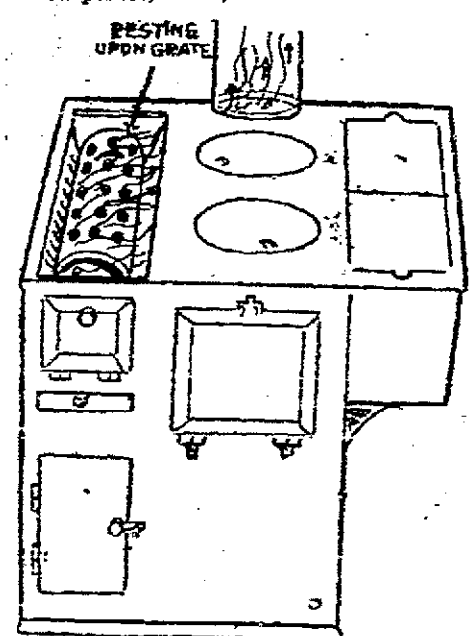
The box should then be put on legs at least two feet high. The north side of the house is the best place for it, standing it so that it is sheltered from the sun, and the air can blow through it.

Put the milk vessels in and place a pan of water on them in such a way that a cloth put over the pan will absorb the water and hang down over the vessels.

The evaporation cools the milk and a pan of water twice a day will be sufficient. E. B. A.

A New Fuel Saver

HERE is a rough sketch of an invention of mine which is giving great satisfaction in our home and will work in any coal range, so you can burn wood at a great economy of fuel. Also the range can be heated up more quickly for baking. It is simply a short piece of cast iron sewer pipe drilled full of half-inch holes and placed over the lower grates of the stove. This raises the firepot up nearer the stove lids, which heats up quicker and saves half of the fuel. The combustion is much more perfect. M. E. McMICKEY, Carpenter, Okla., Route F.



Nervous Indigestion a Myth—You Can't Have It if You Try

IN THE introduction to his new book on Diseases of the alimentary canal Dr. Mark H. Knapp of New York has some severe things to say to physicians who blame on the nerves every trouble they cannot understand.

"The vagus especially," he says—"the vagus being a great nerve that arises in the brain and supplies the mouth, heart and stomach—has been singled out to bear the brunt of responsibility for the miseries comprised under the term of neurosis of the digestive organs. By so doing the writers at once positively identify the culprit; it is the vagus, we are told. Notwithstanding the certainty, and the comparative ease of searching for the lesion, lesion has yet been found anywhere in course of the nerve. This, however, not deter those who wish to give the planation of nervousness. As a dyspepsia is called nervous, which is inferred from general excitable condition of the patient, we must assume the presence of both dyspepsia and excitability. Excitability ascribed to a peculiar influence upon the nervous system."

Dr. Knapp goes on to point out that the nervous system gets its nourishment from the blood; that blood is only the product of digestion; that bad digestion makes bad blood and bad blood inevitably makes the nervous system suffer.

Brain Workers Need Meat, Not Vegetable Nourishment

THE editor of the New York Medical Journal has been searching the biographies of brain workers to find one who has been exclusively a vegetarian. He has found several who tried a vegetarian diet and gave it up, but failed to find any who persisted in it.

He cites Benjamin Franklin, who "stuck for a year or more to his resolution to eat no animal food, and looked upon the taking of animal life for purposes of food as 'a kind of unprovoked murder.'" But when he saw small fish removed from the stomachs of larger ones he reasoned: "If you eat one another, I do not see why we may not eat you," so he dined upon cod very heartily.

Then there was Herbert Spencer, who, after six months of vegetarianism, found himself deteriorating and returned to a use of animal food.

And Tolstol, who at 57 adopted a vegetarian diet and adhered to it throughout the remaining twenty-five years of his life, completed his greatest works before he began this diet, "and his friends believed

he suffered generally from the regimen."

Even Thomas Jefferson, who genuine epicure in vegetables and rated great quantities of them for his diet, felt the need of flesh as at least "a ment." Just what he meant by this slogan we are left to guess, but evidence found his digestion improved and mental activity heightened. Apparently extracts have such an effect on digestion, and a surplussage of protein to quicken general metabolism.

You May Not Know

INVESTIGATION in Germany has shown that the partridge eats the seeds of noxious weeds and insects destructive to plant life, therefore deserves protection.

HORSEHAIR cushions have been found to provide enough elasticity to protect the vibrations of the body, and make possible the use of the passes by British aviators.

A FAMILY by WHOLESALE

How a Minister on Small Salary Supported Fourteen



TWO MORE SONS:
LEONARD AND HOLLIS.

14 Children.
3000 Books.

"I have plenty of books and children. The children you can see. The books are still in the wharf warehouse." This was Rev. J. H. Chapple's greeting to the writer. He is the same Rev. Chapple who left Timaru, South Island, New Zealand, in order to enjoy free speech in Oakland. No, the soldiers of the King did not put a gag over the preacher's mouth, but the police, in the name of the King, padlocked the doors of his church, chained the gates leading thereto, and dispersed the 500 people who had assembled to hear him talk on "New Zealand as a Republic." And by so doing they lessened the population of Timaru to the extent of sixteen, and diminished the books of the Isle to the number of 3000. This was not the only factor, however, which prompted the Chapple family to come to Oakland. As the minister slowly wended his way homeward from his locked church, from afar up the street came the tramp, tramp, tramp marching feet.

Louder and louder grew the sound till from around a corner swung a regiment of soldiers—the city's youth on their way to war. It was the day of conscription. As the clergyman looked upon those sons of other dads they tramped, tramped, tramped to the ships, to the trenches—inevitable death, he thought of his sons, thought of the young men of the kingdom who had traps mailed more than one of his marchers a neatly penned envelope—containing a love letter? No, white feather? Yes. It was the way of the maid to her scorn for the lad who was away in enlisting. He felt it his duty to his God to his fellow countrymen to be allowed the freedom of pulpit speech. He felt it his duty to his wife, to himself, to his four children, to mankind in general that one of his sons should be able to shoulder a gun and to kill. So it was that the matron migrating to Oakland was put in the little Chapples, and the smaller Chapples, and the Chapples, also the biggest including Mamma Chapple. Thus it was that Oakland had in population fifteen more. Lonesome indeed must Leonard Chapple, who is to join his parents here next month.

the personnel of the Chapple family follows: Dad, aged 42; Mamma, God bless her, aged 43; Dora, Leonard, 22; Hollis, 21; Bernice, 17; Jean, 16; Kingsley, 15; Florence, 12; Geoffrey, 11; Deorwyn, 9; Lyndahl, 8; Joyce, 6; Maurice, 5; and, August, 3.

compared to the \$1500 it cost the minister to bring his brood and books from Timaru. Arriving here, Papa Chapple and Mamma Chapple appointed one of the children as a lieutenant and left the family in her charge. You don't suppose they were going house-hunting with the entire family in tow, do you? Of course, the reader must not think that the minister had any deception in mind when he simply told landlords that he had a family, not giving the number. Finally, they located a pleasant place on ——— street, furnished. The deal was made through an agent. The owner, a woman, decided to call on the family who had rented her house. Just to be friendly, probably also to see what kind of lads and lassies were to use her furniture. "They're having a party to the kiddies of the neighborhood" thought the owner as she ascended the steps. Not knowing which were the children of the household she therefor addressed herself to no one in particular but in a tone loud enough for all to hear, asking, "Is your mama home?" "Yes, she is," exclaimed all in a chorus. Then the owner realized that her tenants had A FAMILY in the true sense of the word. Assurance on the part of the minister and his wife that their lads and lassies would be very careful of the furniture, etc. assured Mrs. Landlord. The mother is ever smiling, despite the trials and tribulations of her great motherhood. Not one gray hair is discernible and she looks younger than her years. "I would not be without one of them and I will be glad when my oldest boy joins us here in this beautiful place," said she as she looked

down with the smile of a Madonna upon little red headed Maurice, who was tussling about the floor with a teddy bear. "Oh, I love large families, love each and every one of my own," said the father. Just then Angesley toddled in, holding a tiny American flag. "Which do you like the best, son. The flag you are carrying or the British flag?" asked the writer. "I like dis one cause it's prettiest," was the lad's rejoinder.

NAPOLEON'S RULE.

Then his dad continued, talking on large families as follows: "When Napoleon said, 'The most valuable woman in France is the woman who presents the nation with the greatest number of sons,' he had in view the terrible fact that the sons might be useful to France as food for powder. They were food for powder and the best of the French stock—the most energetic, the most adventurous, the finest in physique were killed off in the Napoleonic wars until the race was lowered almost two inches in height. The most virile passed out childless and the less energetic and less virile remained. France suffers today through her inability to produce large families. Germany, on the other hand, during the past fifty years has increased from about thirty-five millions to over seventy millions. When Ruskin said, 'There is no wealth but life,' he uttered a solemn fact. Germany is strong today because it has a wealth of fine physique and has had few wars to cause

degeneracy. Britain on the other hand has had a continuous run of petty wars interspersed by large wars. She has also lost her pride in large families. Babylon, Egypt, Spain, Rome decayed through the want of men. Militarism on the one hand kills off the fittest and luxury on the other hand makes people too selfish to love children and deny for them. The finest asset any country can have is plenty of large families of healthy children brought up with a strong love for parents and home. Such a land need not fear an invader. "It is not new, certainly, but it needs emphasizing today. My motto in most things is 'Tempori Parentum' which in English means we must move with the times. But pity help that country where the healthy, rosy family of children is looked upon as out of date and old-fashioned.

Old Parson Watkins was out of it in his reasoning. Our great work today is to get the right sort of men and to prevent the wrong sort from being born. If we seem in the course of time to be getting too many of the right sort, then let us increase the fertility and productivity of the earth. There is the remedy. Our great work at the present time is to improve the economic conditions of the people—to lessen the cost of living. Then the industrial classes will respond to nature and have their families. The people must also get eugenic knowledge. Those responsible for legislation must be versed in both positive and negative eugenics. Believe me, Charles Darwin and his cousin Francis Galton, have left a message to the modern world. Such teaching will impress the thoughtful person and teach them that the pauper, waster, sexual lunatic and criminal must not be allowed the responsibility of parentage and pass on their evil traits to children. On the other side it will teach the thinker that to be the parents of healthy, sane, and happy children is the greatest honor under the sun. The state must see to it that such families are not penalized at every point but that they are helped in every way. A man rang my bell today and asked me if this was the house where there were puppies for sale. My answer was 'No,' we have only got a houseful of children and one is for sale.' His retort was as he went down the steps, 'I'm not wanting any children.'

DON'T WANT CHILDREN.

"That is so. He struck the common sentiment. I respond willingly to talk on this unpopular theme of large families. Allow me to say that in facing marriage my wife and I deliberately faced the responsibility and could have been quite as clever as other folk. This is the year of our silver wedding and we look each other in the eyes and say God has blessed us and will continue so to do in the land of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. We are proud of our fourteen children. We pledge to train them to help on an evolving democracy.



LEFT TO RIGHT— JEAN (16)—BERNICE (20) DORA (23) MERCY (18)
REV. J. H. CHAPPLE, MRS. CHAPPLE.



LEFT TO RIGHT— KINGSLEY (14) GEOFFREY (11) FLORENCE (12) DEORWYN (9)
BOTTOM ROW— JOYCE (6) AYNLEY (4) MAURICE (5) AND LYNDAHL (8).

HOME LIFE IS HAPPIEST WHEN EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY IS WELL

SAYS

DR. B. F. ROLLER.

Baby's Health Is All-Important.
The Celebrated Physician-Athlete Tells
Readers of This Newspaper How to
Avoid Countless Ills by Living Sanely.

Light's cheerful blaze, thankful for health and comfort, the richest of the world's best blessings, supremely happy to ourselves alone. "Home, Sweet Home."

"Outside fell the snowflakes lightly,
 Through the night loud raves the storm;
 In our home the fire glows brightly
 And 'tis cozy, silent, warm."

Yes, the ideal home is truly happy, and in the ideal home health reigns supreme. Of course, the home is not always ideal, and therefore, not always happy. But remember, I said that most of our sorrows and miseries we bring upon ourselves. They are gratuitous and chiefly avoidable. We do not always know what causes misery, ill health and unhappiness. We are not constantly alert for all such causes, and when we know them we do not always have the conscience and the courage to obviate them. That is why sickness so often invades the home and brings us sorrow and pain.

The cause of trouble may be great, or indeed it may be small, but the effect of a trivial cause is sometimes very grave. A mosquito, for instance, is a very tiny, insignificant looking thing, and is often overlooked. Its insidious little bite may not even make the baby cry. But if it happens to be carrying the yellow fever virus there may follow copious tears and the bitter, tenacious sadness of a slow funeral dirge when they put the little baby away.

Beware of Insidious Fly.

Again, the harmless housefly, as it once was thought to be, may tickle the baby's nose, rob the child of its sleep. Baby fails to grow, becomes fussy and fretful and then some fever sets in. True, indeed, but this is only one of the mildest dangers to which the baby is subjected by that most atrocious enemy of the happy home. Suppose that harmless (?)



"The trained baby sleeps when he should, and Mother has time for other pleasures and duties."

little fly carries on its feet the microbes of typhoid fever, blood poison, tuberculosis or some other awful infection. The filthy insect walks over the baby's food, the bottle nipple from which it lives or the baby's lips, and there trouble begins. Where it will end God only knows! Can we say that it is not important to know these and numerous other such sources of danger to health and happiness of the home life?

There are many things even more simple that endanger the life of baby constantly, and for which mothers, in an unpardonable ignorance, and out of a misguided attempt at kindness, are responsible.

"We have so much trouble with baby. Just seems there is always something the matter with her," said a mother recently. While she was thus complaining she thrust the baby's spoon into her own mouth to see if the food was too hot, and then fed the child from the same spoon. The mother's teeth were decayed and she had a cold. She persisted in using the same handkerchief for the baby and herself.

"I've been—ke-chob!—excuse me—I have an awful cold. I've been giving baby some medicine which Mrs. Blank told me about, but when she wakes she cries worse. Her bowels are not right; and she just won't eat. What? Yes, it was a patent medicine," said the mother. "We can't get the medicine at the drug store any more on account of the pure food laws, but Mrs. Blank has a supply of it—and we get it from her. The doctor told me not to use it—and I know it don't cure her—but it does give her some sleep—and I'm so tired."

Then the helpless infant, sweltering in the heat of a July day, writhed up like an Eskimo papoose at Christmas time, began to cry, and the attentive mother grabbed a pacifier that had fallen on the floor, thrust it into the child's mouth and tried to rock the poor thing into a state of bewildering giddiness that might be mistaken for sleep.

When this did not succeed, she picked up the child and shook it and jostled it, until, of course, it was distressingly ill.

"A baby is a terrible bother," she said. "Of course we would hate awfully to lose her, blessed child, but I hope the good Lord does not send us any more."

I could not help but marvel at the misery the poor soul had brought on herself. How much pain, misery, worry, loss of sleep and positive unhappiness she could have saved herself, the baby and other mem-

bers of the family had she known the simple and wonderful ways, and just helped them along.

"We secure a new baby in a 'baby' house," said Mrs. Highway. "It sleeps the whole night through and never cries, unless it wants food or some special attention. And it pays to follow the doctor's directions. It was hard to do at first, but we decided that he knew. He told me to cultivate the habit of feeding the baby at regular intervals, not to feed it on a broken arm, but to let it move, exercise, play and keep cool. He told me to waken it thoroughly, play with it, toss it about, stimulate its circulation and awake a few minutes before eating, but at no other time. It is wonderful how one can train a baby!"

"One day after feeding 'Bobby' he started to cry violently. I first thought he had colic. I remembered what the doctor said, and after thinking it over decided to examine his clothes. To my surprise and baby's relief I found that a pin had come loose and caused him to protest most vigorously. But he has never been a sick a day! We wait so anxiously for the time to play with him, and at night when he sleeps in his little separate bed, how beautiful he is, and how thankful we are! Indeed, I think a baby is the most wonderful thing in this world, and home would not be home without our baby."

"Do you ever exercise your baby?" I asked the gentleman who had played on the college football team, competed successfully in track and field sports and who had won a few amateur wrestling medals in days gone by.



"Keep this clean, Mother"

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"No, I didn't think there was such a thing. The idea of exercising a baby! How would you do it?" he said. He imagined that because the child's mother was healthy, and he himself had once been a noted athlete, his offspring would develop into a perfect physical specimen, at least, and possibly into a champion athlete, without the slightest attention other than to fill their little stomachs and to keep them good and warm.

It is almost incredible how much can be accomplished by giving the baby regularly and frequently well directed exercises. The main thing a baby does is to eat, sleep and grow. But any baby will do even those things better if he is properly helped along. He should have his circulation well stimulated, his nervous system thoroughly aroused, and his muscles vigorously used at regular, frequent intervals, but in a certain and judicious way. His anatomy and functions are small and delicate, of course, but as to physiologic needs the baby is like the child or man. Food and clothing and sunlight and fresh air are of great importance, but their good effects are almost doubled in the case of the baby by giving it judicious exercise and play.

One of the most foolish and dangerous tendencies of humankind to-day is the eagerness to grasp and adopt every new fad or fancy even though it is usually some caprice or quackery originated and advertised for the sole purpose of making money by deceiving a gullible public. People take nostrums that are harmful and even dangerous, feed poison to their innocent and dependent children and waste invaluable time in an attempt to save a doctor's fee while consulting the family guide, trying out some home remedy, recent fad or marvellous cure-all!

A young and handsome friend of mine invited me to his home one day to see his baby boy. He exhibited with radiant pride the truly wonderful child which he had so carefully developed according to the principles which he had learned in various ways. He told me with an egotistical satisfaction that the baby, then over two years old, had never had a doctor, and his smile of evident satisfaction was certainly good to see. But one day a little later the proud father came home from business and found the child had had a chill! In a few hours more the baby was desperately ill. The parents worked untiringly to save the child, all the while determined that no strong medicine should poison its beautiful body. At last through exhaustion and despair the doctor was called in. He looked sorrowfully up from the flushed little face and hazy blue eyes and said—

"I fear it is too late, but there is one possible chance—antitoxin."

"Ah, no!" protested the parents, vehemently. A neighbor's child had died after the injection of antitoxin on the tenth day of the disease. They waited too long. Like their neighbors, they lost their baby.

Don't imagine that you know more about prophylaxis and health than the medical profession. The doctor may make mistakes, for he is only a human, but he has spent his whole life studying and learning what the greatest scientists of the present and past have discovered, and in proving them for himself.

while the chances are that you have not only not actually or heard some one say that this or that is good, wonder how many realize the awful truth that practically every case of delinquency, every case of imbecility, congenital blindness, harelip, cleft palate, club foot, rickets, hip disease or consumption is the direct result of somebody's terrible and usually avoidable blunder. How many children every year die the white plague shivered and kill because parents do not know how to clothe or feed them? Because homes and cars and workshops and schools are not properly ventilated? Because these poor little things do not get the proper amount of fresh air, exercise and rest?

The statistics are appalling and it is surely high time for a humanity willing itself civilized to learn



"Never let the flies get near my milk."

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that health contributes to happiness immeasurably more than does the almighty dollar. Children have a right to be happy. They are brought into the world without being consulted, and are responsible for them, and besides, since they bring more happiness into the home than do all the money in the world, we would serve well not only them but ourselves by cultivating in a thousand and more assiduous ways their health—an inexhaustible fountain of joy.

We see on every side of us misery and darkness—ways caused by the mistake of some one. The baby is sick with this or that or the other, because the mother does not know how to clothe it. It is pale and sickly and fails to grow because it does not get sunshine and exercise. It is treated to a variety of things which make it sick, and then loaded down with pacifiers, which only add to the trouble, instead of removing the cause. The child, as a result of improper handling in infancy, develops one or more of many common defects, or as the result of its parents' mistake inherits some deformity. Pezzed teeth, flat nose, weak eyes or perhaps blindness from blennorrhoea, all curses to bring shame on its ancestors—adenoids of catarrh, susceptibility to disease and delinquencies. We must blame the pacifier. A flat chest, pale face and weak body; lack of sunlight, exercise and fresh air. And so the youth is sent out into the world handicapped for the struggle. It ought to bring a blush to our faces and shame to our hearts when we see these things.

"What is the matter with little Sammy? His teeth look like pegs, and he is so very peculiar," I heard a woman say to her companion in a street car.

"I don't know," was the answer; "the doctor says it is his parents' fault some way. They have lost three children. One was born blind. This one lived, but he is an awful case."

Indeed, there is a cause, and parents should exhaust every possible resource to find it. What a different world this would be if everybody living knew just what the cause is, and had the knowledge and courage to avoid it, as well as the sense to teach their children to do so also.

Toothache Defeats Student.
 I examined a thousand children in the grade schools, and you may be surprised to know that sixty-five per cent of all the delinquencies were the direct result of some physical defect or other which could easily be remedied. I found teachers trying to pound into children's heads a lot of classified knowledge by prodding, chastising and humiliating the child instead of having their teeth repaired so that they could eat; having their adenoids removed so they could breathe; instead of giving them fresh air, sunlight and well directed exercise and building in many other ways a brain capable of absorbing knowledge. I examined two thousand college students of various sexes once in one of our State universities. I found that eighty-five per cent of them had some physical defect of greater or lesser importance. Of those defects seventy-five per cent disappeared within ten years under simple but studied treatment along hygienic and physical culture lines.

It is useless for a student to try to study or learn while he has a toothache, headache or any one of the numerous things which have a distracting and depressing effect. Food undigested or decomposed in the body is poison. Impurities in the air in a ventilated room are poisons. Excretions from nois, from a catarrhal nose and from decayed teeth are poisons.

Their effects are more powerful than any will power, simple determination, stimulant or medicine intended to counteract them.

If you want the best success and happiness in your home life and elsewhere, you must learn to overcome the influences which contribute so badly to our misery everywhere. Then perfection in physiology would become natural and education easy. The child would not have to be driven or embarrassed in school. His advancement would bring pride and satisfaction into the home, where his health and good cheer the bright lights of family life.

PREJUDICED men who think proposed this question: What is the goal of Human Life? and the vast majority will say that it is human happiness. And that is true, because no matter what we do of things either pleasant or otherwise, the end in view is happiness. The motive differs, for the end desired is always the same—happiness. And the fact that some men's happiness does not at all depend on the happiness of others, infringes upon the right of others, selfish hold the gratification of their own prime importance and the altruistic in making others happy. But whether it be to know no laws or to know who make and



"Just enough and not too much."

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for the benefit of all; whether it be lives by the sweat of his brow and by his hands or the capitalist whose fingers millions; whether it be the soldier who kills and dies or the messenger of peace who is the saving of souls, the end desired

happiness? The meaning has been variably perhaps inadequately expressed. For in glory shining down from heaven—but nothing. "A flower by the high road of"—but flowers do not make all persons possess them, nor does usefulness. "A that one can't shed on another without a falling on one's self"—but many are happy. "Happiness is a tranquility, wholesome with how and then a dash of positive of positive pain?"

can tranquil indifference be wholesome requires the alert and aggressive mastery and conditions to produce "positive

Indigestion.

Richardson's suggestion that "Happiness counterpart, misery, are true emotions dis-intellect, passion or pain, and whose cessantly not in the brain but in the symphyla of the great body cavities near the stomach and the other vitals." That is mean when we speak of a broken heart and chest. Most of us know that digestion is by sorrow, and a sudden shock may make stop beating; that repulsive sights and odors may make one sick at the stomach, to the unfortunate hypochondriac his is the "five of miseries."

can true happiness be found? Certainly not in the splendor, for those who have exhibit only false goods while concealing wares in the secret confines of a troubled don't expect to find happiness in wealth or happiness cannot be bought with gold, nor et a power discovered that is strong enough and hold it. Happiness does not lie in the far how often have we seen the ignorant the highly intelligent bowed down with it does not lie in passion, for pleasure utilizes. How often have we seen those who pleasure alone degenerate and die, while suffers pain and even death with trans and joy!

ness does not lie in greatness or in good-luxury or learning, but it does lie in the Home, Sweet Home—that one place the reasonable comforts and modest necessities are always appreciated by those who little and enjoy much; the place wherein our own burdens by sharing those of where our pleasures are the result of a clear and a sense of duty done, and, above all, health brings satisfaction unexpressed, happy home! There lies "joy past compare, unutterable, imperishable life of peace and countless riches and unmeasured bliss."

Home is synonymous with happiness. Home is not always ideal. We bring upon ourselves. We court trials and tribulations. We invite sickness and sorrow, and the fact most of our sorrow and misery is gratuitously avoidable.

strife for happiness so many things like sure, and have the delusions so strenuously rain our chance to be happy. There are so things wrong in the world, but we ourselves make it. We chase in modern style and displays such vain desires that have no

"But of reason in them. We locate physicians and home—a home which is a 'sanctuary' harbor of safety, and even when we know better we ignore the wide discrepancy between theory and practice. Men are guilty of unceasingly repeating vows, and the failure of women are understanding that life is a comedy to those who watch and a tragedy to those who feel."

God's Gifts for Our Use.

Men are truly a "prebald miscellany" and take mixed and marvellous humanity, with all its blundering content, is only beginning to ascend the threshold of civilization. We feel that the universe was especially created for us and that we can go on committing all sorts of errors and never be failed to account; this, life is nothing but a careless drama of deserved delights, punctuated here and there by an accidental pain, but to make its pleasures the more keen. We should never forget, however, that grim Death stands ready to make every life a tragedy and that we should use God's beautiful gifts, but should never abuse them.

Home life! What wonderful joy and pure delight that term should always suggest! What emotions should thrill our hearts when its treasures we sit and recall—"Home, Sweet Home!" No song so sweet, no thought so dear, no memory worth comparing to home and family life. It is especially true when blessed by health and unchilled by the storms of adversity. No matter what the world outside, what cares, what tribulations, "what joy to return to the sunshine of home and the warmth of hearts we love!"



"It must be thoroughly sterilized."

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The foundation of happiness in home life is health. We need health primarily, because we spend so much time and energy chasing our per delusions that we haven't the strength to endure what is hard and painful. I, too, am thoroughly convinced that the "chasse au bonheur" brings best rewards when there is "the least of positive misery." Fortunate is he who knows precisely what human nature can stand and what it cannot, and it is astonishing how much genuine happiness can be secured by just avoiding danger—danger to health in the family. People should know and should be masters of the conditions which aid and so largely contribute to either happiness or misery. Therein lies the road to happiness—the road which leads to the goal of human life. They should remember, too, that the aids to health are the greatest promoters of happiness in the family, always.

We ought to be happy. We have a right to be happy. If we always knew just what to do, and had the sense and the courage to do it, we would be happy, always. Would we not? If not, why not? If you do not know what you should do, then you should read and learn. It is the purpose of this page to tell you such things, when they are of public interest. If you do know what to do, but, however, fail to do it, then there is no help for you beyond our earnest exhortation.

Happiness in the home depends on the health of every member of the family. You say, What has the health of the baby to do with happiness in the home life? You have only to look into the sunken eyes of the once beautiful, but now prematurely old, mother. Eyes that tell the story of restless nights and weary days, because baby has not been well. Ask the father whose shoulders are bowed down by the weight of burdens that Nature never intended for him; whose calloused hands and aching body spend their hours of rest pacifying the baby instead of in wholesome recreation, companionship or sleep. Ask little brother or sister, who must always mind the baby when it is time to play. Ask yourself what memory brings—the pitiful cry of a sick child, or the inspiring music of its healthy prattle; the hushed stillness enforced by the ghost of sickness and the sound of muffled voices and whispers that must not wake the baby, or the hearty laugh, cheerful voice, merry music and happy song that make the memory of home so dear.

Dangers May Be Avoided.

Is your memory the bereavement of affections since baby has gone, the cradle that lies empty because you perhaps have burdened baby's little body with things it could not bear? Have you exposed its dependent tiny being to dangers that might have been avoided? Or have you caused by ignorance or neglect its dear young life to be cut short? Or is yours the cherished memory of the domestic man to whom the sweetest music is the prattle of his healthy babe, the steaming kettle and the crackling logs upon his own hearthstone? Truly, as Emerson says, "these are solaces which others never dream of."

When the robe of night has fallen and the trained and healthy babe is fast asleep, how beautiful is the hour when we sit with wife or mother by the fire-

WOMEN STREET CORNER ORATORS WHO ESPOUSE THE CAUSE OF SUFFRAGE

Spirited Campaign On in Empire State Reveals Fact That Women Are Developing the Art of Oratory and Are No Longer Afraid to Speak in Public.

New York, Saturday.

THE woman of to-day wants to share in the privileges and the responsibilities—yes, in the burdens—of public house-keeping. A tall, slender young woman swayed forward from the box on which she stood, and her gaze, friendly and confident, sought the upturned faces of the group that surrounded her.

A couple, strolling down the street, paused on the outskirts. "Oh, it's only a suffragist; come on," said the woman, taking the arm of her companion.

Such a commonplace has it become for a woman to harangue all who will listen on the public street corners of the city. The suffragists are in the lead in this modern form of crusading, but women make these public appearances for all manner of causes. They are no longer afraid to speak in public, and they have studied all the tricks of the orator. They are no more content to wait for the men to speak for them.

At first the crowds used to stop with a half-desirous, half-curious desire to hear what a woman had to say, because it was so out of the common for a woman to speak on a street corner; now they pause, if at all, to listen to her arguments or her entreaties. Up and down the city's thoroughfares, in the financial quarters, in the tenement districts, on Broadway and the cross streets and in the Bronx women have mounted their soap box or stepladder rostrums and laid their cause before the public of all degrees.

The suffragists of New York have a great campaign on. They are out to win "Votes for Women in 1915" in New York State. To do this they have taken several leaves from the men's book on how to run campaigns and have added a few on their own account. In their organization they have taken account of the fact that all classes and kinds of men vote and that women of every status will vote if they have their way. They have therefore sent forth speakers into the byways as well as into the highways; they have selected them of all religions and nationalities. There are women of the most exquisite refinement on their lists of speakers and some that make up for lack in that direction by zeal and by understanding of the characteristics and capacity of men and women who could not be as effectively reached by their more cultured sisters. There are college-bred women and women who have been educated in the hard school of experience.

Courage as Well as Ability.

Women who go forth to win supporters for the suffrage cause must have not only courage and a certain amount of oratorical ability, but it is highly necessary that they should have presence of mind, quickness of wit and an unflinching sense of humor, and good humor as well.

Miss Margaret Hinckley and Miss Lavinia Dock, of the suffrage party, were known for a time as "trench women" because they went into the excavations along the line of the subway work and interviewed the laborers on the subject of suffrage. Now they have been promoted to "pieresses," giving daily noon time "walking talks" on the North River piers. Miss Dock, who, by the way, was not chosen for this work because of her name, tells some interesting tales of her experiences.

Every day between twelve and half-past one o'clock she and Miss Hinckley, with yellow suffrage roses in their hats and wearing yellow sashes with the "Votes-for-Women" inscription, and carrying a green banner and shamrocks for the Irish and literature in Yiddish, Italian, German and English for other nationalities, visit the men on the piers.

"Everywhere we get cordial welcome," said Miss Dock. Sometimes we feel that we are a bit in the way when the men are busy, but the men never hint that they feel that way. As we go along, the word runs ahead of us, "Here come the suffragettes!" and usually we are greeted with cheers. Sometimes we go on the boats lying at anchor with men working on them. Nearly always they take the literature we offer them, sign the enrolment slips and often discuss the subject.

"If we are about to pass a group, the men will sometimes call out that they are suffragettes, too, and sometimes they will give us a tip about seeing certain men of influence."

"Come around at three o'clock and see Jones. You keep after him; he swears the whole yard," one said to us, and on another day an Alderman was on the pier and the men watched sympathetically while we interviewed him.

Now Tricks of Seasoned Campaigner.

"Say, Missus, leave them papers with the facts in and I'll see that B gets 'em, and I'll give him arguments, too," a workman whispered, eagerly. "Mike, come over an' get yer shamrock," some one called to an Irishman, and "Giuseppe, here's a spaghetti leaflet for you," to an Italian.

"When we asked a sailor if he would vote for suffrage he grinned and said he would if he was home at election time; that he had taken the pro side in a suffrage debate on shipboard, and had won."

The suffragists are keen to take advantage of every event that will let them drive in their publicity wedge. When the numerous Italians of the Twenty-fifth district were celebrating the feast of Mount Carmel the suffragists organized a series of street meetings from 102d to 110th street, and from Lexington avenue to the East River. The claims of woman suffrage were presented by a clergyman and a labor leader, both Italians, who spoke their native tongue. The Woman's Political Union maintains a wagon

for the spread of suffrage doctrine. It is of the caravan type, almost as gay as a gypsy's, comfortably furnished inside, and so arranged that the speaker may stand on a door let down as a platform. Sometimes the "winner" covers several places in one day, at other times it has one week stands. Recently it was stationed for a week at the corner of Madison avenue and 101st street, one of the populous city centres in hot weather. Although the evening meetings were announced for half-past eight, a curious crowd surrounded the wagon from six o'clock. "Women make good wives, mothers, housekeepers, clerks; give them a chance and they will make good citizens" was the printed legend in one of the windows; and another called attention to the fact that women had nothing to do with causing the terrible war in Europe that is costing so many lives. These and other silent messages were duly perused, and a



Women of social prominence deign to appear in public for suffrage sake.

"One sweetly solemn thought," says the woman evangelist.



Her suffrage doctrine is sound, but the audience seems to listen to the argument between a young girl and an "anti."

great curiosity was manifested to see the inside of the little house on wheels, especially after it was opened and the suffragists were seen inside, waiting for the appointed hour to open the meeting.

"Hurrah for the woman!" shouted an urchin, and there was a sound something like a rebel yell as the youngsters crowded nearer and nearer to the wagon. The smaller ones were in danger of being hurt when a comfortable looking woman appeared at the door and skillfully diverted their attention and relieved the pressure. When the "buffer" who goes with the wagon had regulated things a little the woman with a pleasant face told the boys a story on the condition that they refrained from crowding.

She Made an Effective Speech.

Then a policeman came up and cleared the crowd from the little platform, and a woman stepped out and began to talk in a voice that carried well to the outer circle of the group in spite of the noises. What she said was simple. The men had their opinion counted; that was a vote. Out West the women's opinion was counted, too. Didn't her hearers think that their wives and mothers here in the East knew just as much as the Western women, and wouldn't they vote for suffrage next November so that their women could show that they were as good as the others? This was the gist of the speech, and it seemed effective.

In another part of the city, on upper Broadway, there are nightly meetings at a street corner where various phases of suffrage as a right and privilege are discussed. On a recent evening an accurate but not very magnetic speaker continued at some length. Meanwhile a very attractive young girl on the outskirts of the crowd, with her arm full of literature for distribution, was asked by a man:—"Do you think all women should vote?" When she replied in the affirmative he added:—"Do you think the women of Turkey and China and Japan are ready for the suffrage?"

This started an argument which, little by little, drew the crowd from the main speaker. An agitated "worker," seeing that the meeting was apparently being broken up, brought a policeman, who spoke to the man, but the girl pleaded, "Oh, it isn't his fault; it only began in a friendly conversation, and I wouldn't like to have the gentleman blamed." Several times the little knot around the man and the girl danced, only to be attracted again by her unofficial efforts to make a convert. Because of her success in holding the crowd, the main speaker cut short her dissertation, all of which goes to show that youth and good looks are valuable assets in an outdoor speaker.

Some of the speakers are women who have been



Women must open their minds to the new gospel of socialism.

brought up conservatively and would have believed it impossible a few years ago for them ever to have stood in the pitiless publicity of a street corner, haranguing ho! polloi and submitting themselves to criticism and even insult, but "other times, other manners," and the woman of wealth and social position who believes so firmly in the cause that she is willing to be a martyr dons her pretty gown and most becoming hat, sets her teeth together and follows the banner. Sometimes she is sent to the financial district, where acquaintances regard her angrily, pityingly or admiringly, according to their several tastes and beliefs.

"For heaven's sake, there's Mrs. Jack X. (What's she doing down here?" exclaims a man as he comes in sight of the speaker, who flushes, catches his eye, but never falters in her appeal to the fairness of men. "Talks well; didn't think she had it in her," adds another acquaintance, adding a sharp "Cut it out!" to a boy who squeaked, "Ain't she cute, though? Votes fer—" the man's grip on the lad's arm pinched off the last word.

Suffrage in the Slums.

While the suffrage managers are sending their women speakers up and down Manhattan and into Brooklyn and the Bronx, other causes have their prophets and speakers, their apostles and exhorters. Here down on New York's great east side, where there are more persons on summer nights than have gone away from all other parts of the city put together, where the streets are constantly filled with vast audiences, some young men come along and set up a stand surmounted by a banner with the raised hand of the workman holding a hammer. A young workman told briefly what the socialists wanted to do at the polls and then a girl took the stand. She was less matter of fact than the man who had preceded her. She yearned over the people, as they crowded about her, and remained there in silence, and, throwing her head back, she asserted:—"It shall not always be so; we women will help the men to resist the giant power that oppresses us all. And you men must make us fellow workers with yourselves on equal terms in your war against the class that grinds us. We know that you must fight for every point of vantage and we are willing to fight with you, as we have suffered with you, and as we hope some day to win by your sides."

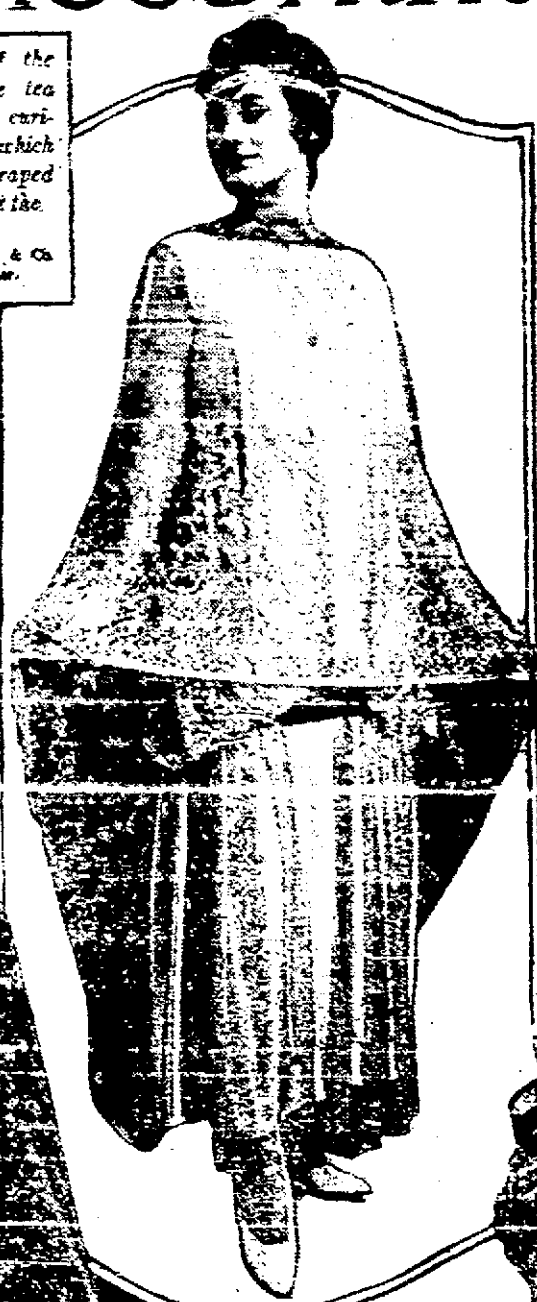
There are other women pleading, too; women pleading for peace and women standing up for feminism. New York has many street corners, and on almost any of them a woman can draw a crowd if she stands forth to present her cause.

Unusual Fashions in Midsummer Modes



Bathing suit of black and putty colored satin, having an Oriental character of design. Rubber band on cap adorned with rubber flowers.
From B. Altman & Co. Photo Joel Feder.

Front view of the pink and blue tea gown showing curious fall of lace which can also be draped scarflike about the shoulders.
From J. M. Gidding & Co. Photo, Joel Feder.



Green taffeta ruffles posed zigzag on a green chiffon frock give a very flowerlike look to this dance frock.
From Maison Bernard. Photo, Joel Feder.

By Blanche G. Merritt.

UNUSUAL and bizarre styles are often mixed in the average person's mind with advance, or up to date fashions. There is a world of difference between them. There is in every season a distinct fashion silhouette. It may vary in its details—trimmings, tunics, sleeves, revers, etc.—yet the general contour is always the same in effect, viewed from a distance.

Aside from this, each new fashion season develops individual styles. Some are bizarre, some simply original, perhaps an advance note of some style to come. Besides these there are what may be called strictly personal styles, which have been originally designed for some one woman to heighten some charm or disguise some defect.

These styles, alas, are too often heralded by the ambitious fashion writer or dressmaker as a style for every one, for which it was never intended, and it is too often worn by some woman whose charm it hides and whose defect it heightens.

Costumes of an original nature are always conspicuous. A timid woman shows her character in her gestures and poses and will make poor work of wearing the unusual suit or gown. It is true, also, that some naturally timid women possess a dramatic instinct; once they have donned a frock of this description they seem to be able to take on instinctively the character of the gown.

Bathing suits have never been as unusual in design as this summer. Prices, even for the ready-made ones, easily mount to the price of a dress of the same type, and no reduction for the abbreviated skirts, either! Costume styles like the one pictured here are numerous, besides those which, except for their shortness of skirt, could very well be the counterpart of some afternoon or evening frock. Bathing suit wraps are slowly yet surely coming more into style at the American resorts. News comes of pretty silk ones lined with oiled silk, worn at nearby resorts. The one pictured is a very good example of the cut of these wraps. They must be loose enough to be slipped on quickly and easily over wet bathing suits and of washable materials.

Among the novel dance frocks one, pictured here, is like a beautiful flower. The skirt is run with narrow silk ruffles that stand out almost perpendicularly from the dress.

In the "robe d'intérieur" full sway can be given to originality. This soft indoor gown has a place all its own in the wardrobe of the woman of fashion and is the tea gown of other days. While it is often as elaborate as a ball gown, it still retains something of the neglige—it is for the home and one's intimate friends, not for the outside world. It can assume a Grecian air, as in the one pictured here, or be reminiscent of frocks worn by the Watteau shepherdess, a name of the Moresque age, a pierrette, a Turkish houri, etc. A study of historical costume plates, combined with the lines in vogue at the moment, is the receipt for designing gowns of this description.

FASHION NOTES.

BESIDES the plain blue taffeta frocks, which seem to come in all the shades of dark blue imaginable, there are blue silk frocks which have clusters of white stripes. They have the most modish air, much more than the coin spotted navy blue taffetas, or the plain silks. The prettiest and

Striped Blouses in Vogue.

STRIPED blouses and corsets are one of the novelties of the fashion season. Suppose the morning tailored suit is to be worn. Then you will don a sheer linen or batiste striped blouse with plain lawn collar and cuffs. In the corner of the collar and cuffs will be seen a little clover leaf, flower

most practical way that I have seen these frocks made up is with a short gathered pored skirt and only the centre front and the back of the waist silk. This makes a sort of bib brace, which only extends out half way to the shoulders, from there out the rest of the waist, including the long sleeves, is of chiffon. An embroidered batiste collar, of the sort that flares in the back and descends to a point in front, gives the needed touch of white. If there is any belt marked beyond a piping it is of the material and inconspicuous.

Few women know how to sew dress snaps on so they will stand the strain of being pulled apart with a certain amount of force, as they must be to separate

them. If, instead of sewing through the holes over and over, a buttonhole stitch is used the snap will stay firmly placed and much less thread be used.

A novelty in summer hats seen recently had a Leghorn brim, with the bowl crown covered with a reddish pink kid, which was folded about the bowl-shaped crown. A matching sweater of Shetland wool was worn.

Tassels are seen on the late summer and early autumn models. I saw one suit coat that had a rounded off back gore that stopped at waist depth, outlined by little matching silk tassels placed in pairs at spaced distances.

This vest, cut out in shirt bosom style, has a finely tucked yoke of organdie, with a rolling collar also of the organdie. The striped waist has a cutaway full peplum to almost hip depth. A wide blue belt of satin has a red rose thrust into the side.

Another striped blouse waist, this time to go with

Cream, rose and black striped bath wrap; black tassels. This is the sort of wrap that is always worn over the bathing suits at the Continental resorts.
From B. Altman & Co. Photo, Joel Feder.



A rose pink taffeta dance frock with two undulating skirt ruffles with corded edges and with a lace underflounce veiling the ankles.
From Arnold, Constable & Co. Photo Joel Feder.

Many of the high boots of polished kid can be cleaned with a damp cloth. The kid is evidently finished with the same kind of fish oil that is used on washable kid gloves.

A black skirt, has the body of the blouse in filet net, cream in tone and posed over a yellowish flesh colored chiffon.

A vest front, a skeleton one that passes in two long strips only in front and ends in vest points just below the waist, is brought around toward the back by a narrow two inch extension stripe and hidden under the bloused lace sides. A striped belt shows between

the opened vest front and passes around to the back and ties in two big loops. Six inch cuffs of striped material bind the wrists, and a tassel falls over the hand. A rolled over collar of silk is faced with the lace and descends in a tassel. This comes the vest flap, an oblong extension of eight inches, fastened with round black buttons that nearly touch.

GOLFETTE!

Mind the Sun

Photos by
Moffett

Spare the Cosmetics and Spoil
the Complexion. Of What Avail
Are Strong Muscles If Your
Beauty's Oiled?



Regulation golfing gloves are necessary to the maid
who wishes to avoid tanned and freckled hands.

Write to Miss Russell For Advice on Beauty

IF YOU want advice on beauty topics, write to me, care of this newspaper. I shall be glad to answer all questions and render any assistance I can. Consider me your friend and confidante. I want to see all women happy in mind and strong in body, for women are the mothers of the earth and the models for all realizations of beauty.

Lillian Russell

it well before you go out on the links and grease it when you leave them. The cream will act as a lubricant and prevent scorching.

For cold cream is as necessary to your golfing beauty as golf sticks to your game, and the skin which has been carefully moistened and oiled before exposure to the rays of the sun is well protected.

Remember always that creams are better than bleaches when the skin has been exposed. A bleach on a tanned skin acts only as an irritant and makes it more sensitive. It does no good and only tends to blister the already tender surface. Bleaches are for the autumn days when the exposure is over. Creams are the preventives for the vacation period.

As a means of strengthening the muscles golf is one of the most efficacious of outdoor games, but it is apt to result in one-sided development rather than a logical rounding out of the body, and Miss Golfette may find sometime when she wants to appear in evening dress that her once symmetrical shoulders are no longer mates.

If you are a golf fan watch the development of your arms if you care for beauty. Many golfers practice special exercises to keep the arms equally developed, and this is a wise precaution of beauty.

Slim-ankled maids who prize their dainty insteps must take care that they do not become enlarged if golf is a favorite pastime. Low shoes and walking around a course probably once or twice a day, if continued with any degree of regularity, will even-

tually make heavy ankles. The freedom and comfort of low-heeled shoes is not especially beneficial if one covets beautiful feet, and nearly every foresighted golfer has packed away her low shoes this season and gone in for high-laced boots.

Lovely hands, too, must be protected against freckles, tan and sunburn and every regular golfer should have the regulation golfing gloves with holes in the palms as a protection against burning and freckling.

Sunburned hair is another of the golfer's perils. Your crowning glory should always be well covered with a felt or Panama hat if you would keep it from being crisped and burned and streaked by an unmerciful sun. Golfing plays havoc with false hair if it is left uncovered and you will have to replenish your supply without warning at any time if you insist upon going hatless.

This season's golfer, it would seem, has more than the usual amount of good sense. The mania for exposure to the hot sun seems to be dying out, and the long-sleeved silk jersey, which fits closely around the throat, has replaced the blouse with sleeves rolled up far above the elbow and a deep V opening at the throat. The golfing skirt as a rule should be quite short and stop well above the ankles.

For the anaemic girl golfing is one of the most beneficial of outdoor sports. In this as in other athletic games, however, I would urge moderation. If you try golfing go at it gradually. Don't overdo because you have become enthusiastic about the game. Always quit the moment you



Do not hesitate to powder your face heavily—wind and sun are thus baffled.

screw the lid of the jar down tight and let it stand over night. Pour off the alcohol in the morning, squeezing the hulls and straining that portion through muslin. Cover the hulls with cold water, bring slowly to a boil and allow to simmer until the hulls are mushy. This liquid must then be strained off and when cold added to the alcohol. Wash the hair and dry it thoroughly before applying the stain with



Cold cream is as necessary as golf sticks—it is the ideal protection from the sun.

become tired, and rest as much as possible. Golfing is sufficient exercise for any one day, and the energetic pleasure seeker who rushes from the golf links to the tea dance is not only overdoing but is endangering her health.

Lillian Russell's Beauty Answers

MARION—Bathe your eyes with witch-hazel which has been diluted. I cannot recommend proprietary articles.

LUCY G.—The pomade for liver spots is made of sulphate of zinc, twenty grains, and elder flower ointment, one ounce. Mix together and apply at night, washing off in the morning with warm water and pure soap.

LEWIS A.—Coloring the hair is always a doubtful beauty step and if attempted at all should be done by a professional. It is a considerable nuisance, however, and must be done constantly to keep the hair colored evenly over the head. It is impossible for me to discuss the article you mention, but the directions for making a walnut hair stain follow: Break the walnut hulls into a jar, filling the latter loosely. Pour grain alcohol over them,

a brush. You will have to repeat the application.

CLARA F.—The orange flower skin food which I have given many times is repeated again: Melt together in a water bath one-half ounce of white wax, one-half ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of lanolin, two ounces of sweet almond oil and one ounce of coconut oil. Take off the fire and beat until cold, adding, little by little, two ounces of orange flower water to which five drops of tincture of benzoin have been added. Be sure to beat ingredients constantly until quite cold. Peating is the secret of fine cream.

RADDER—Don't use depilatories on the face to remove superfluous hair. Nothing is really effective for this purpose as a permanent cure but the electric needle, as the root of the hair is often fastened quite firmly under the skin and anything liquid applied to the surface cannot possibly reach it. Even the needle frequently has difficulty in reaching the roots in pores which curve under the skin, and a depilatory is practically no better than a shaving with a razor. Go to some reliable beauty doctor and have the work done.

M. F. K.—The instructions for manicuring and deep breathing are much too long to print. Send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope and they will be forwarded to you.

Avoid the hat with upturned brim; it means an unlovely complexion.

By *Lillian Russell*

BEWARE, Golfette, of the sizzling sun.

A beauty may be a beauty on the golf links, but eighteen on the daily beauty course are too many to guard her loveliness.

Golfing is the ideal game for the who would be muscular and athletic but when Beauty is Colonel Beauty she must count the cost. She must take greater care than usual of her complexion. She must exercise vigilantly so that one side of her does not become overdeveloped out of proportion at the expense of the other. And she must be watchful that charm of form and face does not slip before her over the golfing

green while she is strengthening her muscles.

Spare the cosmetics and spoil the skin should be Golfette's motto.

Court the sun's rays and ruin your skin and of what avail will be your hardy muscles?

The complexion must be given more than ordinary care and attention during the golfing days. The rays of the sun beating down on the skin which is unshaded by a broad-brimmed hat burn and return the complexion until it becomes coarse and unlovely, and the face which Old Sol is allowed to warm over day by day to the scorching point becomes nothing more in the world but a cuticle thick as leather. In time the exposure will result in yellow spots forgoing on the injured surface.

Therefore, Golfette, if you must cook your skin, cook it in oils. Grease

The Langhorne Heartbreakers

MRS. WALDORF ASTOR JR.

Here are a few of the men who have been charmed by the Langhorne Heartbreakers:

King Edward VII.
Nicholas Longworth.
Charles Dana Gibson.
Richard Harding Davis.
Robert Gould Shaw.
Robert Walton Golet.
T. Moncure Perkins.
Hon. Capt. William Reginald Wyndham.
Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.
Lord Revelstoke.
Baron Gerard.
Prince Francis of Teck.
Paul Phipps.
Reginald Brooks.
Waldorf Astor, Jr.
Hon. Capt. Douglas Pennant.

Radiantly Beautiful, They Have Fascinated Men of Many Attractions in Many Lands. Social Position, Riches and Hearts—Especially Hearts—Have Been Laid at Their Charming Feet. Whose Heart Is Next?

By Gordon Seagrove.

YET again has the captivating beauty that distinguished the five Langhorne girls as "the Langhorne heartbreakers" exerted its potent influence, yet again have two hearts been broken, and yet again has more wealth been added to the millions that the beauty of the Langhorne girls drew to them.

Somewhere on Briton soil are the graves of two daring British soldiers, the Hon. Capt. Douglas Pennant and the Hon. Capt. William Reginald Wyndham, each of whom went to his death with the lovely face of Mrs. Phyllis Langhorne Brooks before his eyes and believing that had he lived he would have been the one to whom she would have given her hand. And by way of indicating that they had thought long before of the toll that war might exact from them, each drew up his will—still with the vivid face before him—and wrote in a bequest for the woman he loved.

And so it comes that the fourth of the lovely Langhornes today finds herself almost \$500,000 richer, under the terms of the two wills, than she was last fall when her soldier suitors marched away to different battlefields—and to death.

Each had wooed this vivacious Langhorne beauty for several years, sometimes when she was visiting in England and sometimes at Mirador, the old Langhorne home in Virginia.

But although each strove to prove his love, there was no expression from her, and, indeed, when she secured an interlocutory decree of divorce from Reginald Brooks in Albemarle county, Virginia, last December, she set her friends in the 400 into a fever of speculation as to which of the two she would choose.

Either would have brought her social position in England, for Capt. Wyndham was the favorite nephew of Lord Leonfield, while Capt. Douglas Pennant is the brother of Lord Penrhyn and son of the late Lord Penrhyn, whose fortunes he inherited.

All Made Brilliant Marriages.

Perhaps no other five sisters in the world were born with such striking beauty, grew to such lovely womanhood, commanded so much attention, and broke so many hearts as have the daughters of Chiswell D. Langhorne of Mirador.

Elizabeth, Irene, Nannie, Phyllis, and Nora—all have married well, all married into wealth, and all left behind them scores of suitors who had hoped, but hoped in vain.

Elizabeth was first. In the middle '80s she came out in the southern cities, a ravishing girl with wonderful hair, flashing eyes, and a complexion that was pink and white from riding to the hounds.

The sons of first families of the south flocked to pay her homage, and it was rumored that many went away with hearts full because she seemed to have no intention of marrying.



MRS. PAUL PHIPPS

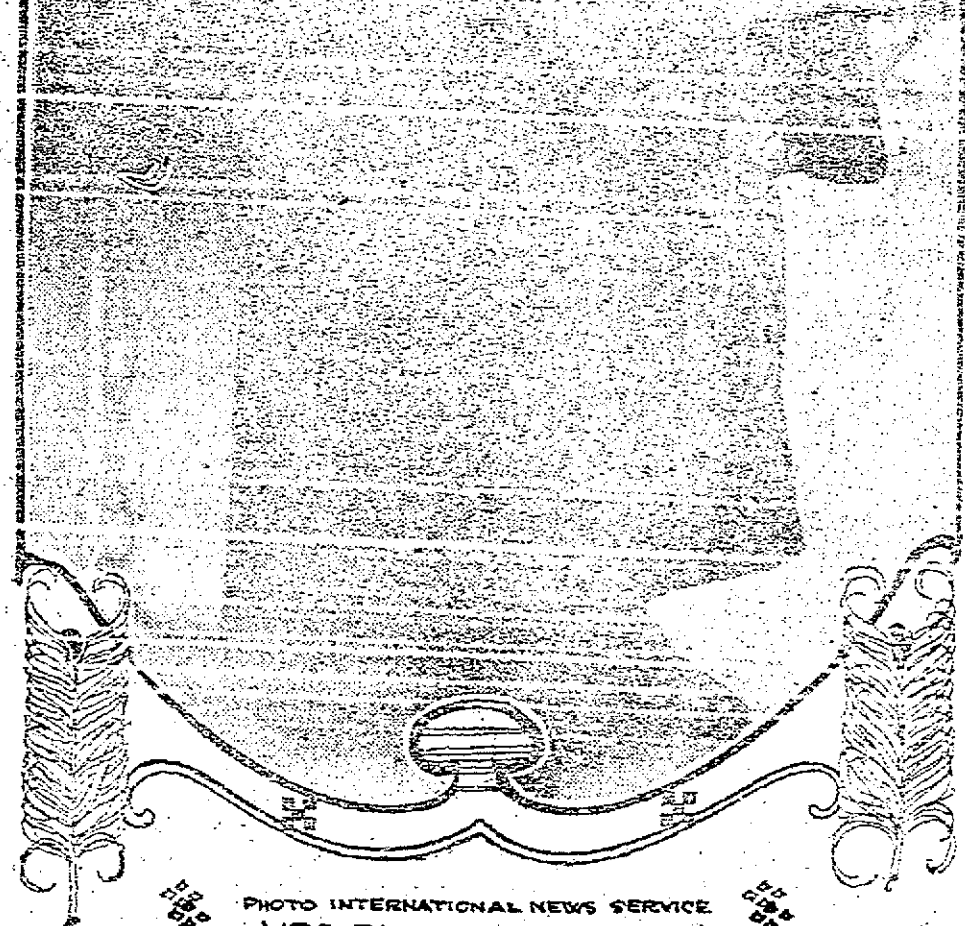


PHOTO INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
MRS. REGINALD BROOKS

north, where her family had social connections, she was attracting the attention of every one, and the crowning compliment to her beauty came when Ward McAllister, mentor of New York society and all that New York society did, chose her as his partner to lead the Patriarch's ball.

About this time a young artist was beginning to win recognition with some of his drawings which showed a certain type of beautiful girl. The pictures leaped into popularity at once and it was not until November 7, 1905, when Charles Dana Gibson married Irene Langhorne in Richmond, that society definitely realized that the second of the Langhornes had been the model for the famous "Gibson girl."

The marriage marked the beginning of another social triumph, this time in New York, where Gibson had hosts of friends. Mrs. Gibson's beauty, her ready wit, her gracious manners established her at once as a leader, and all society adored her. And just by way of showing that the Langhorne beauty does not really fade, that it has the faculty of compelling attention, friendship, power, even in approaching maturity, it may be stated that Mrs. Gibson was the rage of London—always critical—in 1911, when she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, at her home in St. James place, London, and at Cliveden-on-the-Thames.

Society Meets Nannie.

But all this time there were developments back at Mirador, circumstances that were shaping the destiny of the third of the Langhornes, the charming Nannie, who later was to rock the foundations of national and international society.

Unlike the others, she was blonde, but like them she had the same delicacy of feature, the same keen wit, and the same fondness for athletic sports, chiefly riding. In stature she was slightly smaller than her now famous married sisters, but however small, she was full of charm. With them as her guides she was introduced to the smartest society in both Richmond and New York.

"You should meet little Nannie," said Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins in Richmond to Richmond's wealthy and desirable young men. Richmond's young men responded nobly—and felt heartaches.

"Really, you'll like Nannie," said Mrs. Gibson in New York to the top-hatted darlings of the 400. Whereat the top-hatted darlings concurred—some of them miserably.

Through the years 1895 and 1896 Nannie Langhorne's beauty shone at Richmond, Newport, Boston, and New York, and from the sketches of her talented brother-in-law, and society wondered which of all the hearts that she had set a-pattering she would choose.

But all speculation was cut short in April, 1897, when Nannie, from all her train of admirers, picked out young Robert Gould Shaw, son of the Quincy A. Shaws of Boston, and married him. As he had followed her in the Virginia hunts—ceaselessly—he swore he would follow her through life, which promised to be reasonably comfortable, since his fortune was in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

But alas, the most sincere of promises sometimes is broken. For more than two years the young Shaws were happy, whether it was in the beautiful Shaw country place at Fride's Crossing or in Boston itself, where Mrs. Shaw was the idol of society, and then appeared the proverbial rift in the lace.

MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON

The first match of the Langhorne family was driving toward dissolution. Young Shaw went about his hunting, Nannie went back to papa, down at Mirador, and society went to gossiping. All this was in August, 1903. The following January suit for divorce was filed and Nannie won it and received the custody of her little son.

Marries Young Waldorf Astor.

After a proper period of retirement she came forth to resume some neglected social duties and the fashionable centers saw her often. Frequently she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gibson, in New York or at Newport, but just as frequently she was being entertained in the London home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose very best friend she was.

Now there was a long standing feud between the William Astor and the William Waldorf Astor branches of the Astor family, and Mrs. Jack belonged to the former branch, while the other contingent was represented by William Waldorf Astor, the \$200,000,000 expatriate, just then in the midst of his efforts to secure a place in London society.

As Mrs. "Jack's" guest the Virginia divorcee met all sorts of eligible young Englishmen, and in a few weeks her beauty, her charm, and her gowns were the talk of London.

Over its cocktails and its tea it gossiped of the young Britons who had fallen under her spell. Rumor had it that young Robert Walton Golet, who managed his affairs nicely with some eighty odd million, was engaged to Mrs. Shaw, for he was seen constantly near her for days at a time.

On the other hand, the tea party squads asserted just as positively that Lord Revelstoke, head of the house of Baring, and possessor of \$5,000,000, was in love with the lovely Virginian, and would shortly announce the engagement. And, although the rumor was never either affirmed or denied, it was given credence, and Lord Revelstoke was considered another one of the "Langhorne conquests."

Society here and abroad was startled one day in 1905 to learn of the close friendship that had developed between young Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Shaw. It seems that Mrs. "Jack" Astor had arranged it all very cleverly to have young "Wally" meet and come within the influence of the beautiful Langhorne girl. She assumed that "Wally," being a perfectly normal young man, would fall in love with her, and then—what a victory that would be over William Waldorf Sr.!

And just what Mrs. Jack expected young Astor to do, he did. He fell head over heels, or money bags over money bags, in love with Mrs. Shaw after wooing her both at Newport and in London, and on April 18, 1906 just one year after her rumored engagement to Lord Revelstoke, Mrs. Shaw became the bride in London of Waldorf Astor, one of the richest young men in the world.

And what do you suppose Papa Astor did?



MRS. T. MONCURE PERKINS

He bought them Cliveden, on the Thames, a wonderful home, with still more wonderful grounds, from the Duke of Westminster, and gave it to them as a wedding gift, not to mention presenting the bride with a tiara containing the famous Sancy diamond, valued at \$75,000.

Perhaps this was the greatest match made by any of the Langhorne girls, for in a brief time Mrs. Astor became the dominant figure in both London and New York society. Just think of it—Nannie Langhorne, American, winning the most desirable and wealthiest young men in England from under the very eyes of the English girls with whom he had been brought up.

Paves Social Way for Phyllis.

The story of how this beautiful woman, by her tact and graciousness, overcame the queen's dislike for her and made her final overlook the fact that she had been divorced, won her admiration, and finally was presented at the palace, cannot be forgotten and need not her campaign to win over the king in 1907, which she began by a wonderful party at Cliveden, and which ended, it is said, in the complete fascination of the monarch who had frowned on so many of her countrywomen.

In three years, with a pair of beautiful eyes and a smile Mrs. Astor Jr. had accomplished what Astor Sr. had failed to accomplish after years of efforts and the expenditure of millions.

In the meantime Phyllis has come out. Phyllis ran true to type; she was dark and vivacious, rather tall and slender, and a devotee of riding. Immediately after her debut she became a leader in southern and northern society. She rode at the Myopia, Meadowbrook, and other well known hunts, and it was while at a meet in the north that she first met Reginald Brooks, New York yacht man and club member, hunter of big game, and wealthy—since he was the son of H. Mortimer Brooks.

Although her suitors were many and everything to offer, Reginald Brooks appealed to Phyllis most because of his athletic propensities, and on Nov. 15, 1901, they were married at Basic City, Va., in a church which held only the most notable members of New York's notable 400. By this match her social position, already strong by reason of her sisters, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Gibson, and Mrs. Perkins, was strengthened, for Brooks' family, an old and established one in New York.

She was received everywhere and made enormous hit in London, where she was guest of the Astors repeatedly and where she won the hearts of English sportsmen. Brooks union was considered a happy one until last fall, when they separated.

Now, to the \$12,000 yearly that the from Brooks awarded her has been the fortunes of the two unfortunate suitors who proved their love by bequeathing their wills.

Nora Marries in London.

The last of the Langhornes to wed was Nora, and unlike any of her sisters, she comparatively poor man—that is to say, had only enough to keep him comfortable in life and fulfill almost every desire of his. Paul Phipps, and he is a son of William Butler Duncan of New York.

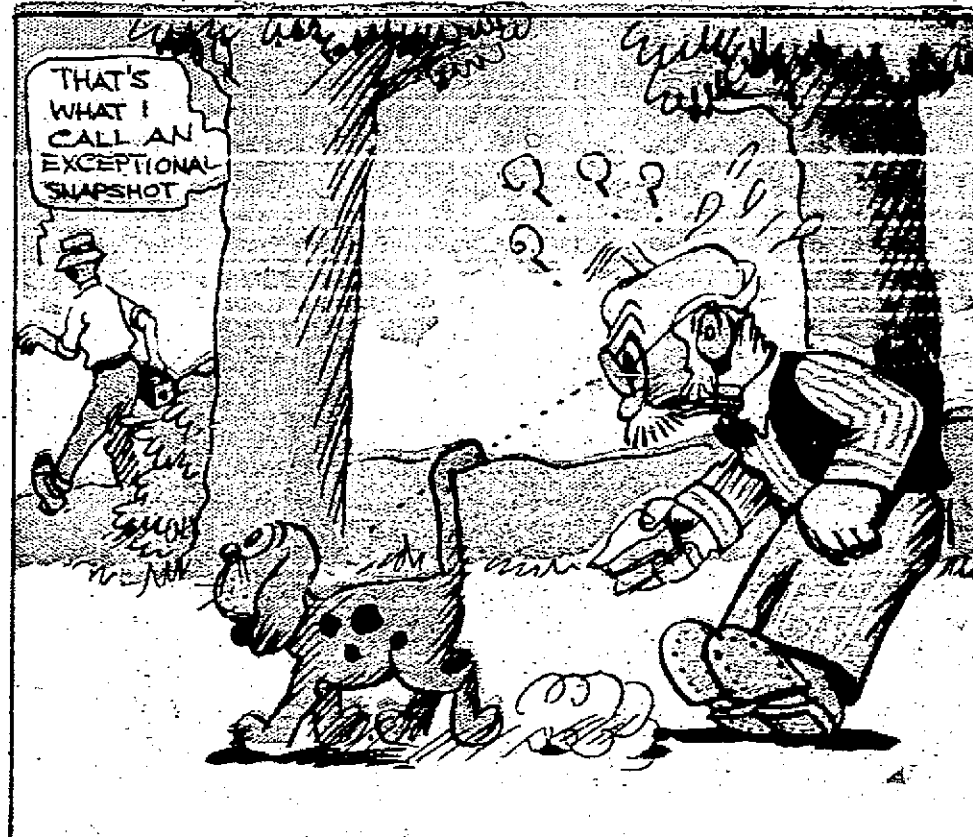
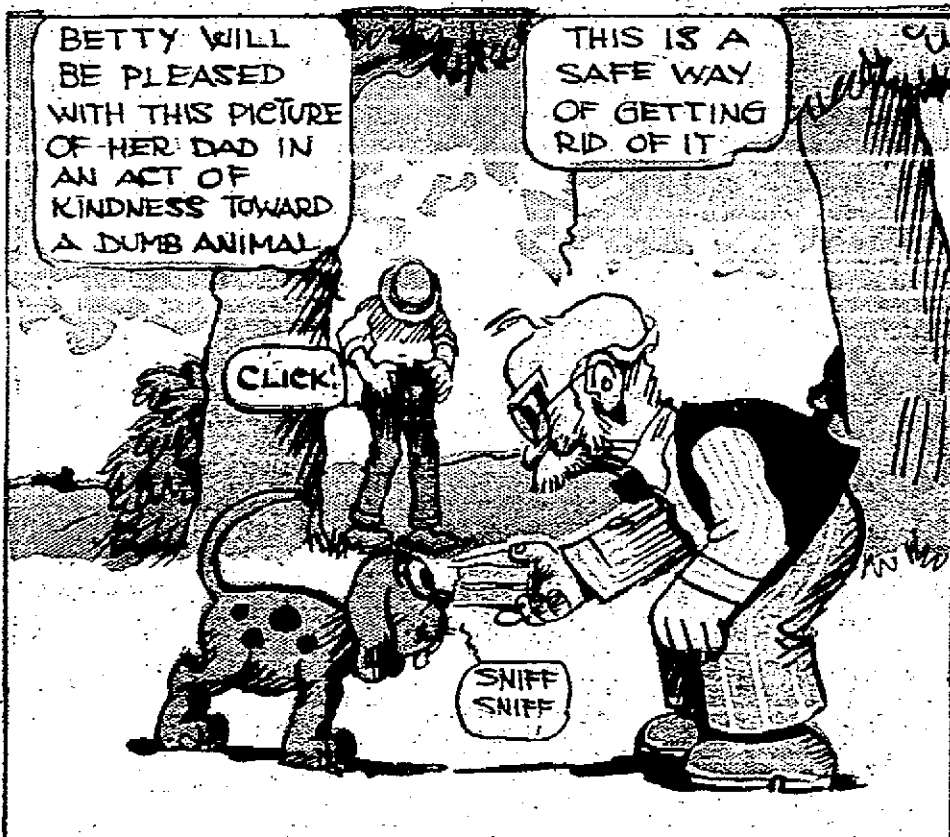
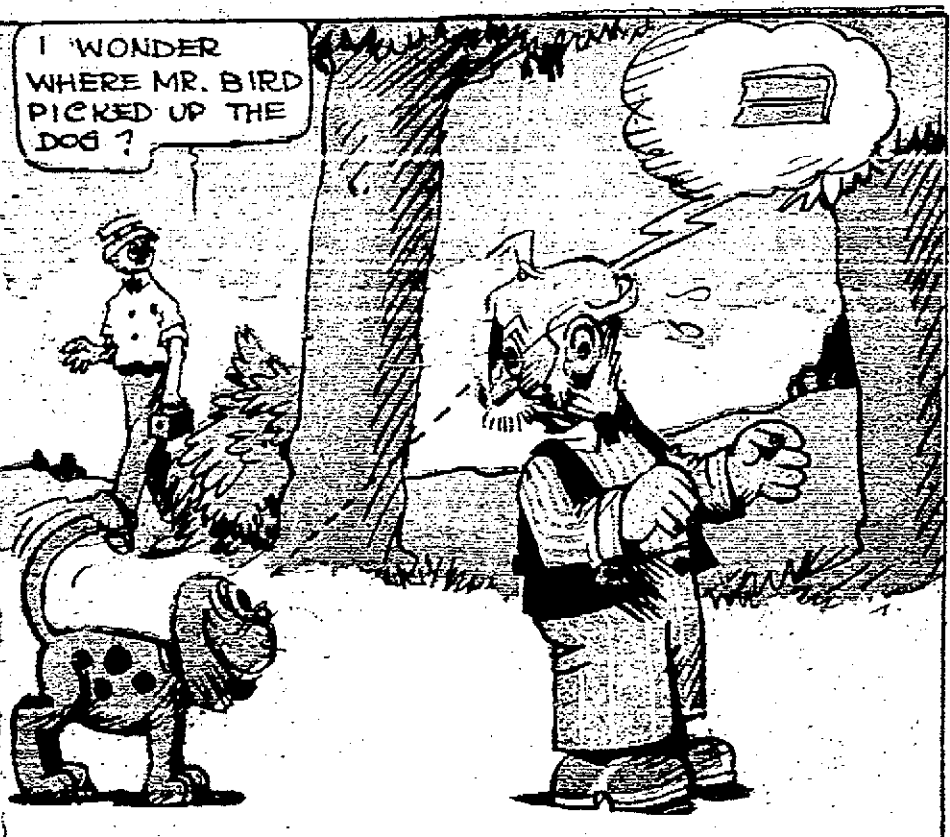
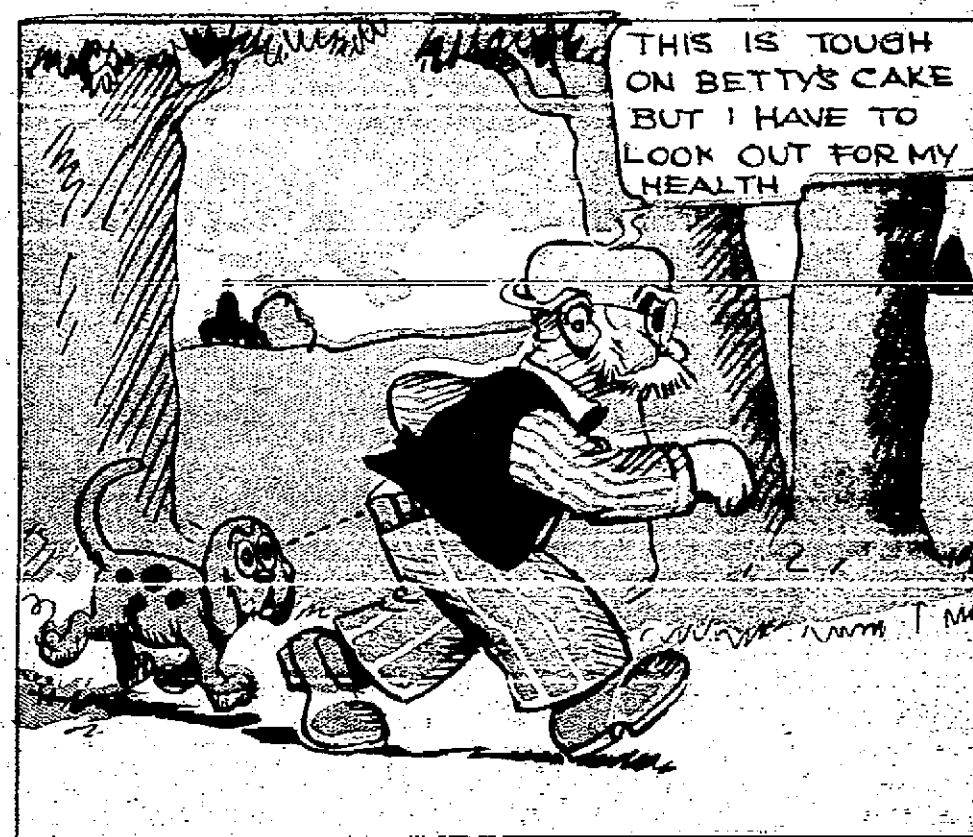
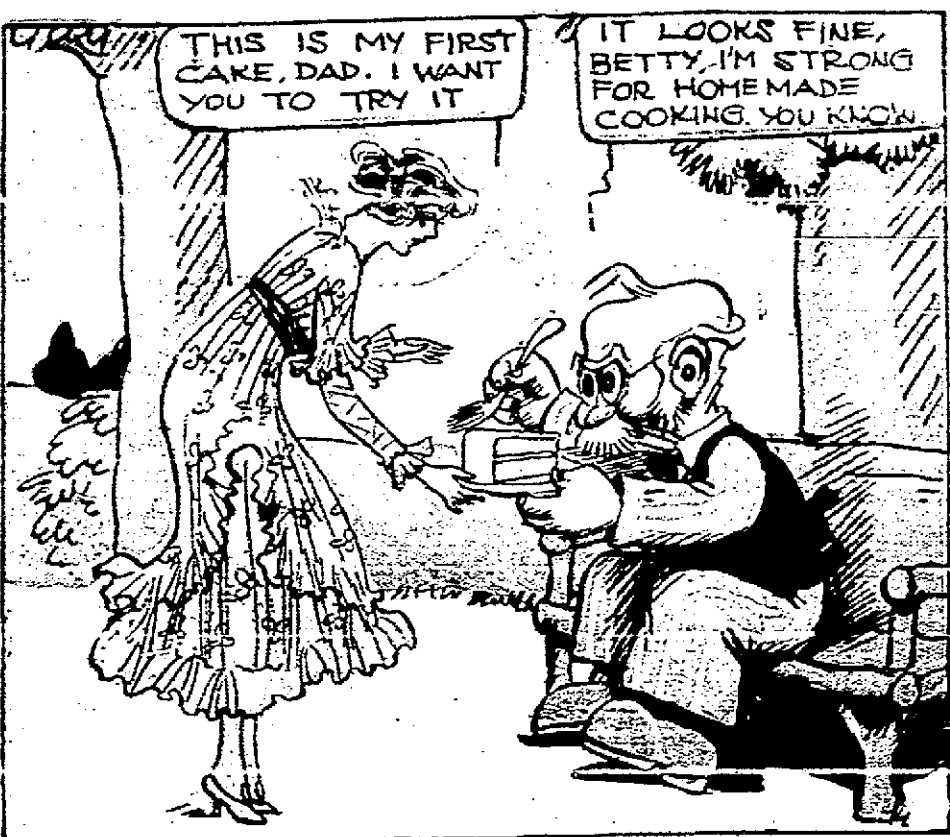
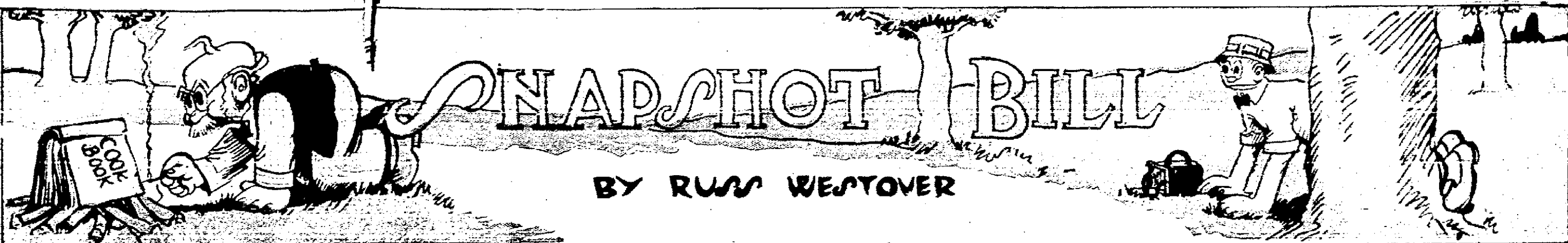
Nora, fresh from social triumphs in New York under the tutelage of her sister, Gibson, went to visit her even more sister, Mrs. Astor, at Cliveden. Before had been there a great while she was to be engaged to Prince Francis, brother of the present queen of England. Then, too, she was reported to have the heart of Baron Gerard and others, but she was a Langhorne that was expected.

At last, Paul Phipps turned up, the lucky one, and attended by the London society, they were married in James' church in London on April 10, and now make their home in London.

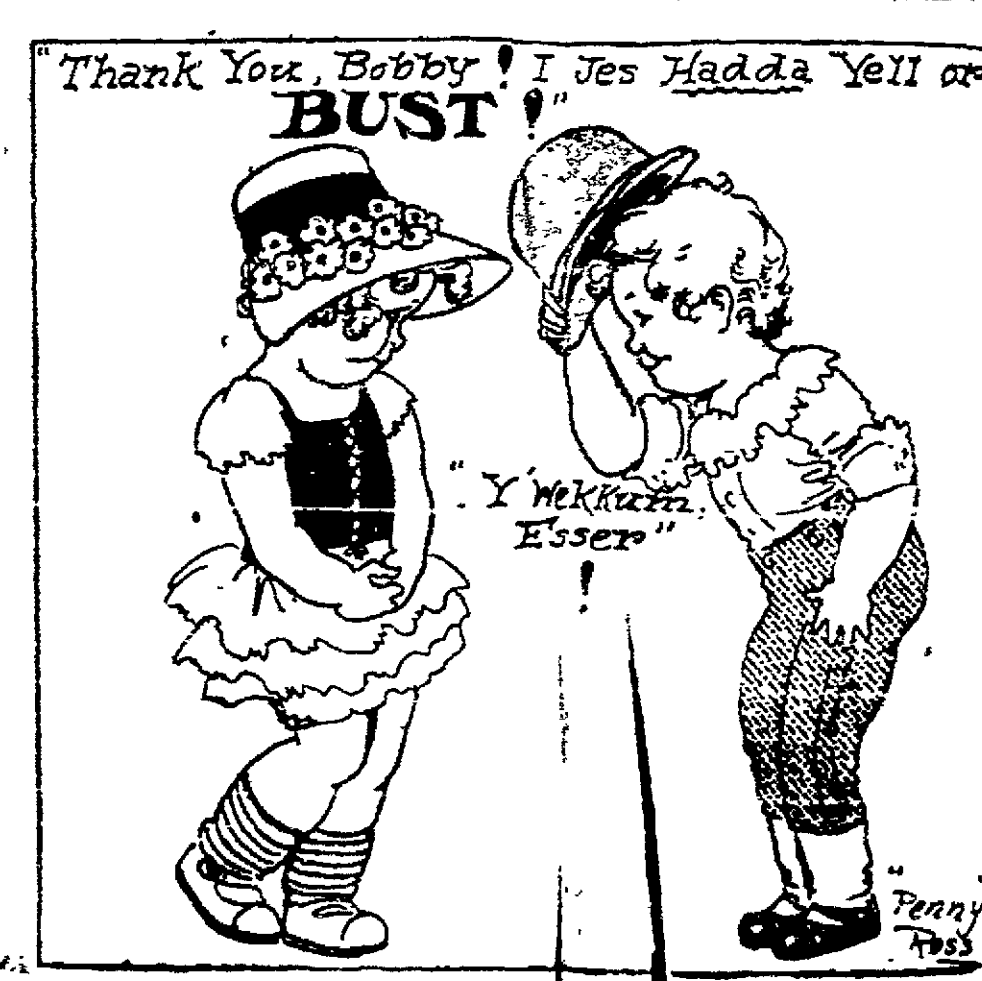
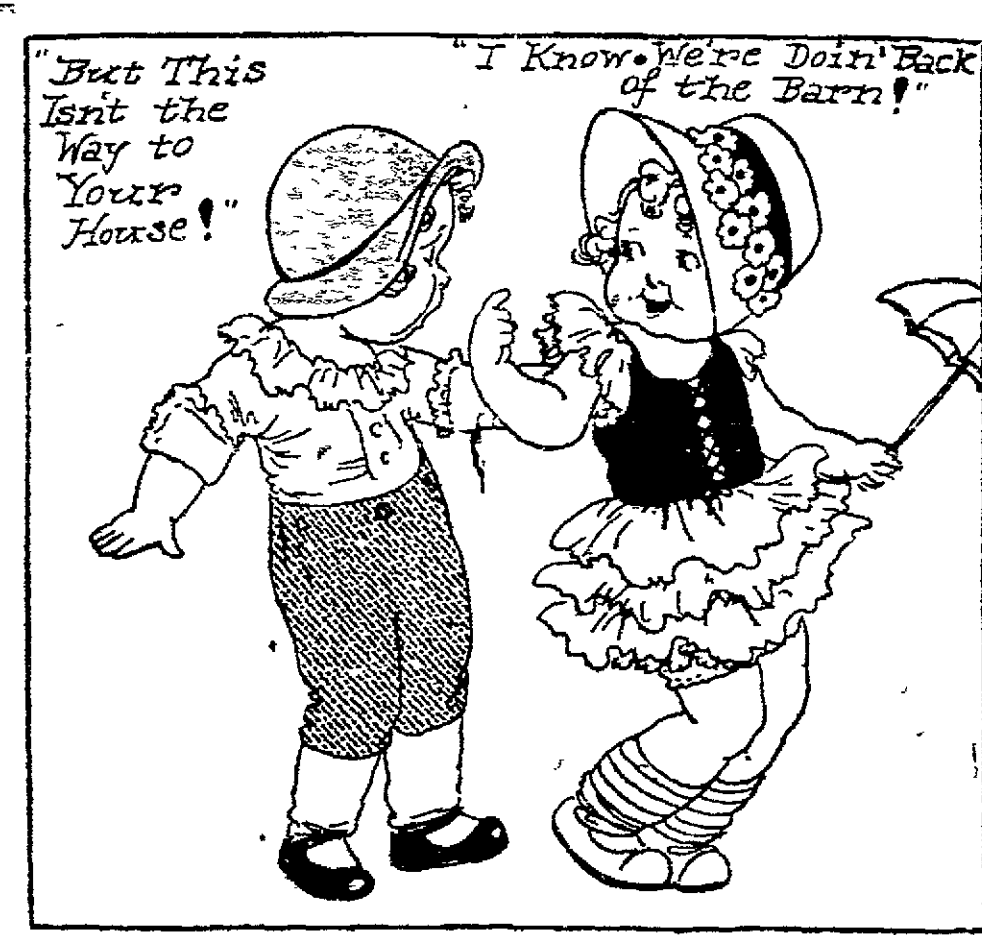
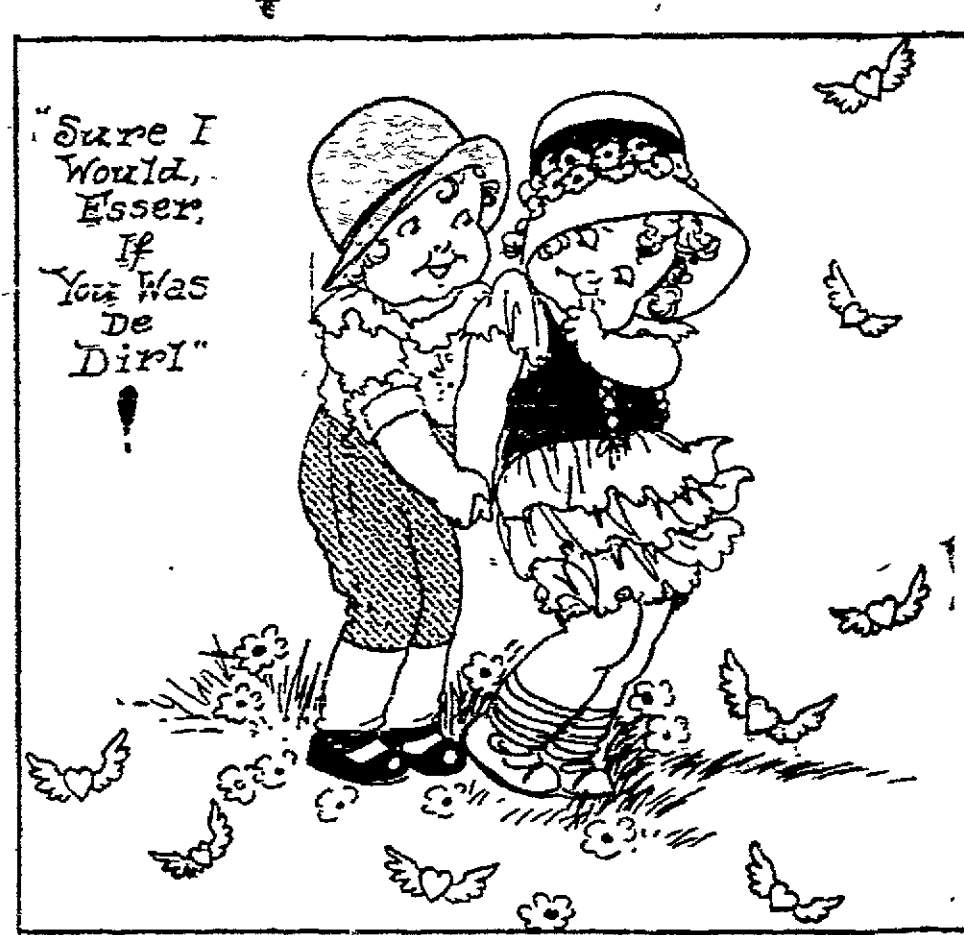
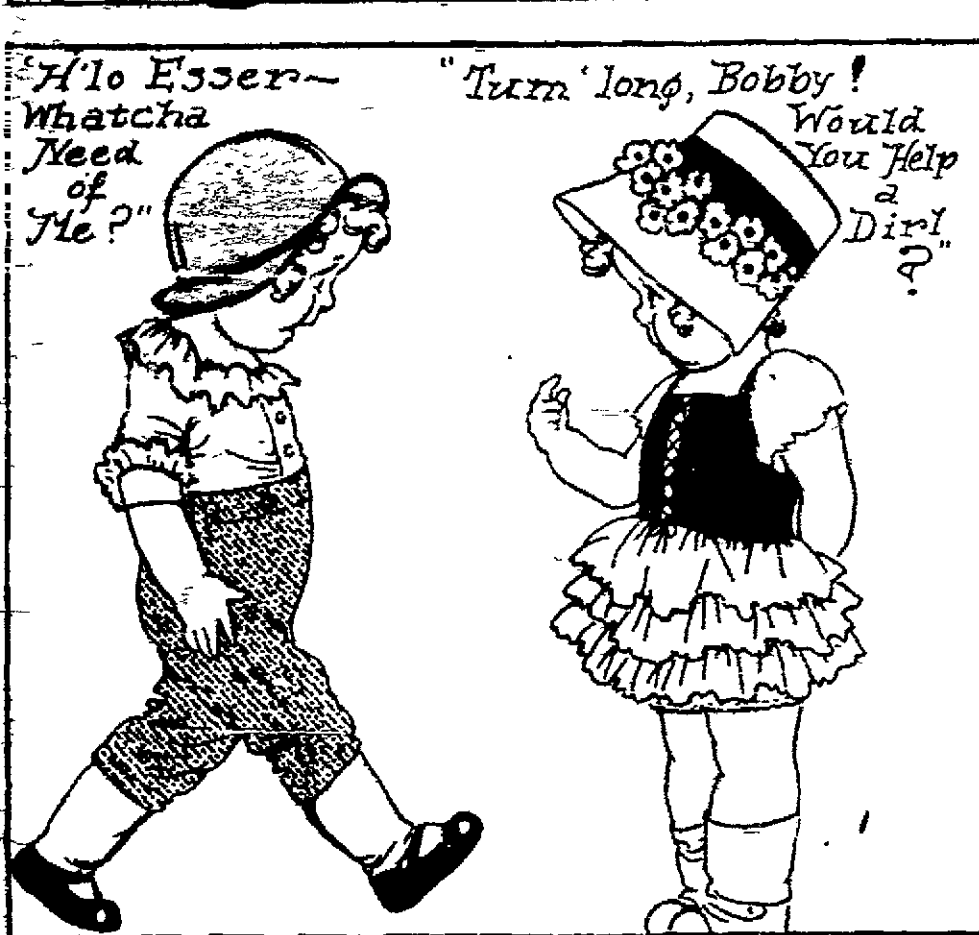
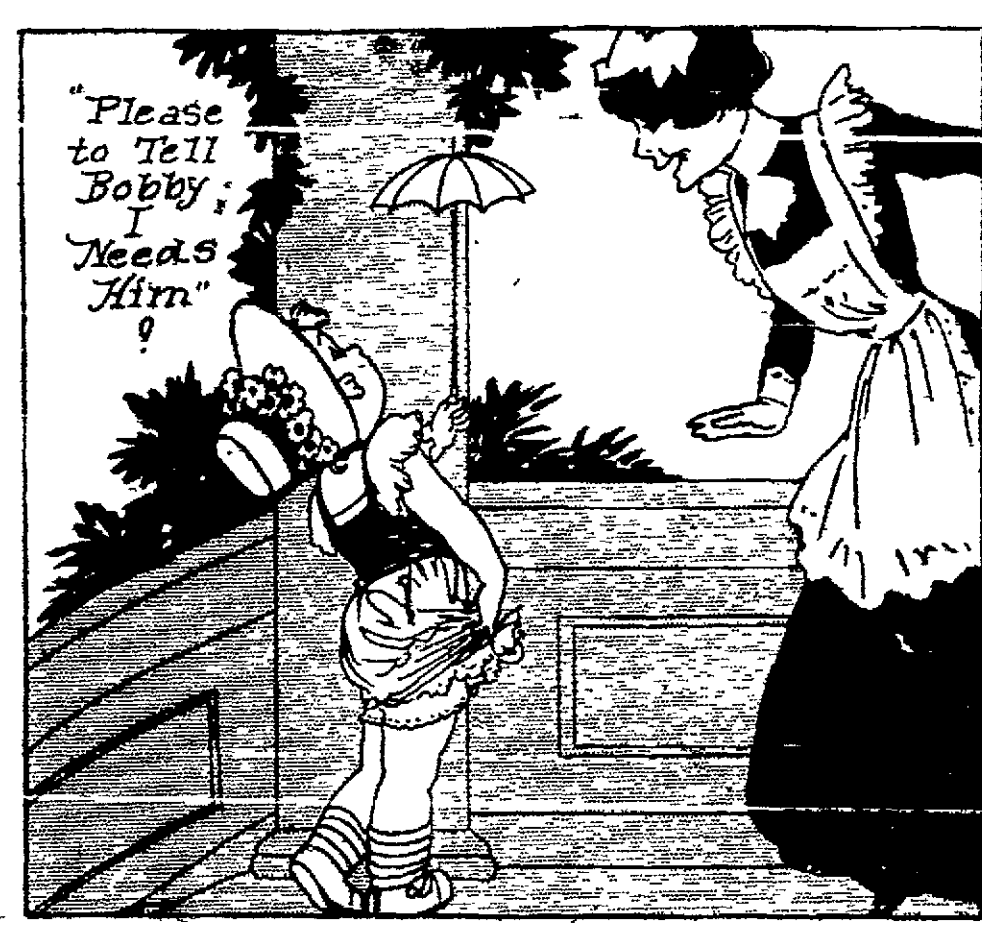
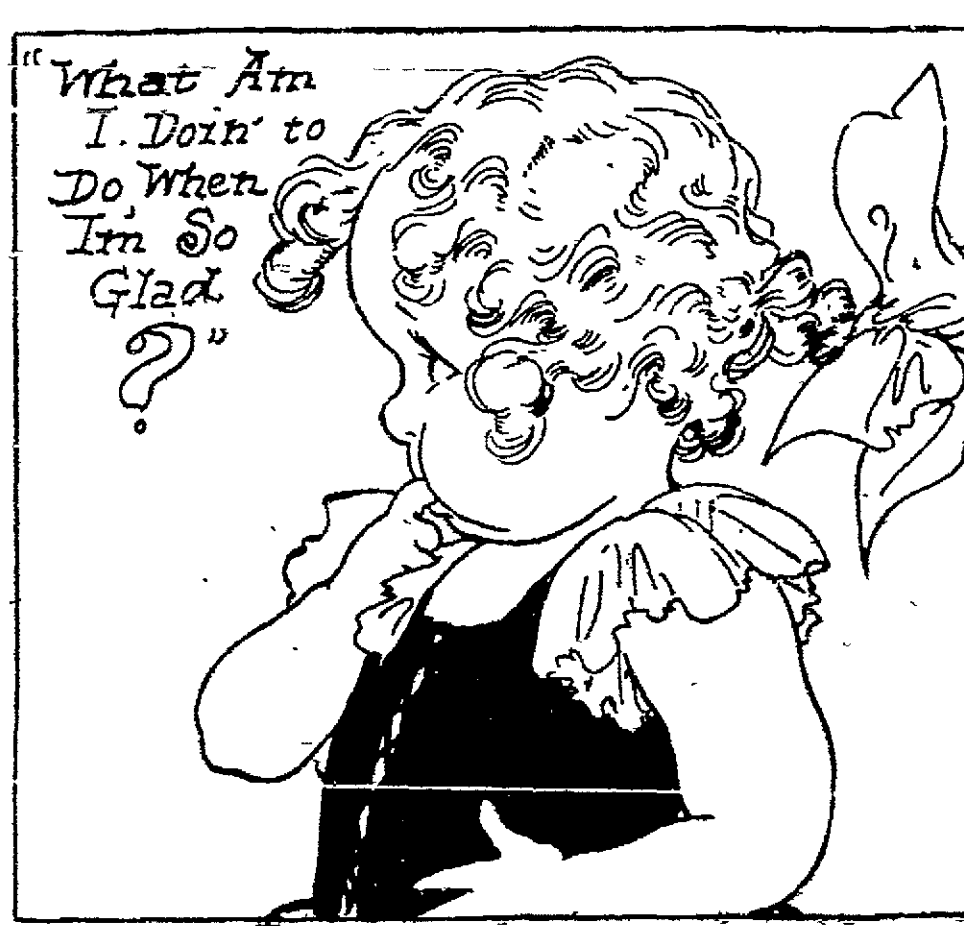
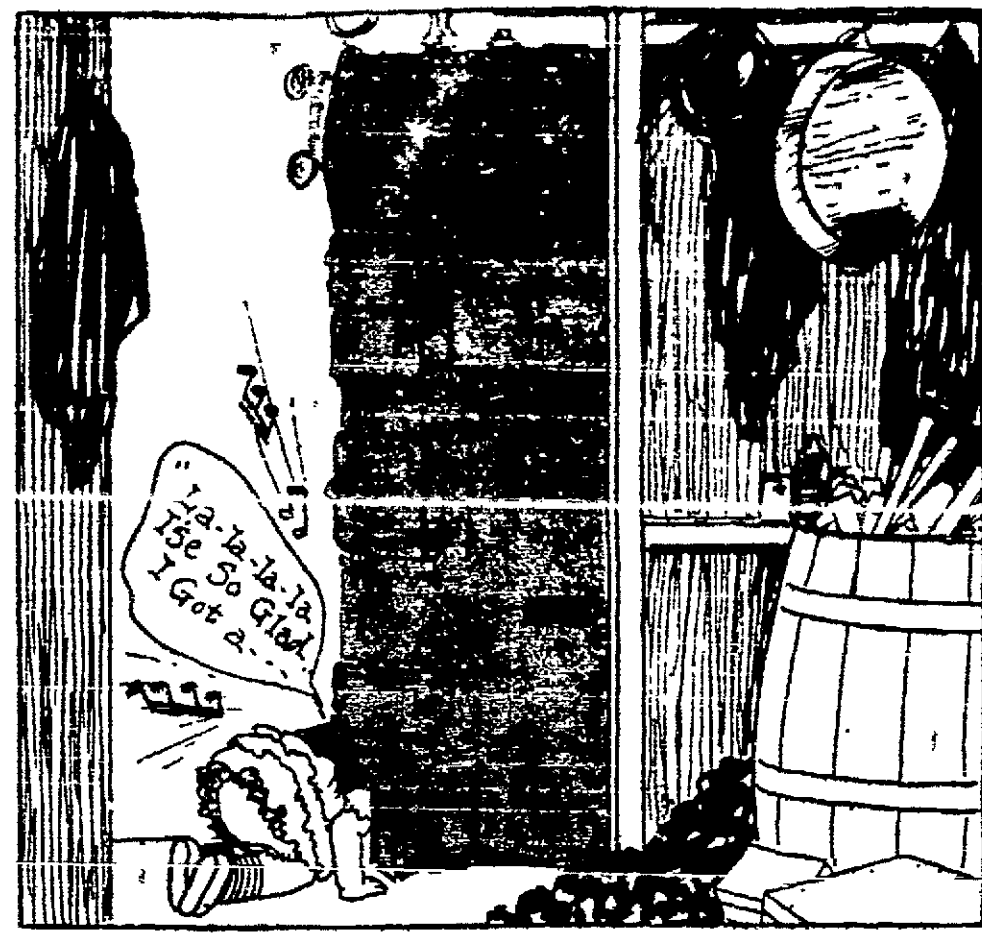
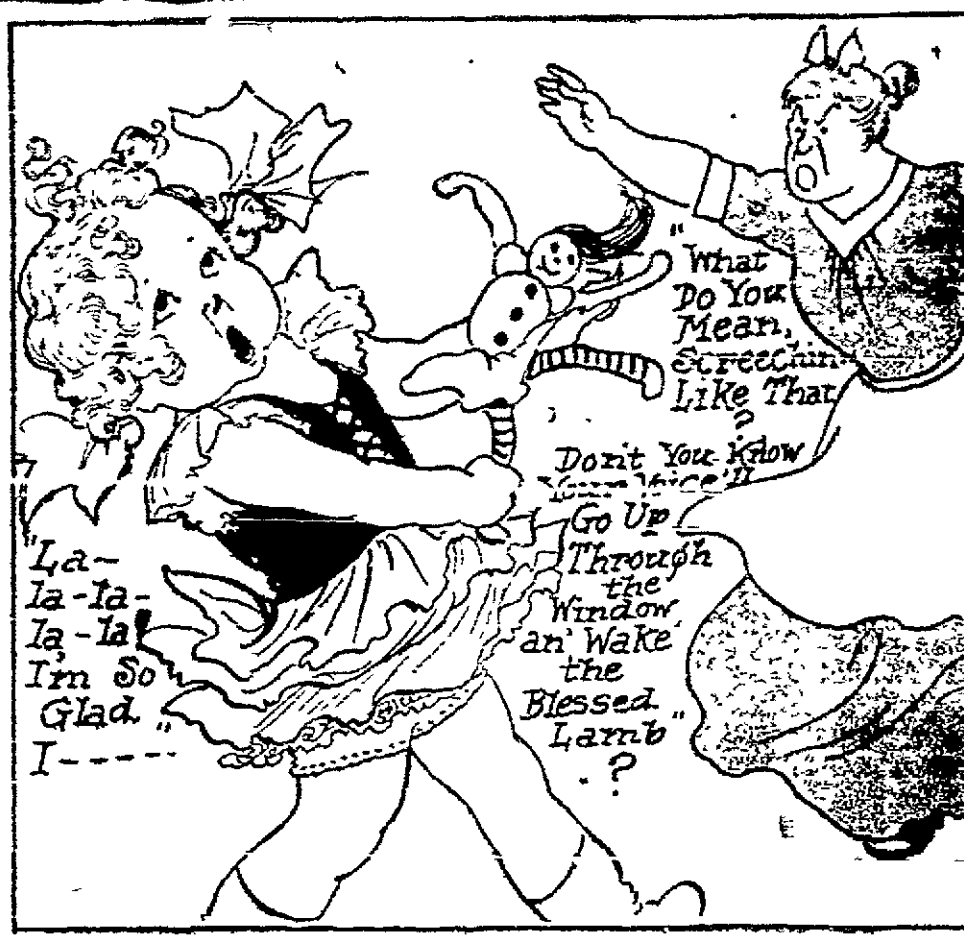
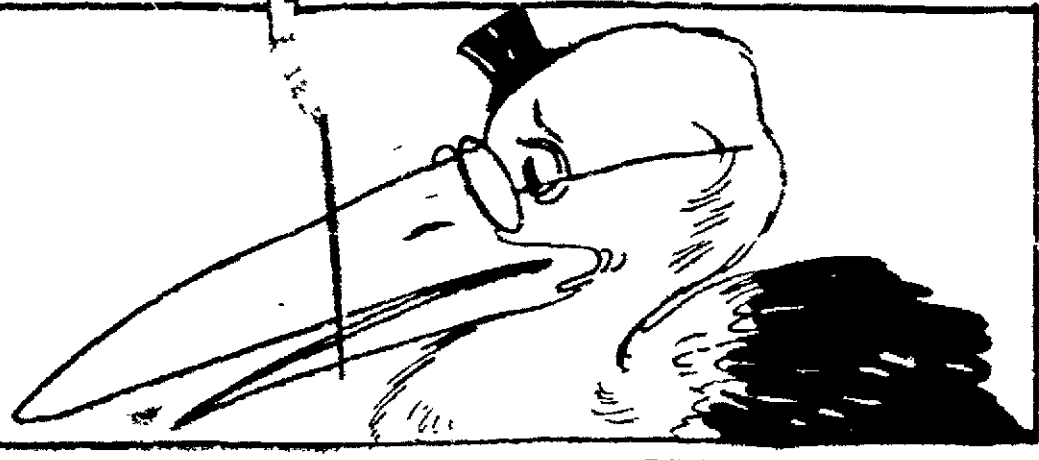
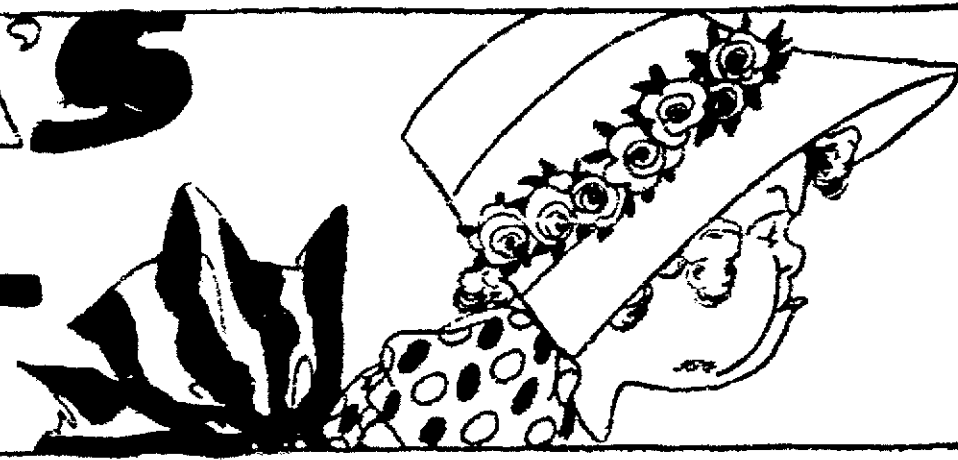
Thus, apparently, ends the list of the heartbroken Langhornes. Whose heart is next?

COMIC Oakland Tribune SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915



MAMMA'S ANGEL CHILD



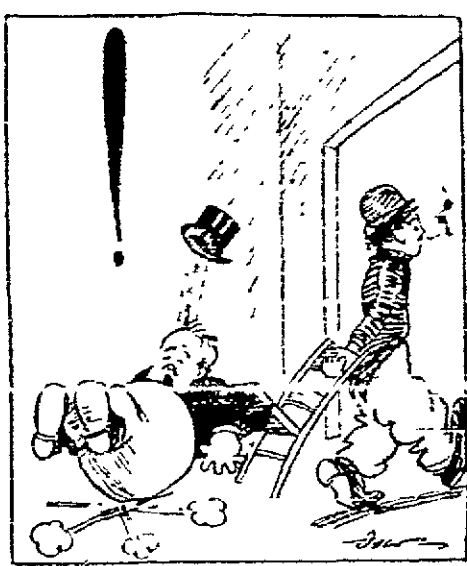


The Story of My Life & By CHARLEY CHAPLIN

Fifth Installment, in Which the Funniest Clown of Filmland Tells the Story of a "Soft" Day



Watching Him Work Is Strenuous.



Team Work Is Essential.

Why Chaplin Comedy Is Funny

Famous frolicker in the realms of pantomime tells inside secret of his success in making himself and others about him amusing. Gathers round him actors who in seeking to secure the ridiculous are always seriously sincere, no matter what the character portrayed, whether anxiously engaged in a wearisome "chase" or dodging a scuffle of coal. The more absurd the scene the more real the true actor believes it to be.

"Pretty soft," I hear them say, the movie fans who gather about theater posters of Charley Chaplin. "Pretty soft to get all that money. And all he does for it is hop around and do freak stunts. I wish I didn't have to work any harder than that for the same money."

Unrecognized by the crowd, in my incognito as a plain citizen, I am moved to smile at these cocksure assertions, to which every one seems to agree. Perhaps at the time I am sore in body and in mind after a day's work of many hours, in which I have exerted the combined nervous and muscular force of an astronomer mathematician, a trench digger and a parachute jumper. I am fagged to the point of complete exhaustion, and yet I am credited with earning my salary by means of a few hop-skips and a comic fall downstairs.

A few of my close friends have spent "a day with Chaplin." At the finish of the day, at the setting of the California sun, they raised their hands as a token of surrender and confessed themselves comparatively worn out.

Fears for His Health.

"It tucks me out just to watch you work," said one observer who spent a day watching me put on the Essanay-Chaplin comedy which had the significant title "Work." "And if I am tired just looking on how must you feel after fighting that all-day battle? Charley, this sort of moving picture work will kill you."

But after several years of acting, directing and complete producing of comedies I know I am fresher and more enthusiastic than ever. Enthusiasm is my tonic, the elixir for worn muscles, frazzled and outworn patience.

It is the general impression that most of my acting is impromptu, that I do the

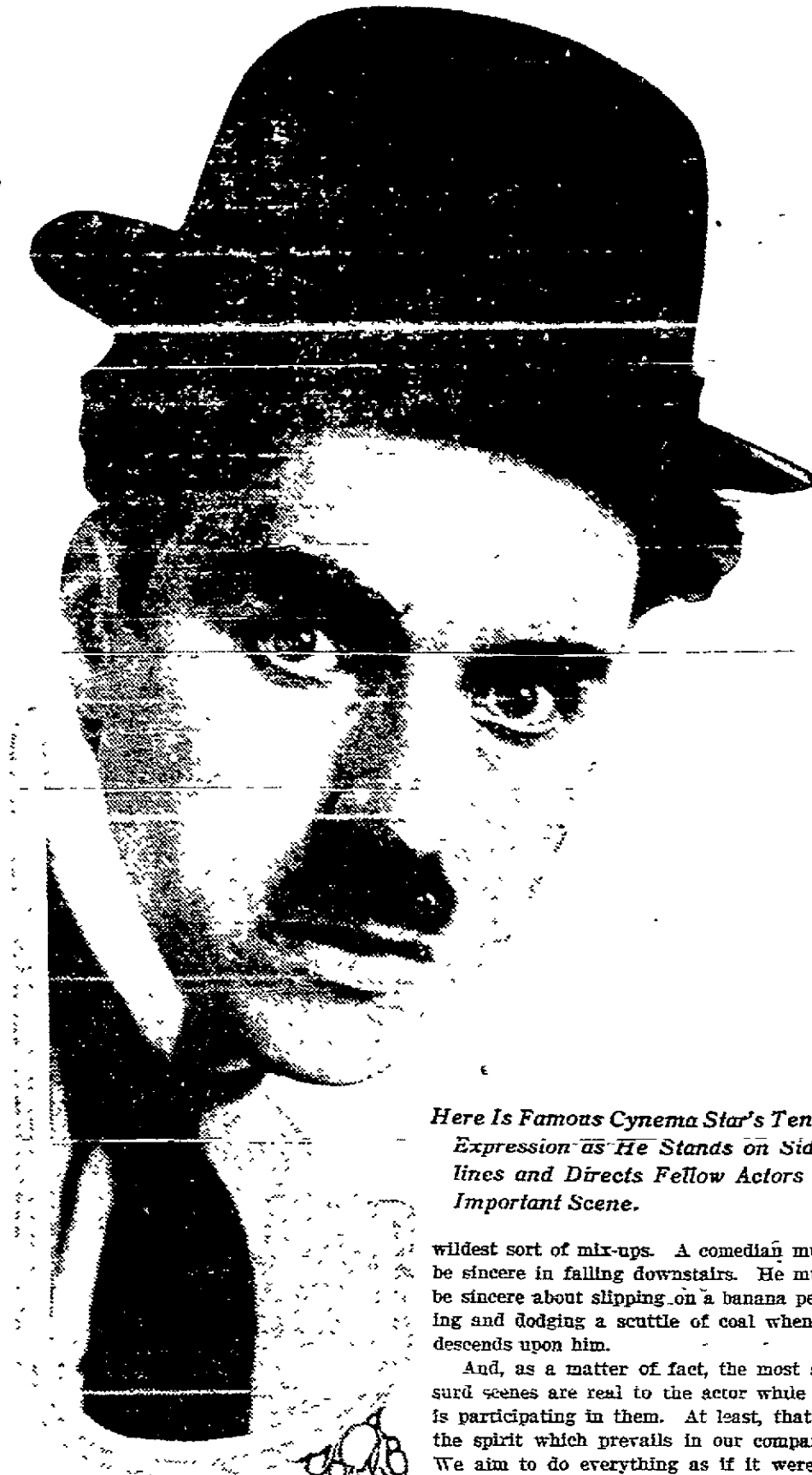
comical thing that suggests itself to my mind even while the camera is grinding, do it without rehearsal or forethought. This idea is largely true. But I do not often think of a humorous action at the moment the picture is being taken on the film. I have invented it perhaps ten or fifteen minutes before, and have gone through one or two rehearsals with the members of my company. I am generally "one scene ahead" in my comedy inspirations.

This Is What They Ask.

"What are you going to do next?" That question is the bugbear of my professional existence. It is asked of me by nearly every one of my studio employees. The stage carpenter puts the question as he stands before me with hammer and saw, ready to rip down a whole interior or to convert a library into a livery stable at my bidding. The property man asks me the same, for on the answer depends whether he shall fetch a feather duster or a baby grand piano, a leaky bath tub or a wooden Indian. The camera operator says the same as he threads the celluloid ribbon through his machine.

The members of my company follow me around, knowing that their "parts" will be assigned to them for the next scene the moment I have "written" them completely in my mind. Sometimes I walk back and forth for ten or twenty minutes, while mechanics, actors and camera men look on expectantly. I am "writing" the next scene, or at least the one that comes after it. And I must hurry, hurry, for during my cogitations a company of twenty or more persons are "eating up salaries" in idleness.

I make it a rule never to ask an actor to do anything that I cannot do myself. If there is a fall or a tumble to be negotiated in which there is any element of danger I



Here Is Famous Cinema Star's Tense Expression as He Stands on Sidelines and Directs Fellow Actors in Important Scene.

first pitch in and do the stunt in the way I believe it should be done. The actor has been following me closely, and he follows suit.

There is one qualification for a comedy actor which stands far above all others. Yet it is the last imaginable requisite you would apply to a player in the frivolous side of filmland.

That qualification is sincerity.

A comedian, whether in a leading or subordinate position, must be sincere in his work above all else. No matter what character he impersonates he must be real and genuine. The most gripping tragedy in Shakespeare is played with no greater earnestness than a Chaplin "chase," in which grotesque figures participate in the

wildest sort of mix-ups. A comedian must be sincere in falling downstairs. He must be sincere about slipping on a banana peel and dodging a scuffle of coal when it descends upon him.

And, as a matter of fact, the most absurd scenes are real to the actor while he is participating in them. At least, that is the spirit which prevails in our company. We aim to do everything as if it were a part of the ups and downs of real existence on this earth.

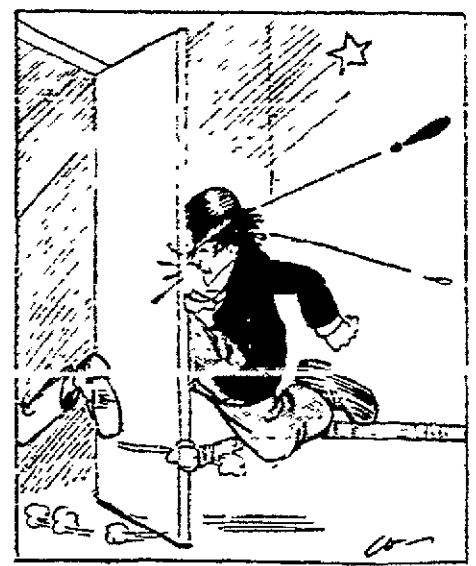
Plays Like Hughie Jennings.

I am a great believer in creating enthusiasm by means of displaying an abundance of it on my own part. When I am not actually taking part in a scene and am directing the work of others you'll find me "rooting" on the side lines like Hughie Jennings or the most frenzied football coach. I try to work my people to the highest pitch of excitement wherever a comedy climax is to be staged.

I dance, I wave my arms and shout with all the fire I can command. The actors catch the spirit and work with the zest of Turcos in a bayonet charge. Some-



"What Will You Do Next?"



This Means Much Practice

Did They Ever Tell You It Is "Soft" for Chaplin? Well, Here's What He Does on a "Soft" Day—

STEPS before the company of actors at 9 a. m. with every responsibility for the day's success upon his shoulders.

Acts out every part they are to undertake—not neglecting to show in detail how they are to fall, slide, tear their hair or stop poor eggs.

Gives the careful, minute directions necessary to the proper construction by stage carpenters and property men for every bit of stage setting needed.

Carefully plans all distances actors are to take from the man who is making the picture.

Maps out every scene, every bit of "business," and makes a thousand quick decisions enant changes and new twists in plots.

While his fellows rest at luncheon hour, he runs out in automobile to look over suitability of some outdoor setting.

After luncheon back at the furious business of producing mirth, working until 5:30 o'clock. Rushes to his home to start a few hours' work of planning next day's scenes.

Yes! Pretty "Soft" for Charley, Eh!

times their enthusiasm carries them away. There can always be too much of a good thing—even too much sincerity, especially when a comedy policeman is bearing his prisoner over the head with a rubber club, or a landlady is choking a burglar across a window sill.

The few visitors who are privileged to visit the studio during the staging of one of these comedies are generally carried away by the excitement, too. They stand up and jump, every nerve tense, and in mind they are working for the success of the scene as much as anybody. The property man, of course, never gets excited about anything. As for the camera operator, he would lose his job if he were carried away by the thrilling events before him and wound the camera a bit faster during the noisy finish of a big scene.

Does Five Men's Work.

Work at the studio generally starts at 9 a. m. We have an interval for luncheon and then the task of manufacturing "canned laughter" for millions is taken up with renewed spirit until 5:30 p. m. During all that time I am employed as come-

dian, playwright, producer, stage manager, instructor, scene creator, coach and cheer leader. When the day is done, when the results of our feverish efforts are safely recorded on the celluloid film, I am pretty well exhausted from exertions which might cause fatigue to five men if the work were apportioned among them.

"Pretty soft for Charley Chaplin," is the comment I am then to hear when I return to my hotel or to the club, or to stroll through the evening throngs of movie fans.

And I do not quit work to rest entirely, for I carry my worries away with me. My mind is constantly devising new ideas in funmaking, new story plots, new stunts of situation and gesture.

But I do not recount my labors as a plea to the American public to be any less critical. The keen perception and intelligence of the photoplay theater-goers form a constant spur to those of us who are aiming to give the very best that is in us, without slacking. And the fact that we don't seem to be working in the Essanay-Chaplin comedies I accept as another tribute to the success of our efforts to present natural, lifelike fun.

Jitney Jim, Aflame With Love, Truculently Demands a Show-Down

By GENE MORGAN.

MYRTLE, the box office girl, was grievously worried about Jitney Jim. Every night when he came to view the movies at the Flytime Theater she saw that he was more deeply in love. He was in love with a motion picture star, the famous and exquisite Cynema Swish.

Ever since he had heard it hinted that Miss Swish had a husband—a bandy-legged little husband—Jitney Jim had not been himself. So one evening when Jitney presented his gloomy face at the ticket window Myrtle said sharply:

"Look here, Jitney, you're getting the lover's blues. You want to come out of it. Pretty soon you'll be doing something desperate."

"You bet I'm desperate," retorted Jitney Jim. "This mystery about Cynema Swish is getting my can-muncher, let me tell you. I feel desperate enough to stay out until 10 o'clock every night and give the town a bad name. In fact, I'll do anything that's rough."

"The question that bothers me is this: Is Cynema Swish married or is she not? I watch her every night in the films and I read all the movie columns in the papers, but I can't get definite dope. If she's a wife, then I'm off of her for life. I don't blow around breaking up homes. That's

me, kid. If Cynema Swish is sporting a wedding ring outside of working hours, if she has joined the army of kitchenette engineers, then I'll stay quiet and just let my aching heart go aching on forevermore. But the trouble is, I can't find out whether she's single or weary."

"I've lamped her in the pictures a million times. I've studied her every second she was on the screen. And I'm darned if



"Jitney, You've Got 'Lover's Blues'."

I ever saw a wedding ring on her cold cream spreaders."

Myrtle shook her head, a thing she always does when a case is hopeless.

"There's nothing better than finding out from the girl herself," she advised. "Why don't you write to Cynema Swish?"

For the first time in many days Jitney Jim smiled. It was a knowing smile. He reached down into his inside vest pocket and drew forth a bundle of note paper. What Myrtle then saw was a letter to some one, written in square-toed masculine style, and scrawled on several sheets of Butcher's Boy bond.

"Myrtle, you're a mind reader," said Jitney Jim. "You're a bird. That's the very thing I've gone and done—written a letter to Cynema Swish. And I'm going to mail it tomorrow. It hits the nail on the head. This letter talks cold turkey. It gets down to brasses."

"Would you like to hear the letter? Aw, go on, would you? Well, it's sort of sentimental, and maybe I oughtn't disclose what goes on between me and Cynema Swish. But you're an awful good gal, and I'll read you a little to see if I'm on the right track."

Myrtle clasped her hands in the ecstasy of anticipation. Jitney Jim fumbled the pages and finally found page 1 at the bottom of the pile. Then he looked around

nervously and began reading in a low voice:

"Dearest, Dearest Cynema Swish: I loved you at first sight. And I'm strong for you yet. The minute I nalled my dimmers on your lovely face in the film I nominated you for Queen of the Earth on the straight Admiration ticket. Every time I look at you it's like a drink of syrup in an eye cup. Every time you fling one of your golden smiles at the audience my heart beats high and my breath stops and my pulse quivers and I murmur: 'Shoot! I'm faded!'"

"Cynema, my love, I trust you will pardon me at this time for slinging the mushy quill in your direction. I'm not trying to flatter you. The best photographers can't, so what's the use of my trying?"

"O stoneless peaches and certified cream! I think I deserve—"

Here Myrtle interrupted. She wanted to say that it was a beautiful love letter. She had never read a sweeter one in a book. Jitney Jim retorted that it was nothing to what he could do if he didn't have a peevish on. Then he resumed:

"O stoneless peaches and certified cream! I think I deserve some consideration from you. I have been a booster for you from the beginning. I've never missed seeing you once. Every time you bust a

walst button it means a nickel I've spent to see you."

"Now this ain't a kidding letter. This is written on the square. I mean business. I want to know something, and know it right off the griddle. For some time I've watched you getting loved by all the fifty-seven varieties of pickled beets they use for heroes in the films. I've watched you being proposed to by tall lovers, short lovers, fat lovers and skinny ones. Some



"I'll Listen to a Ham Actor's Story."

of 'em were what you'd call good looking. In fact, about all of 'em were picked out because of the way they could wear a dress suit without wrinkles. But of course you know and I know that they were running empty cars on their train of thought. "But there's one actor in particular. I've been seeing him in your company a good deal of late. He's been hanging around in the same reel much too often. Nobody has said to him, 'Here's your hat.' He isn't handsome. He isn't wise. He's about the worst human misprint that I ever saw. He could make 'em lose their appetite in a den of lions."

"Yet you seem to stand for him. You don't scream and smash furniture when he's around. You don't yell for help, but just sit into his gorilla grasp with a contented smile."

"Cynema Swish, I warn you. If this awful thing is your husband—then good night! I'll be off of you forever more. I'll never pay another Jitney to see you going to the dogs. When you are appearing at the Flytime Theater I'll go around the dump as if it were a lake. Yes, I'll go on and stand on a street corner and cheerfully listen to the sad life story of some ham actor—I mean this. Yours affectionately, "JITNEY JIM."

Myrtle gasped in sheer fright as Jitney Jim jammed the letter in its envelope and affixed the stamp with a caveman wallop.

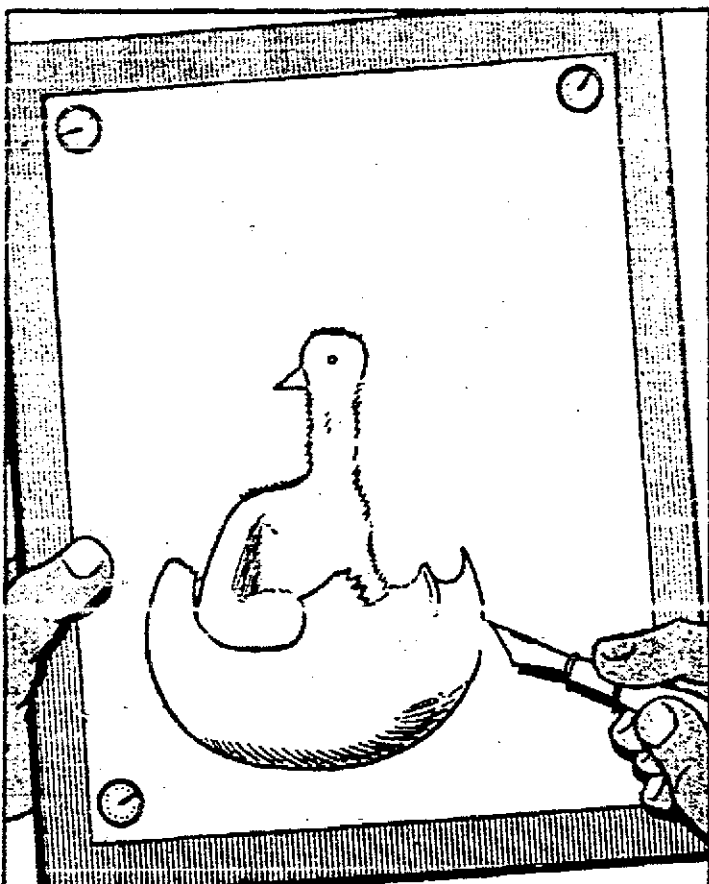
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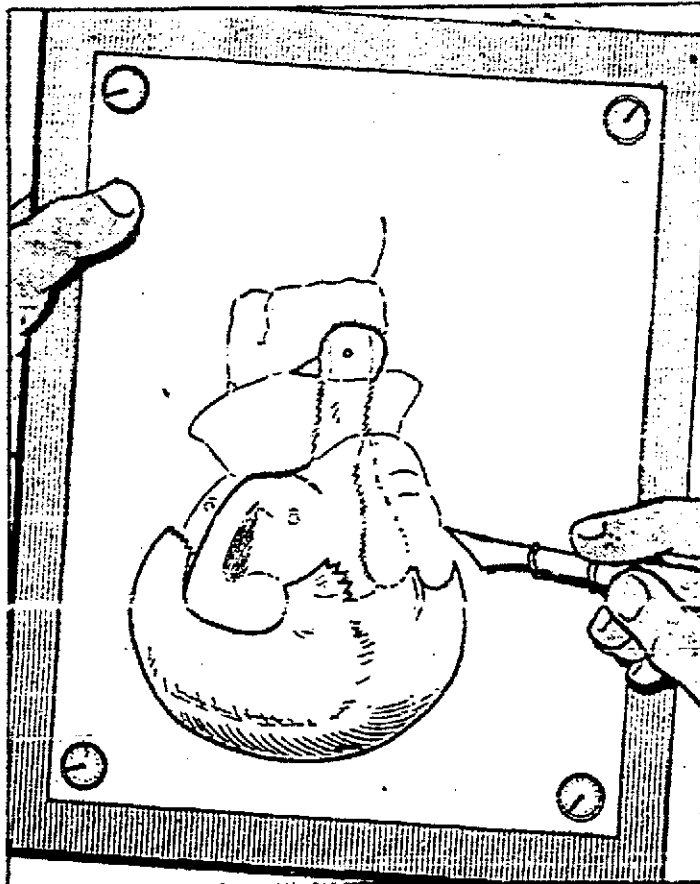
By CHARLES A. OGDEN

The Hatching Out of a Wise Young Owl

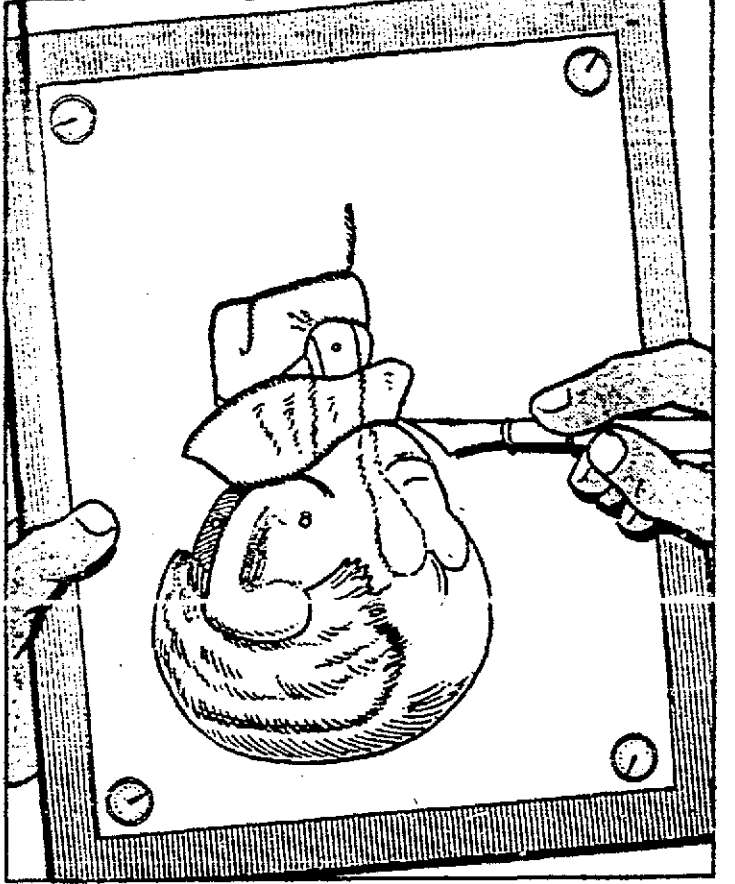
① Looks as though we are going to depict the arrival of a chick. However—



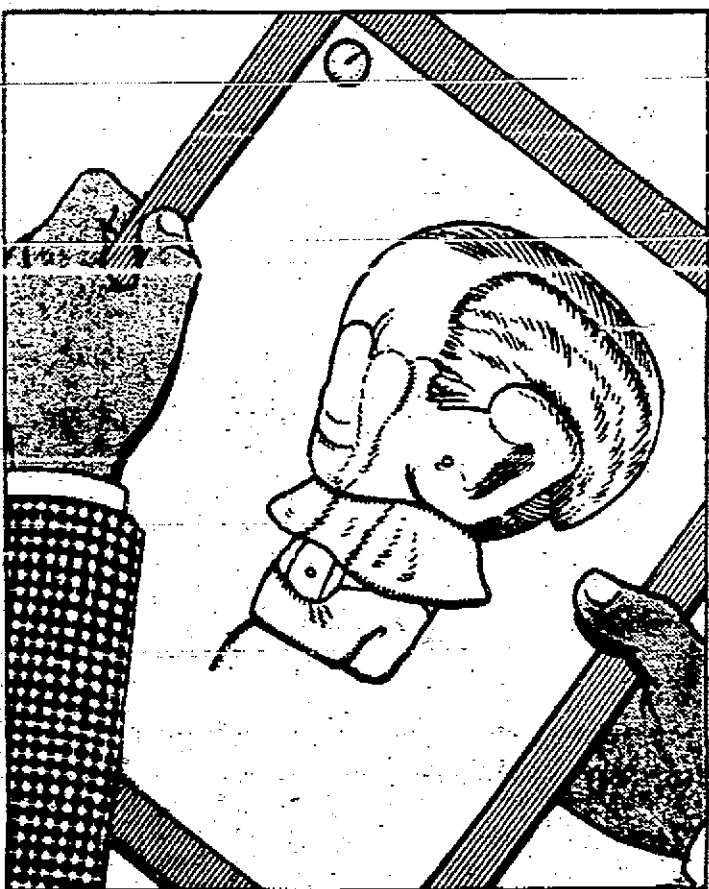
② If we add a few lines to the chick's picture—



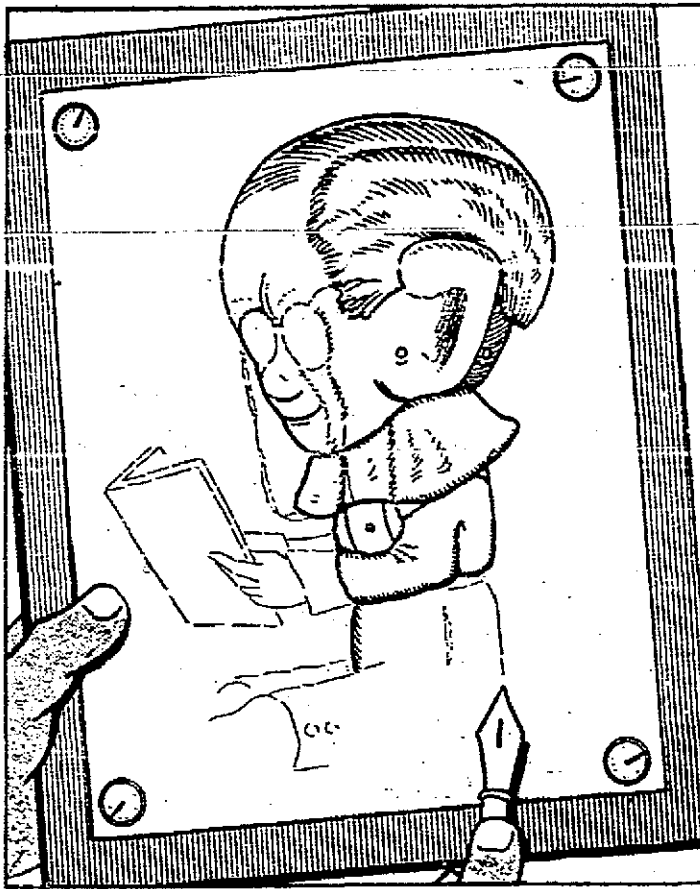
③ We'll have this picture of a stout gentleman wearing one of those feather-trimmed hats.



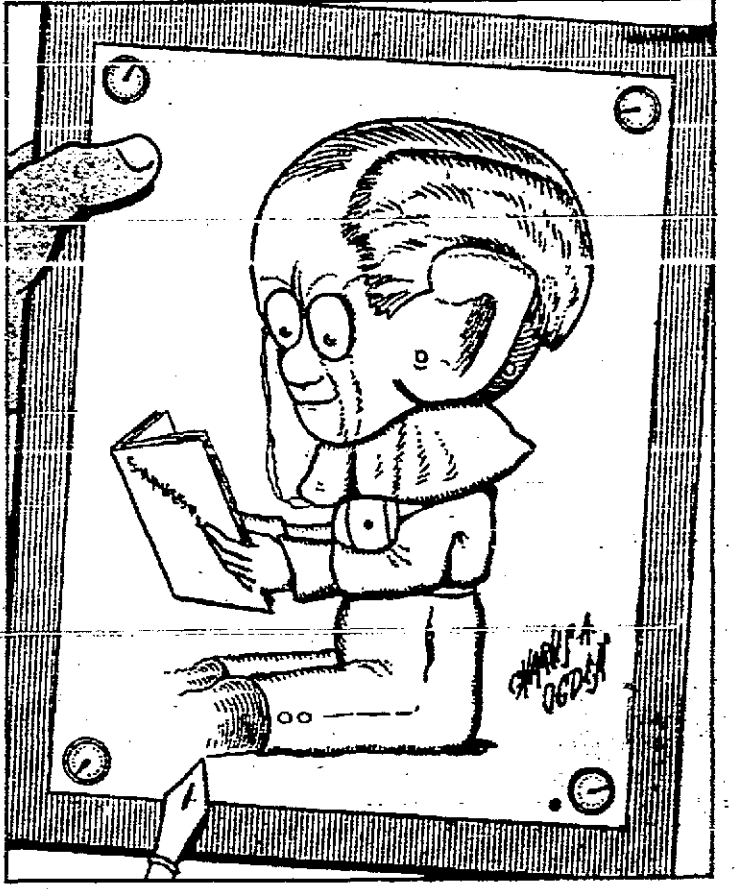
④ But wait! That isn't all. Now we should turn the stout gentleman's picture upside-down



⑤ Now that the picture is upside-down we should add a few lines in this manner.



⑥ Now we have a picture of little Wadsworth Emerson Bostonbeans perusing the classics.



The Story Lady.

DEAR MISS FAULKNER:

Would you please tell me the story of "Billy Beg and His Bull"? I am very much pleased with your stories. I am your story reader.

AUSTIN O'MALIA.

By GEORGENE FAULKNER.

ONCE upon a time there was a king and a queen and they had one son named Billy.

One day the queen gave Billy a bull, and Billy was very fond of the bull and it was just as fond of Billy. Then the queen told the king that Billy should never part with the bull, and the king promised that, come what may, Billy should keep his bull.

Not long after that the good queen died, and later when the king married again the new queen was not kind to Billy. She thought it was ridiculous for Billy to love a bull, and at last she commanded that the bull must be killed.

When Billy heard of this he was broken-hearted about it, and he went out and told the bull, but the bull was not afraid. The next day the bull was led out to be killed and the cruel queen went out herself to watch the deed, and poor Billy stood near the bull, looking very down-hearted. Just as the men were about to kill the bull he lowered his head and whispered to Billy:

"Jump up on my back and hold on tight and we will see what kind of a horseman you are."

So Billy jumped up on his back, and with that the bull jumped way up in the sky nine miles high and came down with Billy sticking on his back and hanging on to his horns.

All those who saw them fairly gasped with wonder at the strange sight, and the queen and all the people at court never saw them again.

The bull traveled on and on and by and by he stopped to rest, and he said to Billy:

"Put your hand to my left ear and you will find a napkin there, and when you spread it you will find all manner of good things to eat."

Billy did this, and when he spread the napkin out there was a feast fit for a king. After he had finished the feast he rolled the napkin up and put it back again.

"Now," said the bull, "put your hand into my right ear and you will find a stick. If you swing it about your head three times it will turn into a sword and give you the strength of a thousand men, and when you have no more need of it as a sword it will turn back into a stick again."

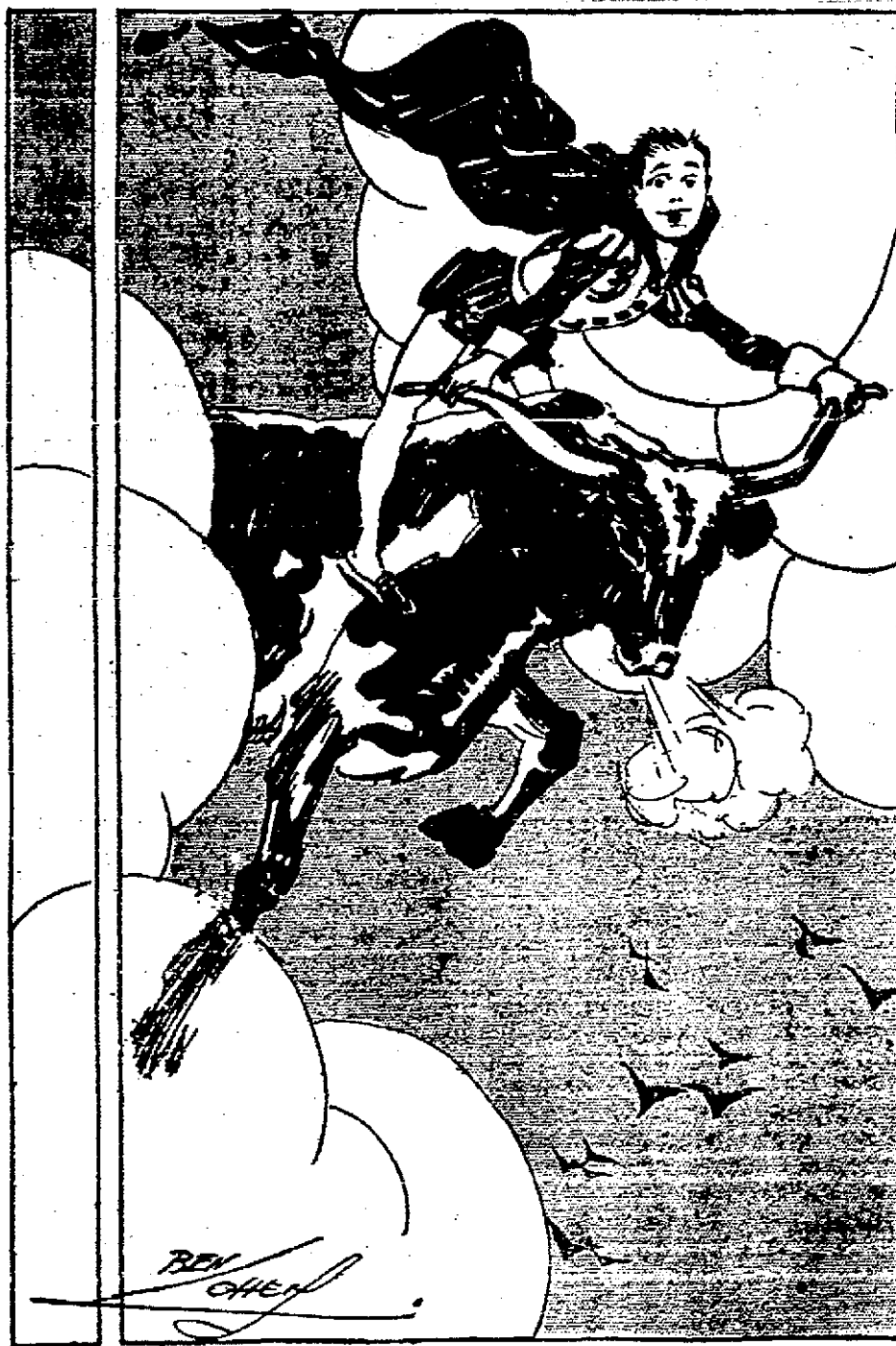
And Billy did this and held in his hand the magic sword, and then he put it back again.

"At 12 o'clock tomorrow," said the bull, "I shall have to fight a big bull. He is called the 'Black Bull of the Forest,' and he may kill me. If I die, you must take the napkin and you will never be hungry, and the magic stick and you can overcome all obstacles. Then you must take your knife and cut a strip of my hide from my back and make it into a belt, and as long as you wear this belt you cannot be killed."

Sure enough, the strange Bull was the victor.

For two days Billy sat beside his bull and he cried and cried. Then he took out the napkin and had a feast. He then took out the stick, and then he made the belt from the hide of the bull, just as the bull had commanded. He then set out in the world to seek his fortune. He traveled for three days until he came to the home of a gentleman and he asked for employment there. The gentleman sent Billy out to guard his three cows, three goats and three horses, but he warned him that he did this at his own risk, for there were three great giants who lived near and they always came out and killed the herdsboy and then took all the milk. So the man said that they need not agree on wages until he came back, for he might not live to tell the tale.

"Agreed, then," said Billy. "I am not afraid of your giant." And the next morning Billy drove out the cattle and watched them graze. Suddenly he heard three ter-



With That the Bull Jumped Up Into the Sky Nine Miles High and Came Down With Billy Sticking on His Back and Hanging on His Horns.

rible roars that sounded so loud that it shook the apples off the bushes, shook the horns on the cows and made the hair stand up on Billy's head, and there appeared a frightful giant who had three heads and he began to threaten Billy.

"I will fight you," answered Billy, and he took his stick and swung it three times about his head, and it changed into the

magic sword and gave Billy the strength of a thousand men.

"Come on," said the giant. "You are not big enough for a mouthful for me."

Then they began to fight and after a time Billy lifted the giant on his sword and threw him down on the ground with such force that he died.

The next day all happened as before.

Billy Beg and the Bull.

only this time the giant was even more frightful, for he had six heads. However, with the magic sword Billy killed the giant and cut off his six heads, and Billy went home as before, quite as unconcerned as though he had been merely watching the cattle.

The third day Billy went out again, and this time he had to fight with a giant who had twelve heads, but with the help of his magic sword Billy killed this giant also, and when he returned his master could not understand how Billy had escaped the giants. However, Billy would not tell him anything about it, and again he asked for his wages.

The next day the man told Billy to watch the cattle while he went to the castle to see a fight, for the king's daughter was to be devoured by a dreadful dragon unless a brave warrior could overcome the dragon. In that case the king would give his daughter in marriage to the man who could save her from the dragon.

Billy listened to this tale, and after his master had gone Billy decided to follow him to the palace of the king. Then Billy borrowed the best suit of clothes he could find and he saddled his master's best and strongest black horse and away he rode to the palace.

When he reached the courtyard Billy saw the beautiful princess, surrounded by all her attendants, while in front of her strutted a mighty warrior. Three men carried his big sword and all the people cheered him, for they felt sure that he could save the princess from the dragon.

Suddenly they heard an awful roaring and out rushed the dreadful dragon. He had twelve heads, and from each one he was spitting fire, and when the warrior saw him he was so frightened that he ran and hid in the well and he would not come out.

"Oh, will not some one save me?" cried the princess, but no one stirred, they were all so frightened. Then Billy put on his belt made of the bull's hide and he took his stick and swung it three times about his head, and then with this magic sword he rushed upon the dragon and killed him and cut off his twelve heads. The people all shouted and rushed up to thank Billy, but he mounted his horse and rode away before they could find out who he was.

However, the princess reached out and pulled one shoe from his foot.

Now, when the warrior heard that the dragon was dead he came out from his hiding place and tried to make the king believe that he had come in disguise and killed the dragon. But the beautiful princess said that he must prove his words by wearing the shoe. Now, the shoe did not fit him at all, so the king said: "Only the man who can wear this shoe can wed the princess, for he it is who has killed the dragon."

Then men came from near and far and tried on the shoe, but they could not find the owner, for Billy kept his secret. One day Billy heard that many had tried on the shoe and failed, so he went out to try his luck. On the way he met an old man all in rags and he made the old man change suits of clothes with him, and then Billy went to the palace of the king. There he found every one in a great commotion, for all had failed again.

Then Billy asked if he could try on the shoe. The people mocked him and jeered at his ragged clothes, but when the princess saw him she said: "Let him try on the shoe. Every one has that right." So the shoe was placed upon Billy and of course it fitted him to perfection.

Billy confessed then that he had killed the dragon, and the princess confessed that she loved him and would marry him. The king took Billy into the palace and they clothed him in the royal robes of state, as were befitting to the son of a king, and then Billy told them that he was a prince and why he had left home, and the whole story about his friend the bull. He showed them the magic napkin and the stick and the belt, and he said: "Had it not been for the bull I never could have saved the princess."

When the court heard the whole story they all rejoiced that such a brave prince had won their princess. So they had a wonderful wedding and the feasting lasted for many days, and Billy and his beautiful bride lived happily ever after, and they were always grateful to Billy Beg's bull.

(Retold from "Donegal Fairy Stories," by George MacManus.)

JOE, ALLIGATOR RULER, AND HIS PETS

Joe Campbell has a soft Southern drawl, wears cow-puncher clothes and bespeaks alligators affectionately by their first names. He tells you various startling facts about his animated traveling bags and makes them open their mouths and snap them shut, and puts "spells" upon them so that they lie limp on their backs, and plays the magician generally.

"This 'gator," says Joe, with a caressing intonation, "this is ole Oclawaha. He's a kind ole 'gator, gentle as a dog. I can ride him, or anything. Oclawaha! Open yo' mouth!"

Oclawaha complies slowly. Cold weather bores him greatly. Joe Campbell takes off his dust-colored felt and gives a short call, of a sort used in addressing steers, and slaps him on the lower jaw. Nothing happens. Joe Campbell explains that he's sluggish, along of the cold weather, and, furthermore, that this is his blind side. He goes around to the other side and Oclawaha snaps at the hat obligingly, but without enthusiasm. Then Joe bestrides his tail—the tail which could throw him across the pen and through the railing—and coaxes him forward, and scratches his hind leg and shouts at him in alligator talk.

"You see," says Joe, "he's gentle. But old Fabio Queen, now, she's a mean 'gator. She just about tore a fellow in two down at the farm down South. Got him beah by the arm, and then took a bite of his shoulder." Joe illustrates on his own shoulder. "Yes, sir, she's a mean ole 'gator."

QUEEN HISSES.

The Queen makes a hissing noise and opens her mouth, and snaps very promptly at the hat. Joe says she'd rush him if the weather was a little warmer.

"She could take my waist in that mouth," Joe says gently, "and just crush me in two. She sure could."

The bystanders gasp and crowd a little closer just in case she should. An 8-year-old, in a pink sweater, says you wouldn't catch her in the pens with those things.

With alligators, says Joe, it's all in getting them used to you. "If I didn't go in those pens," he declares, "they'd get so they thought they were wild 'gators, and wouldn't let me in at all. Some of 'em are wild. There's yo' 'gator, Mr. Heim, see him?"

Mr. Heim spots him. He has one fore leg gone, lost in some ancient battle. "Yes," says Joe, pensively, "they lose their arms sometimes, but it don't bother them much."

We pass along to a pen full of lively young alligators, who splash and scramble in the gay abandon of youth. These are lovely young alligators, Joe observes, just handbag size. But the market for alligator skins is all shot to pieces on account of this war. Nobody in Europe is buying alligator bags now. The young alligators flick their tails deservingly. It's a bum Zeppelin that drops nobody good.

"Now, suppose," continues the saurian authority, "suppose you see an alligator's head above the water, and he ducks it down. You wouldn't want to put yo' hand down after him, would you? But you'd be perfectly safe. Because alligators don't keep their eyes an' mouth open under water. This pool's full of 'em."

Joe reaches down, amid excited breathing from the bystanders, and brings up an alligator, holding him behind the jaws. The alligator makes earnest effort to reduce Joe's fingers, but without success. He writhes and flaps.

"Now, s'pose you caught him," continues that sage, "what you going to do with him? Tie him to the marsh grass, an' he jus' going to pull it up. Tie him to a tree, if you can find one, and he'll about pull himself apart. Put him to sleep on his back."

Joe puts him on his back, and he promptly flops over.

KNOWS THEIR SPELL.

"Now, Baby," says Joe, soothingly. He bends close and utters a curious, hissing whistle, long drawn out. The alligator goes limp. Joe draws his hand down along the armored stomach and lays the beast on his back. There he stays. The muscles, that a moment ago were like steel springs, relax. The alligator is quiet.

"And there he'd stay," says Joe, "until he died, unless you come back and take the spell off him."

He walks around the pen, but the alligator shows no signs of life, except quiet breathing. Then he comes back and grunts a few times at the alligator. The beast roars over, bunks stupidly, as if he had been doped, and waddles off toward the

Verses for Children

LITTLE BOY ROMPAROUND.
Where is the little boy, Romparound?
Wonderful knight of play,
Who, from the dear old stamping ground,
Came at the close of day
Up by the path of Loring Well,
Into the house at night,
There at his mother's knee to tell
Stories of rare delight.



Out by the dear old garden wall,
Waiting a guiding hand,
Waiting their little master's call,
The hick'ry chargers stand.
Deep in the realm of Happy Play
Often they bore him far;
Out to the heights of Growup Day,
Over the mystic bar.

Now by the garden wall they stand,
Patient and all alone;
Waiting their master's loving hand,
Waiting his tender tone,
But in the realm of Growup Land
Wonderful things abound;
Duty and Truth and Life demand
Little Boy Romparound.

Jay B. Eden

HOW MONEY IS COINED UPON BATTLE FIELDS

The news that the French soldiers, snags far in excess of their face value in the southern area of the war are being paid in franc notes printed at the front, and in one instance, at all events, on a press set up within sound of the enemy's guns, is not so altogether extraordinary a circumstance as might at first be supposed, says Pearson's Weekly.

Similar expedients have frequently been adopted aforesaid under like circumstances, and for this reason. Experience has shown that the regular payment of troops on active service is an important matter, since men who receive their money allowance regularly, and so are able to provide themselves with such little luxuries as may be available, are better contented, and enter more heartily into the spirit of the campaign than do those whose pay is withheld from them, or only doled out irregularly at uncertain intervals.

President Gruger found this out for himself soon after the outbreak of the Boer War, and made free use of the gold mines on the Rand during the early stages of the campaign in order to obtain the wherewithal to coin money to pay his burghers.

FIELD MINE.

One field mine was set up in the Boer camp outside Ladysmith, and another in the western area of the war, and at both considerable numbers of gold coins were turned out.

These were all of the same size and weight as sovereigns and half sovereigns, with Kruger's head on the obverse of each, and on the reverse design of which the principal features were a lion couchant, a burgher in field kit carrying a rifle, and a trek wagon. Although, as has been said, a lot of these coins were struck, they were soon so eagerly sought after that they became comparatively rare, and they are now valued by collectors at water. The visitor was mildly doubtful. Maybe this was a specially trained alligator. But Joe tried it on any one he selected, and it worked equally well.

"What do you do to them?" he inquired to know.

Joe smiled, patiently pleased.

"I jus' talk alligator to 'em," he replied.

FAITHFUL DOG STILL WAITS MASTER

Pete is only a dog. Just a collie dog, with the gentle, expressive eyes of his kind and a good deal of gray about his muzzle. Folks in Buckner say that they can notice the gray more the last week or so, but they may be mistaken in that.

Pete, being only a dog, is not expected to know the depths of emotion that persons feel. He is not supposed to understand about death and sorrow and utter loneliness and that sort of thing. He was a smart dog, folks said, and had been a faithful companion to his master, William Hudspeth, who lived on a farm near Buckner.

But when Mr. Hudspeth died, three weeks ago, every one forgot about Pete. There were so many things to be looked after that the grief-stricken family left him to his own devices, and those in the funeral procession that wound up the road to the graveyard on the hill remember seeing him following along at the side of the road, but he was gone when the crowd dispersed at the cemetery.

A STRANGE DOG.

It has been a strange day for Pete. Early in the morning the people who came to the house had routed him out of his place in front of the door where he had lain during the two weeks his master was in bed. There were many things which, being a dog, he did not understand. There were all those people who stood around and talked low, and there were lots of flowers and more buggies tied along the fence than he had ever seen around the hitching racks in Buckner.

They wouldn't let him in where his master was, not even in the house, although he tried to get in several times. And then finally they brought his master out in a big box and everybody went down the road with him. He went along, of course. Hadn't he gone to the town with him every afternoon for years?

But they didn't stop in town this time. They went on across the railroad tracks and up the rock road. They went slower up the hill and Pete was glad of it, for his legs were not as strong as they had been before the hair around the muzzle turned white. The hard road made his feet sore, too, if he tried to go too far.

He stopped with the rest of them at the place where the white stones stood about in the grass and watched them all go over a big hole in the ground. But his master wasn't among them. Perhaps he wasn't in the big box after all. He'd probably stopped in town, as he always did, and Pete, foolish dog, hadn't noticed it. It was much more likely than that his master was in that box they were putting down in the hole.

PEETE RETURNS.

So Pete started back. The youngsters on the bank steps called to him as he stopped there, but he paid no attention to them. They watched him trot on down the street and stop for a moment at each store his master had used to visit. Then he disappeared out on the road to the farm.

The family, coming back to town, met Pete, limping a little now. They caught him and took him in with them. A few minutes after they got back home he was gone.

The sexton, working late that night, heard a whining among the graves. When he came to the newest one he found Pete. The dog lay on the grass at the side of the headstone and would not come away when the sexton left. The next morning he was still there.

Since then Pete has never missed a day at the graveyard. When he turns in from the road he goes straight to the Hudspeth lot and stays there for hours at a time. The sexton has noticed his restlessness. He hunts around among the stones, only to return to his master's grave. Finally, he goes back to town and makes once more the round of the stores.

At the furniture store he stops and scratches at the screens. When they come to let him in, though, he looks for a moment, and walks away. At the bank, if they open the cashier's door, he trots around behind the cashier's cage and into the directors' room, and then goes out again.

Sometimes he goes out to the barn then. Sometimes he goes back to the graveyard, and the sexton finds him in the morning whining at the mound of earth. Always he has a restless, troubled air as he searches for someone who cannot be found.

One day Clifford Hudspeth, Mr. Hudspeth's son, put on a pair of striped overalls that had belonged to his father. Pete took up with him immediately and will follow him anywhere when he wears the overalls.

He showed much the same concern a year ago when Mr. Hudspeth went to California for a month. No one knew how Pete found out on

"MYSTERY PLAYER" IS SEEN WIZARD OF BASKETBALL



HERE'S THE "MYSTERY PLAYER" WHO IS HE?

Oakland boasts the world's youngest basketball champion. His name isn't known; he just dropped into one of the local playgrounds, made a few baskets—although not much bigger than the "pill" itself—and disappeared with his nurse, while the players at the De Fremery playgrounds wondered.

He's been around a couple of times

since—and though scarce as big as a minute, has been the cynosure of all eyes. No one on the playground seems to know his name, but they all agree that he's an expert with the basketball. Attired in rolled-up overalls and a sweater, he shows older hands many a trick with the ball—even though he can't talk much yet.

Experts declare that he'll be one of the champions before long.

Tree Is Enemy of the Mosquito, Is Declared

Mosquitoes had better give Pennsylvania a wide berth in the future, if Professor Henry G. Walters' eucalyptus trees begin to flourish, says the Philadelphia North American. This week the professor planted 500 seeds of this tree, which is a native of Australia, at his plant research institute at Langhorne, Bucks county. He says they keep away mosquitoes and malaria.

Professor Walters is not certain that he can induce the trees to stand the Pennsylvania climate, but he's going to try. Unless they are treated chemically, they succumb usually to a temperature below 27 degrees. When they grow properly, they attain a height of 375 to 480 feet.

They have other values in addition to being mosquito exterminators. The oil has a fragrant perfume. From the eucalyptus rostrata, or red gum, Professor Walters says, a delicious beverage is obtained by steeping the blossoms in water.

OUTDOOR CLUB ELECTS.

The Woman's Outdoor Club of Lockwood playground held its election of officers at a recent meeting of the club. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. Parker, president; Mrs. William Calahan, vice-president; Mrs. Hart, secretary; Mrs. Olanie, treasurer. The club meets Mondays and Thursdays in the afternoon.

which of two trains his master might return. Never a day passed, however, without his meeting both of them, and one day he was rewarded. The station agent still tells of Pete's bounding joy.

So Pete waits at his master's grave.

EXPERT ADVICE FOR SWIMMERS: "DO'S" AND "DON'TS"

Every one knows enough not to go in swimming right after a meal. Most boys know enough to wait an hour after an ordinary meal, and longer after a particularly hearty one. But not all of them know enough not to go in the water while they are overheated. If you have been playing baseball or tennis, don't throw off your clothes and plunge into the lake, as a severe cold or chills may result. Wait a few moments to cool off, and then undress slowly and take your swim.

KEEP YOUR HEAD.

If you should be seized by a cramp while in the water, don't lose your head. If the cramp is in your hand or your feet, you should be able to swim to shore by using only one hand or one foot, as the case may be. If you are very far from shore, and are not sure of your ability to do this, you may try to "kick" or rub the cramp away; but perhaps the safest thing is to make for shore immediately as well as you can. Call for help, of course, if any one is near you; but don't lose your head and seize your would-be rescuer about the neck, for that is dangerous for you both. If the cramp is in your stomach, it is more dangerous. Try not to double up. This is what you will feel like doing, but you must not yield to the instinct. Turn over on your back and push yourself toward shore with your hands.

Just as you must not seize any one about the neck, so when you go to the assistance of any one in the water you must make certain that he does not seize you. Approach him from behind if possible, so that there is no chance of this. Your task will be much easier if the person you are trying to rescue will help you. If you can persuade him to turn upon his back, you will be able to push him to shore without difficulty; if you must carry him, it will be harder. Remember that, at all events, you must keep out of his grasp if he is struggling madly in the water. If he does seize you, you must break his grip at any cost, as neither of you will be able to swim if he puts his arms about you.

CARE IN DIVING.

If you dive make sure that the water is deep enough, and that there are no old tree stumps or anything of the sort that you are likely to strike. Carelessness about this on just one occasion may prove very costly. You may think of this 99 times, but perhaps it is just the hundredth time that there is real need for you to think of it. This cannot be emphasized too strongly. Every year there are many deaths resulting from men and boys diving into water that is too shallow, and every one of these could be prevented by the use of just a little caution.

Little Maybelle went with her mother to spend the summer at a resort by the sea, where mosquitoes abounded. When she returned to her home in the city and attended Sunday school, her teacher told the story of Noah and the ark. When she had finished the story, she glanced around at her little pupils and asked if any child would like to ask any question.

"I would please, ma'am," said Maybelle, timidly.

"Very well," said the teacher, "what would you like to know?"

"I'd like to know, ma'am," said Maybelle, "if you are quite sure that Noah took only two 'skeeters into the ark?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

While Jane, the new maid, was taking her first lesson in arranging the dining table, someone in the basement kitchen put something upon the dumb-waiter below.

"What's that noise?" asked Jane, quickly.

"Why, that's the dumb-waiter," responded the mistress.

"Well," said Jane, "he's a scratch-in' to get out."—Collier's.

A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people. "Now, tell me," she said, at the close of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?" There was silence for a minute or two, then a bright little chap piped out: "Him who's got 't biggest 'ead."—Tit-Bits.

First Mosquito—What's become of our old friend?
Second Mosquito—His was a horrible fate. Those human beings poured kerosene all over the place.

First Mosquito—But he liked kerosene.

Second Mosquito—That was the trouble. He gorged himself with it, and then collided with a firefly.

First Mosquito—But he liked kerosene.

Second Mosquito—That was the trouble. He gorged himself with it, and then collided with a firefly.

First Mosquito—But he liked kerosene.

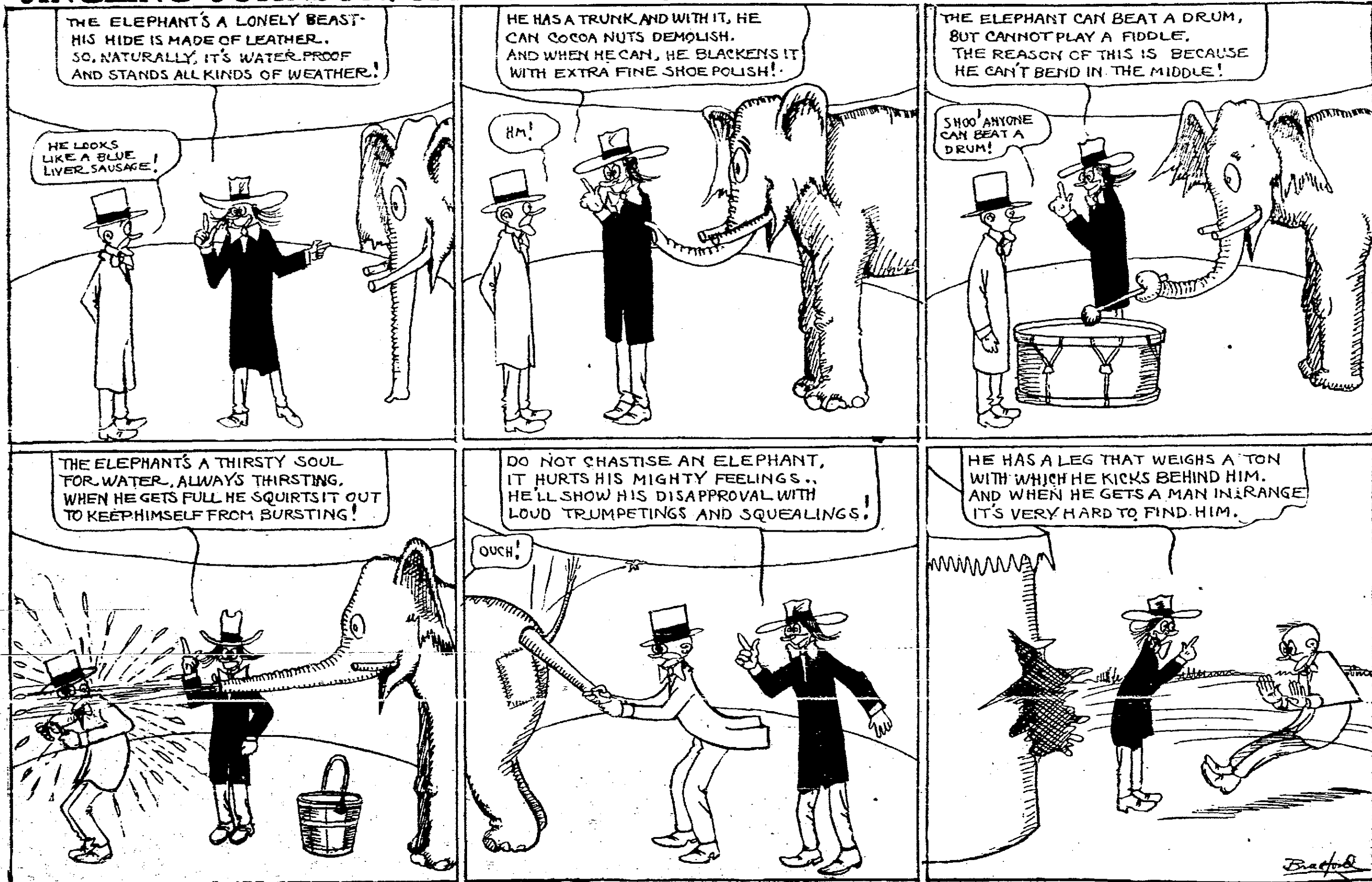
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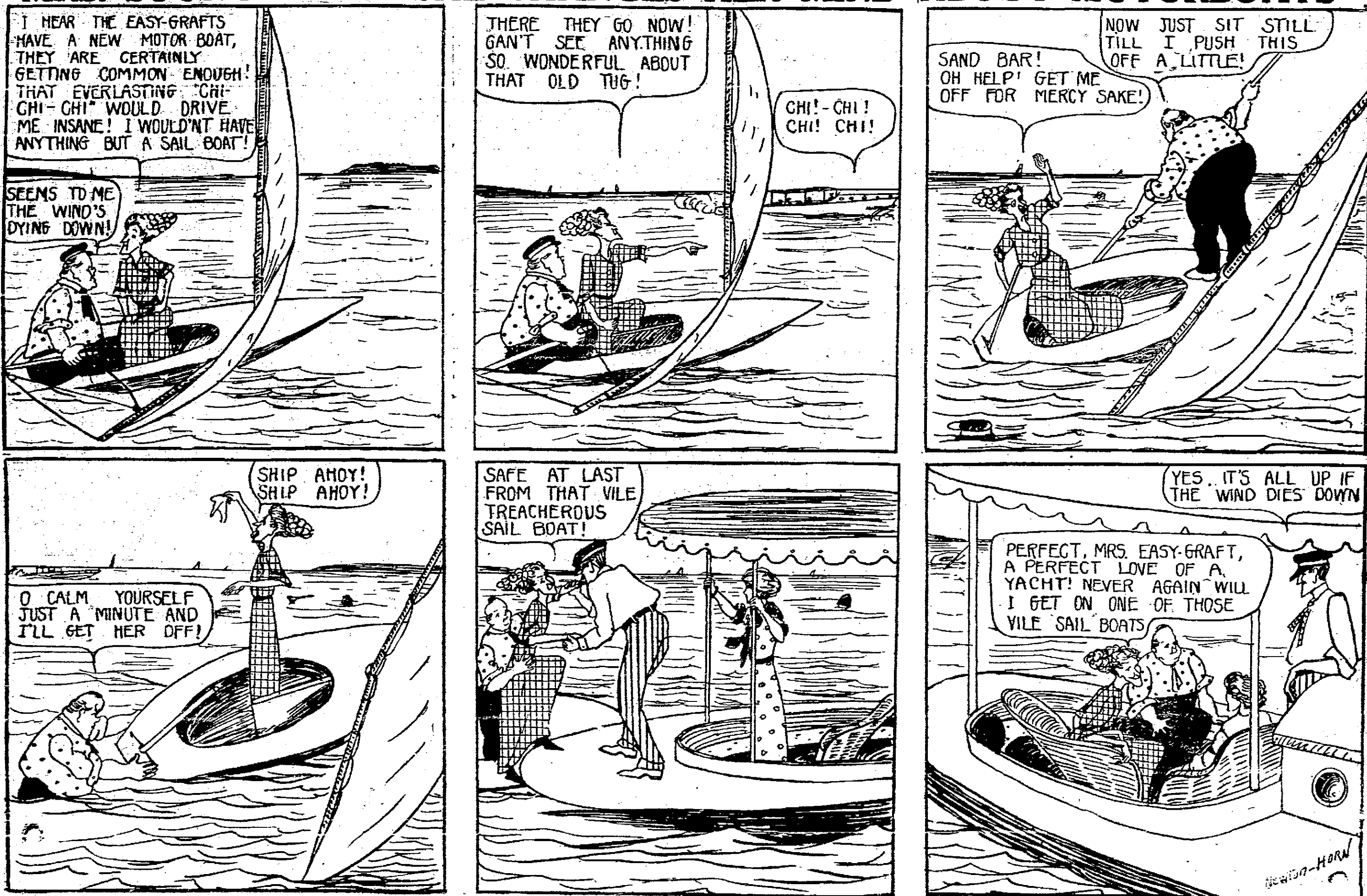
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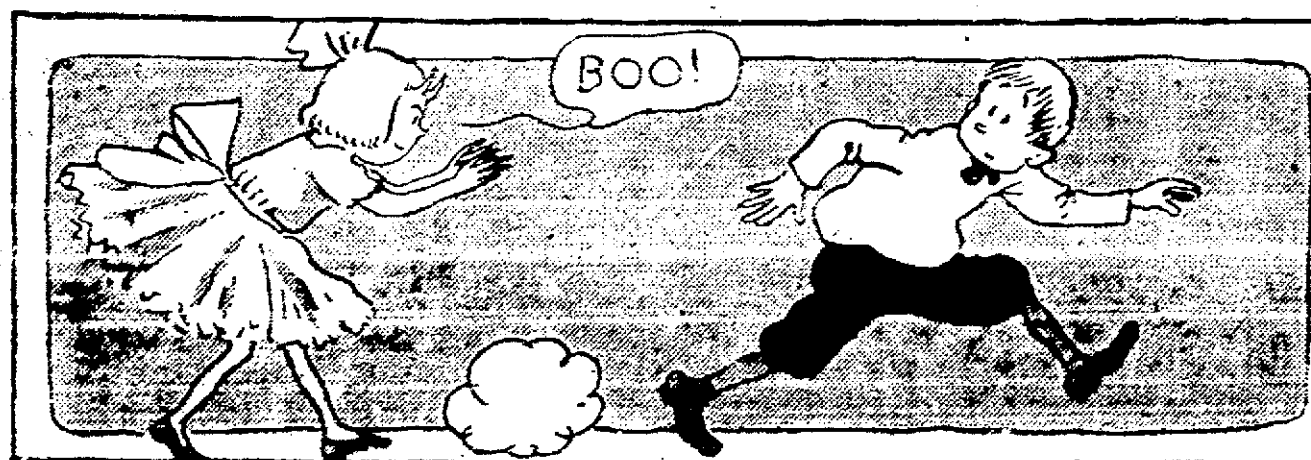
First Mosquito—But he liked kerosene.

JINGLING JOHNSON. AT THE ZOO, REVEALS THE ELEPHANT'S TRAITS



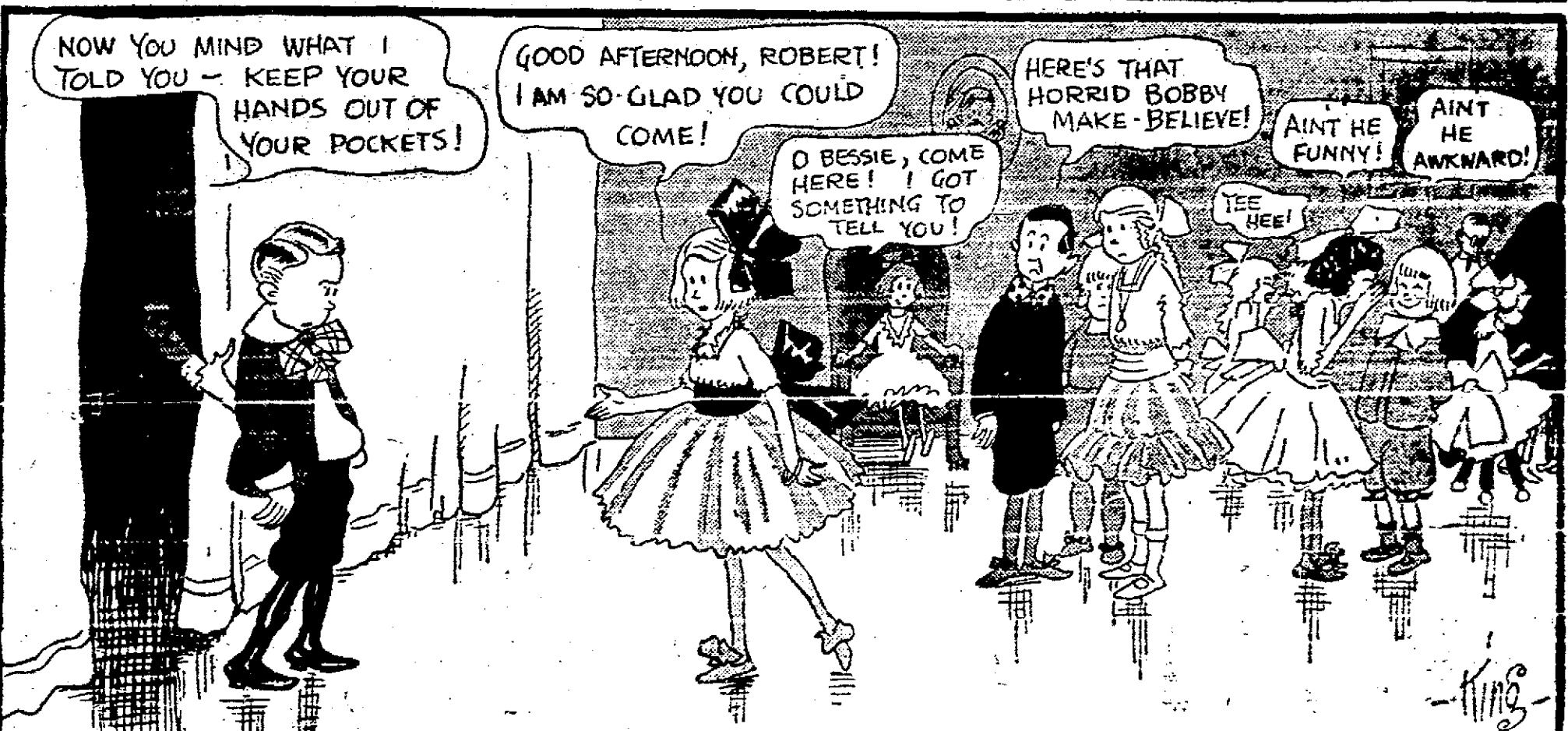
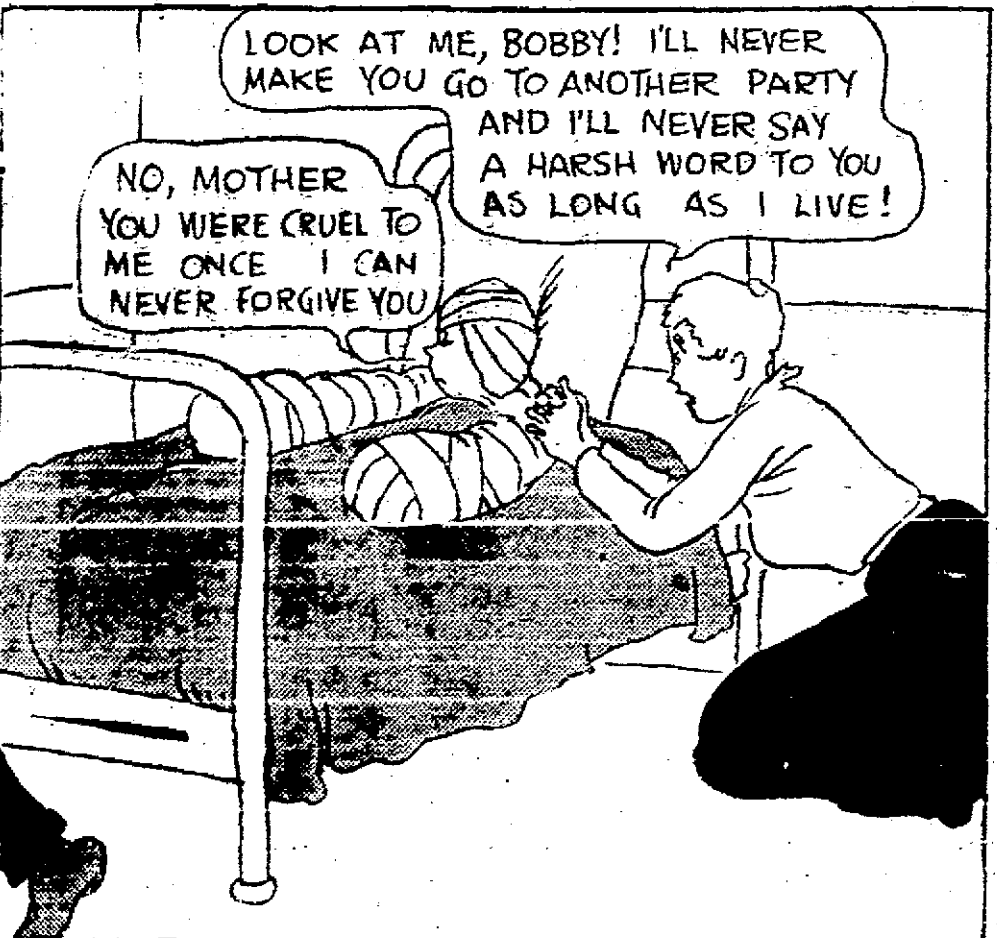
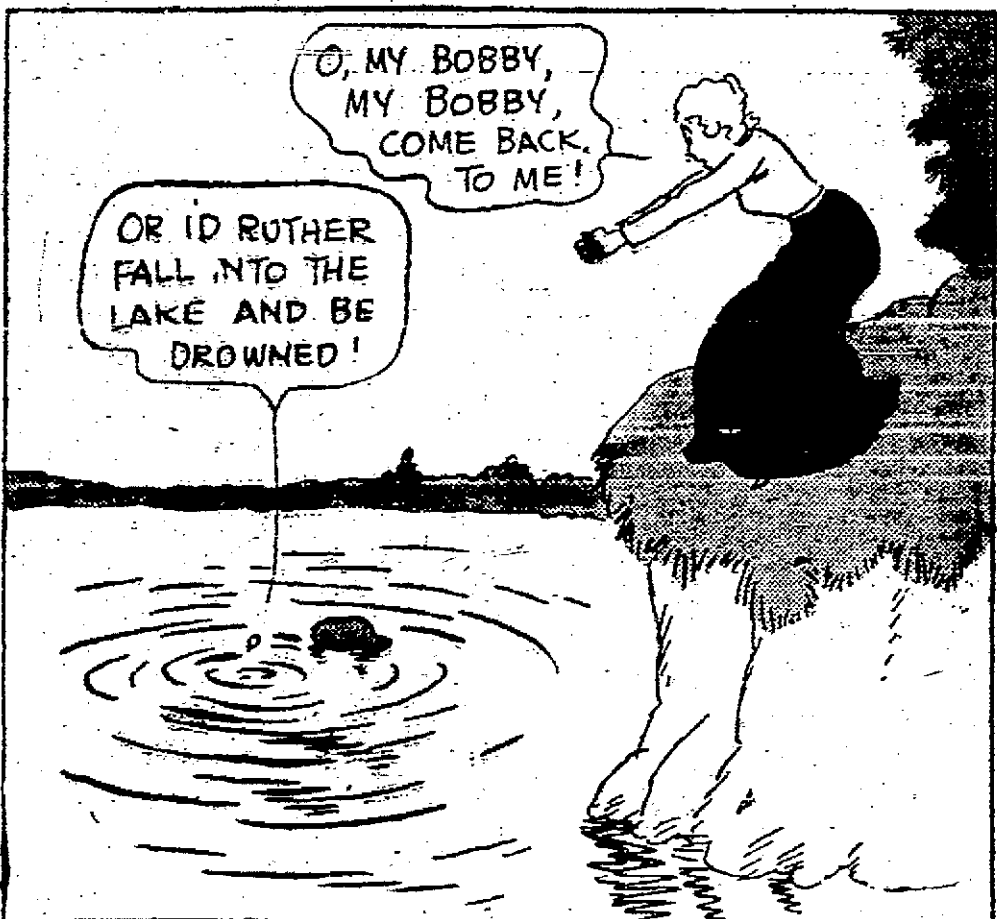
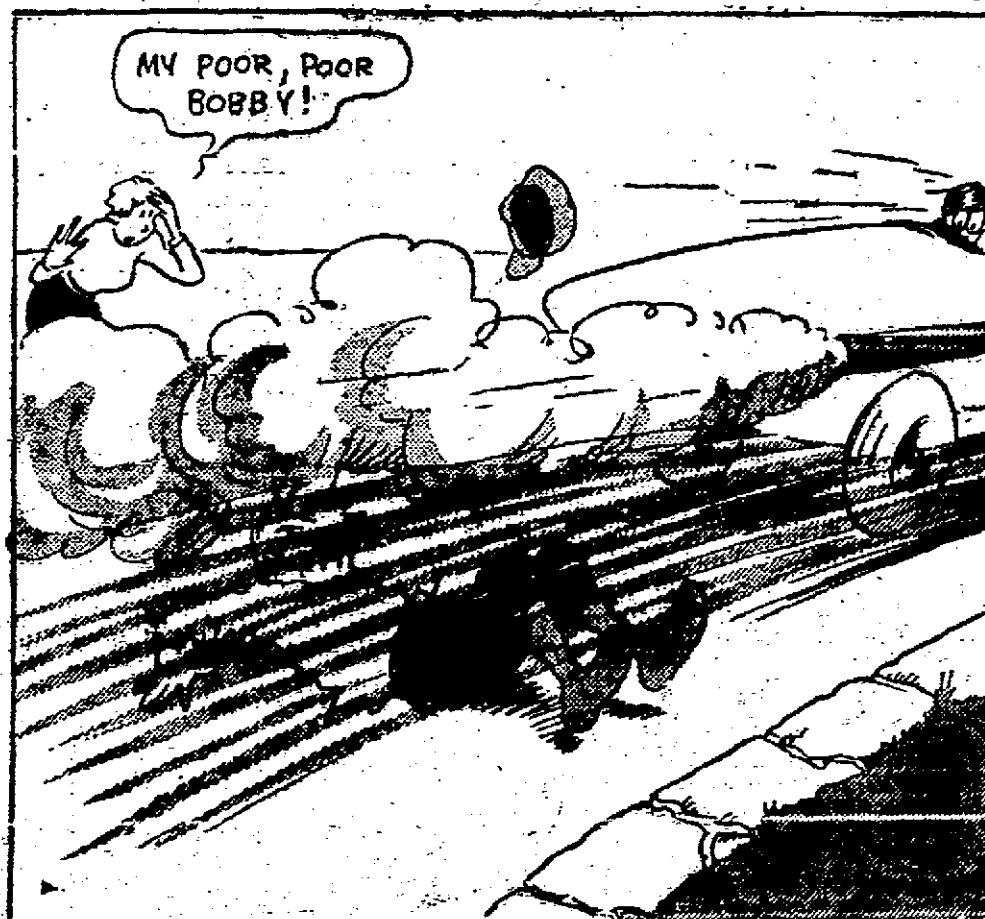
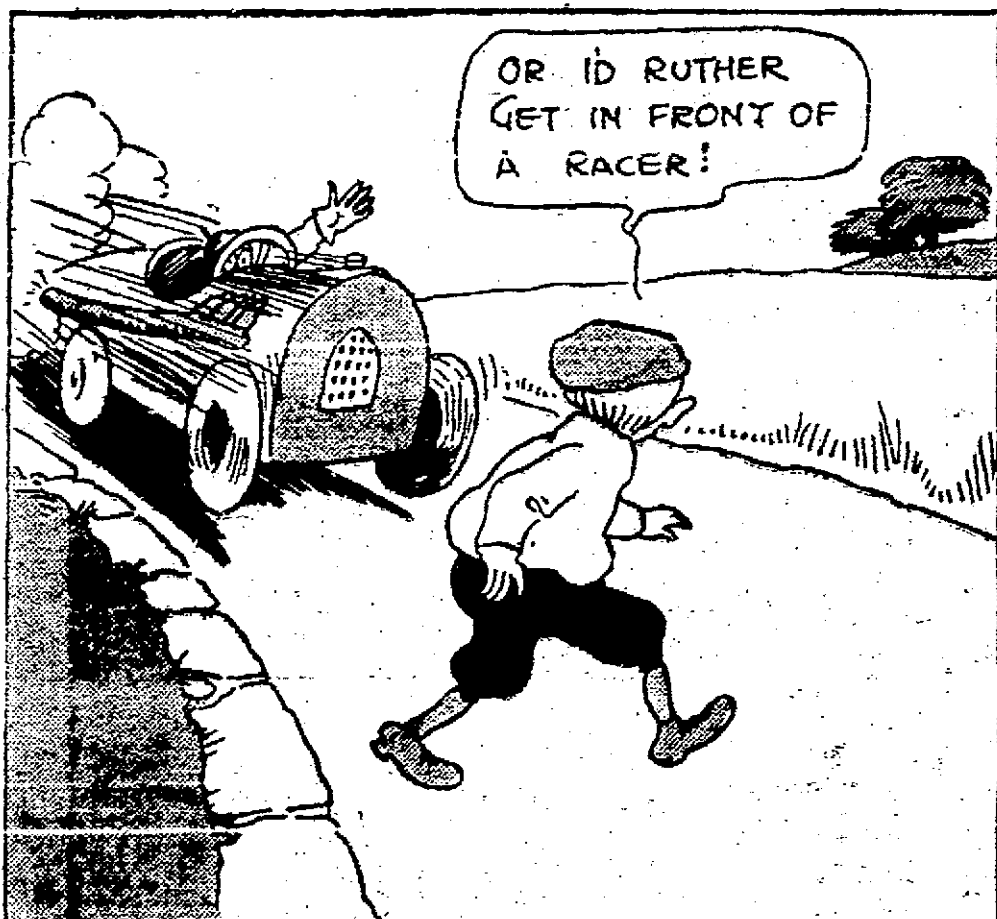
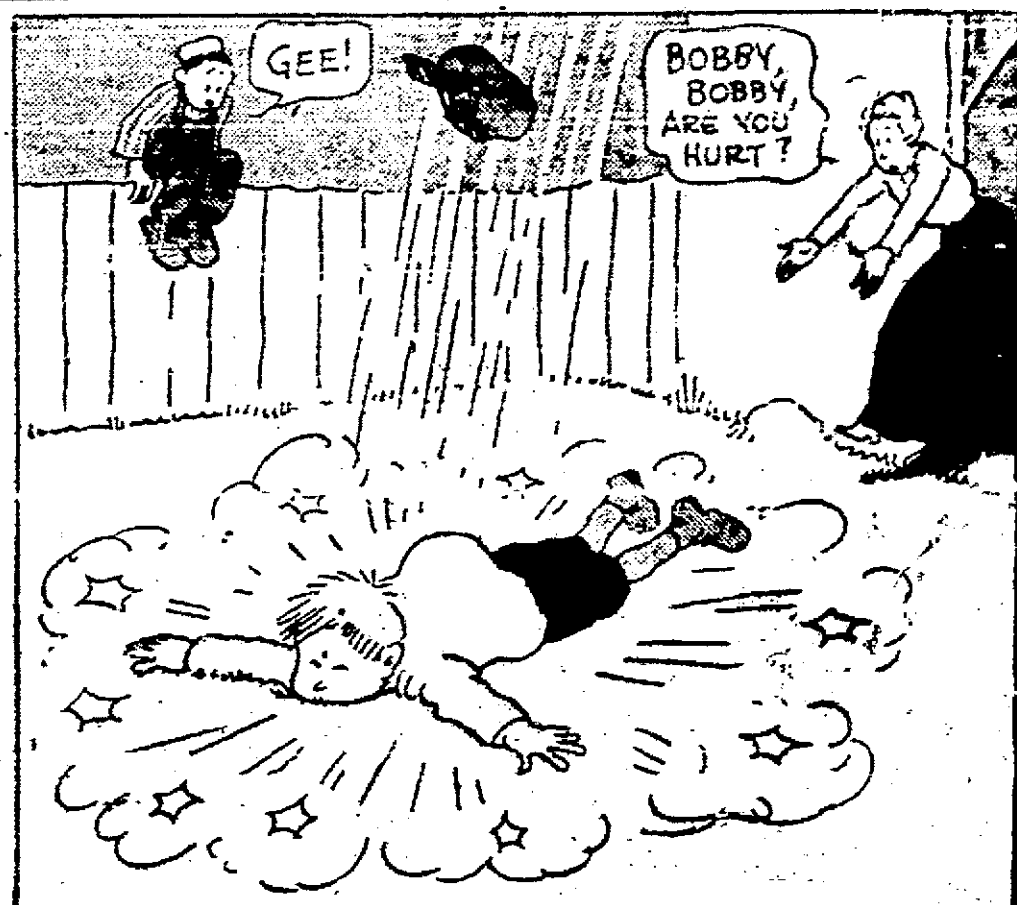
MRS. SOURGRAPE—SHE CHANGES HER MIND ABOUT MOTORBOATS





BOBBY MAKE-BELIEVE

IMAGINES HOW SORRY MOTHER WILL BE!



(Continued From Page 17)

Nevertheless, there is a strong likelihood that labor's national

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

gether with the evidence to convict them.

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the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this

1990

France have been occupied by the troops of Germany.

[Illegible handwritten notes]

NEXT ATTACK SOUTH,

RIGHT TRAINING OF YOUTH. THEME

Social Hygiene Problems to Be Discussed at the Convention

How to control adolescent boys and girls, the teaching of sex hygiene in normal schools and hospital social service for the social diseases, are among the subjects on the program for the special conference of the American Social Hygiene Association, which will be held at the University of California, August 20-22, in conjunction with a lecture series on "Social Hygiene" and a series of courses under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific International Exposition.

The conference has to the state through the University of California, a very active and to the so-called "social diseases" will also be discussed by noted experts from many states, including educators and scientists of Harvard, Yale and other universities.

Among those on the program for addresses are: Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the State Board of Education, Portland, Dr. W. F. Snow, general secretary of the association, Meyer Bloomfield of Boston, Professor John Peabody of

New York, Dr. H. N. Wright of Santa Barbara, Dr. G. P. Dodson of St. Louis, Dr. C. C. Pierce of the United States Public Health Service and Dr. Adelaide Brown of the California State Board of Health, will be in attendance. The place Tuesday morning at 8:30. The address by Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

**ATTORNEY SUED FOR
FALSE IMPRISONMENT**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Alleging that the attorney had him falsely arrested after a quarrel with A. A. Pawson, an engineer, today filed suit for \$5000 against Frank Schilling, a lawyer. Pawson was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace on Schilling's complaint and later released. He alleges that the false imprisonment caused him \$5000 loss in injury to his reputation and otherwise.

art Needlework, 3rd Floor

Taking

Our Visitors

San Francisco is at the
ninth of her duty as host-
and she will not fail in

and sue will not fail in
tributed cordiality of wel-
come. This store is anxious
to do its share, and extends
most cordial invitation to
visitors.

has thus far issued from
all range of materials and

comment of observers at
windows and in the attract-

11 and \$19

Sale of

JEWELRY

is one of our famous
giving sales and early pur-
will secure the choicest

RTS TO ORDER
 e to your measure from
 material. Guaranteed to
 and fit and at minimum
 which you will find as-
 singly low

Men's Shop in Annex

FIVE CONVENTIONS BILLED FOR WEEK

Religious, Fraternal, Racial and Educational Societies to Hold Sessions.

Five conventions will be held in Oakland and Berkeley during the coming week. The Religious Education Association, August 1st to 3d. The National Race Betterment Association, August 2d to 7th. The American Mathematical Society and the American Astronomical Society, August 2d to 7th. The Kappa Alpha Fraternity, August 3d to 5th. The Kappa Alpha Fraternity, August 3d to 5th.

Also from the University of California, August 2d to 7th.

Religious Education Association, August 1st to 3d. National Race Betterment Association, August 2d to 7th. American Mathematical Society and the American Astronomical Society, August 2d to 7th.

About 100 delegates are expected to the national convention of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, which will be held in the Hotel Oakland. This convention will open with a smoker in the hotel's grand ballroom on Tuesday evening. On Friday the delegates will take a sight-seeing automobile trip during the day and will meet at the annual banquet in the Oakland municipal auditorium on Saturday evening.

Members of the American Mathematical Society and the American Astronomical Society convention, which is to be held in Berkeley, their annual banquet at the Hotel Oakland on Wednesday evening. The closing session of the Race Betterment convention will be held in the Oakland municipal auditorium next Saturday evening.

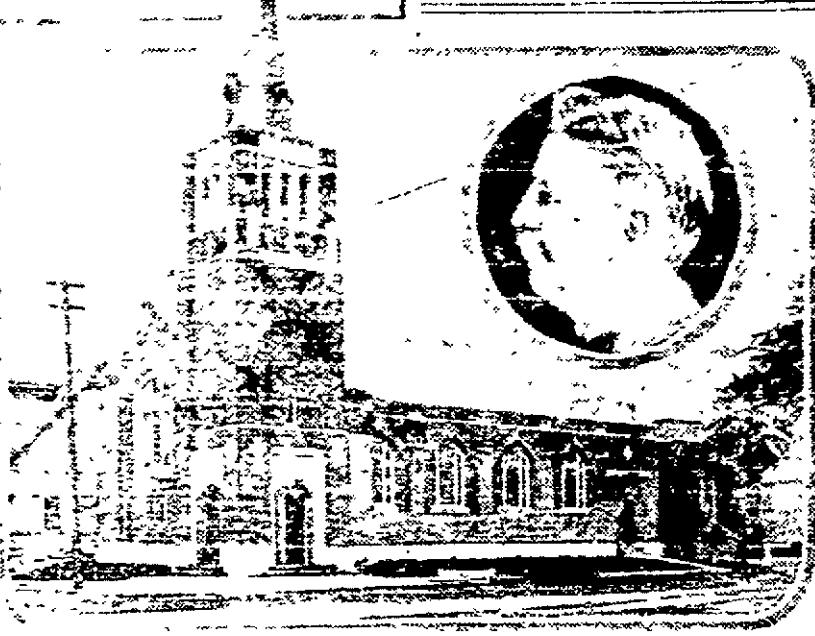
The problems of manufacture and advertising of amine products will be discussed at the convention of the National Corrugated Culvert Association, which opens at the Hotel Oakland tomorrow. This organization is made up of a membership of thirty-four firms in various parts of the United States. G. H. Charles, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio; Howard See and E. G. Marshall of the same company, arrived at Berkeley Oakland yesterday and will take a prominent part in the meeting. John S. Beal of Portland, Oregon, vice president of the association, will preside at the meetings, which will continue throughout the week.

ARREST ALLEGED PASSER OF MANY SMALL CHECKS

Ben A. Robinson, alleged by the police to be the man who has been passing checks about the city for sums ranging from \$2 and \$3, was arrested today by Inspectors Kyle and Walman at Ninth and Broadway. The police declare that Robinson has been able to continue passing these small checks because many people who were victimized failed to complain because the amounts were trivial. Robinson, they declare, succeeded in keeping up the practice so long that he aggregated considerable money in his operations here.

NEW TRINITY LUTHERAN TO BE DEDICATED TODAY

Services at the new Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, at East 12th and Broadway, will be held today to dedicate the new church building, which was designed by H. B. Bohn, a well-known architect of San Francisco. The building, which is of brick and concrete with terra cotta trimmings, was erected at a cost of over \$30,000, with hardwood interior finish and the new indirect lighting system.



TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, TO BE DEDICATED TODAY, AND ITS PASTOR, REV. H. HASERODT.

GIRLS' CIGARETTE CLINIC IS OPENED

Lantern Slides Telling of Free Treatment to Be Shown in Movie Houses.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—A confidential clinic for the treatment of cigarette smoking among young girls in Los Angeles and presided over by a pretty young girl who will act as a "guardian angel," has been started by Sergeant Leo Marden, of the juvenile department. Marden declares that he is justified in starting the new clinic by means of telephone calls received daily from young girls in which they beg to be cured of the cigarette habit and the similar complaint made by hundreds of young girls who come to his charge.

Because of the large number of persons treated at the monthly cigarette clinic at police headquarters which was started by Marden some time ago and because of the confidential treatment demanded in young girl cases he has found it a necessity to open the new clinic.

The new clinic which will be entirely for young girls, will be in charge of Sergeant Marden and Dr. T. H. Truitt, who has treated 4000 cases since the opening of the clinic at the police station. The "guardian angel," as she has been called by Marden, will be Miss Grace Evans, a pretty Los Angeles girl. She will meet the young girl patients, gain their confidence and assist in the treatment of the cases.

An advertising campaign has been started by Marden. Lantern slides telling of the clinic and the free treatment are to be shown at a number of motion picture show houses in the city.

and concrete with terra cotta trimmings, was erected at a cost of over \$30,000, with hardwood interior finish and the new indirect lighting system.

The congregation was organized in 1903 as a mission under the direction of Rev. H. Theiss of Oakland. Later Rev. Bachus was called, but was unable to continue owing to ill health, when in October, 1904, Rev. H. Haserodt was called from Minneapolis and built up the congregation and cleared off all indebtedness. In the fall of 1914 the members enthusiastically endorsed the pastor's wish for a new church building with contributions that made this new building a reality.

A superb organ in memory of the late J. H. Belf was built by T. B. Whaley of Berkeley as a gift to the church by Mrs. J. H. Belf. An altar of rare woods was the gift of Mrs. A. A. Lisker in memory of the late A. A. Lisker, while an immense bell was the gift of the family of the late G. Hagist. The beautiful memorial windows were gifts of other members and the Ladies' Aid Society. The services for the dedication of the new church will commence at 10 a. m. and the Rev. W. H. Lohmann of Akron, O., will officiate. The afternoon services will begin at 2:30 p. m. and Rev. Theiss of Oakland will preach. Both of these services will be held in the German language, while the evening services, at which Professor Theo. Brohm of Concordia College will officiate, will be in English.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE PLAN THEATER PARTY

The Young Men's Institute, Cabrinco Council, No. 614, are looking forward to a successful theater party to be given Tuesday, August 3, at the Panthea theater. Necessary arrangements have already been made by the theater committee of the council consisting of Jos. A. Wegrich, M. D. Souza and George L. Lawrence. The Panthea management have given the institute reservations at all performances, both matinee and evening.

EASTLAND ROW IS WON BY NATION

Federal Investigators Given Free Hand in Investigation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The federal court alone will be the judge of the justice which will grind out punishment to those blamed for the Eastland disaster of last Saturday. When the federal grand jury met today after a week of inquiry, by the court, the federal grand jury will be given a free hand in its investigation of the disaster of last Saturday.

Federal subpoenas have been served on every one connected with the ship, with a few exceptions and these exceptions will not give any inquisitorial body much information.

The federal grand jury swung into action today. Nearly 25 witnesses have been examined. Federal Attorney Cyrus said there would be no indictments until late next week. Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, stirred by criticism of his inquiry into the disaster, declared today he would make a thorough investigation of the entire United States steamboat inspection service. If proper charges against individual inspectors of the department are filed.

The secretary said that both he and the federal officials whose duty it was to "give a square deal to all" were prejudiced and "not given a chance" by Chicago officials and others.

DEMAND BY O'HARA. The statement made by the secretary followed a demand by Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara, acting governor of Illinois, that the federal inquiry be widened "to cover every activity of the United States steamboat service during the last fifteen years."

Allen I. Thurman, solicitor of the department of commerce, replied to the acting governor's request in a heated speech in which he said: "It cannot be done; it is impossible. This request of the lieutenant governor is a demand for a complete investigation of the entire United States steamboat service during the last fifteen years."

The inquiry adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday. It was said a meeting would be held to consider ways and means for widening the investigation.

Secretary Redfield issued this statement: "I am in entire accord with Mr. O'Hara on this subject. I am willing and ready to search every corner and cranny for the ultimate cause as regards the United States inspection bureau and Eastland disaster. I come to Chicago for the purpose and my purpose has not wavered."

"I am sorry; I am hurt. I have been mistreated and prejudged by the Chicago press and by Chicago citizens."

Thurman, the solicitor for my department, a man whose judgment in legal matters I am bound to follow, has told me that to widen this investigation as Mr. O'Hara asks would be beyond my power. I would be disobeying the law and breaking my oath of office in doing as he asks. I have already stretched the law to the breaking point in this inquiry by sending to Washington for expert witnesses in an effort to bring out the truth and the whole of it. I cannot go further in that direction."

Girl Expects to Quit Cell Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Still protesting her innocence of complicity in the operations of a band of four burglars in the city, the girl known as May Glenn of Hayward expressed confidence in her early release from the city prison tonight.

The girl dried her tears and was disposed to laugh and treat her arrest lightly. She was arrested at the World's Fair hotel, in company with James Sullivan, 21 years of age, by Detectives McGrath and Sullivan. Sullivan is also held on suspicion of being a member of the Mafia gang.

"I have been with Mr. Sullivan for a year and a half," said the girl tonight. "He took me to cafes and dances, and promised to marry me. I did not suspect him of being a burglar."

Frantic Mother Seeks Lost Son

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hastening from Houston, Texas, to San Francisco, in a chase after her former husband, who she alleges kidnapped her 13-year-old son, Mrs. Edith Smith of Houston, Texas, tonight complained to the police that the lad had been spirited away from San Francisco by his aunt.

Attorney of her former husband, Edgar Jamison, admitted that the man had taken the boy. Hastening to San Francisco on the information that the child, Edgar, was in the care of Miss Emma Jamison, an aunt, employed as stenographer in a local insurance firm, she found that the aunt had left her position and disappeared.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS WILL MAKE CAMPING TRIP

Financed by the proceeds from their performance of "Angie" last Thursday evening in St. Mark's Parish House, Berkeley, the West Berkeley Campfire Girls will start next Monday for a ten days' camping trip in the Santa Cruz mountains. They will be accompanied by their guardian, Miss Katherine Patterson, and her assistant, Miss Blanche Hopkins. The camp is to be pitched near Los Gatos, where the girls will sing the campfire songs and, in their ceremonial costumes, dance the campfire dances.

The members of the Echozola, or West Berkeley branch of the national organization, are Miss Nellie Peterson, Miss Helen Peterson, Miss Olga Larsen, Miss Christina Samuels, Miss Ruth Welch, Miss Dorothy Cauce, Miss Dorothy Welch and Miss Hazel Ahlin.

PARADE HERALD OF TRAVELERS' PICNIC

A long parade of tooting automobiles containing members of Oakland Council, United Commercial Travelers, headed by a band of brass instruments, will start at 10 o'clock tomorrow at East Shore Park, to which the public is invited. The affair commences at 1 o'clock and will last until 5 p. m. "Something doing every minute" is the motto of the committee in charge.

GOVERNORS TO MEET HERE Greatest Good Roads Convention Coming

Some 300 delegates from 15 states are expected to convene here for the annual meeting of the American Road Builders Association and the American Highway Association, with the Pan-American Good Roads Association in cooperation.

At the latest meeting of the executive committee, reports of the chairman of the various state associations showed very satisfactory progress. The tentative program of the good roads meeting will be ready within a few days.

BIGGEST OF KIND. This is to be the biggest good roads convention in the history of the United States, and probably the largest in point of attendance and importance in the history of the good roads movement. Several thousand delegates, including a number from foreign countries, are expected to attend.

Oakland city officials and members of the various civic and commercial organizations are planning a lavish program of entertainment for the delegates, including a luncheon for all of the delegates and a luncheon for all of the delegates. An important event will be an automobile ride for a number of miles into the surrounding country, the delegates may view the kind of roads constructed and maintained in the central part of the state. Following the congress, a number

of delegates will be taken to the city of San Francisco, where they will be entertained at a luncheon by the city officials.

The Pan-American Good Roads Association is to be held here at the Hotel Oakland, with the American Road Builders Association and the American Highway Association in cooperation.

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Punishment Deemed "Cruel and Unusual"

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., July 31.—On the ground that "it would be cruel and unusual punishment," a federal judge in a federal court in Clarksburg today refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a man who had been in jail for two months for carrying a gun in his pockets. A jury in a federal court in Clarksburg today refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a man who had been in jail for two months for carrying a gun in his pockets. A jury in a federal court in Clarksburg today refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a man who had been in jail for two months for carrying a gun in his pockets.

TAFT & PENNOYER COMPANY

ANNOUNCES
Continuous Arrival of
NEW MERCHANDISE
FROM THE EASTERN CENTERS OF FASHION—
HIGH-GRADE GOODS ONLY—REASONABLE PRICES

A Wonderful Showing of New Suits

FOR EARLY FALL AND AUTUMN.
\$25 - \$29.50 - \$35

Every Known New Model in the Newest Weaves and Colors. Broadcloths, Gabardines, Serges, Poplins, Whipcords, Invisible Plaids, Mixtures, Fine Stripes.

We could not lay too much stress on the strength of our stock at these popular prices. We are giving the most correct styles and positively the Best Values that it is possible to give. The styles are not only right, now, but will be for the entire season. A Splendid Assortment For Inspection.

New Fall Hats

In large assortment, for semi-dress and dress occasions. The Hats are from Knox, Phipps, Rawak, Gage and other prominent eastern milliners—
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15

NEW SILKS For Fall 1915

We are now prepared to show these silks in all the new weaves and colors; through a wide range of prices.

Among the more prominent new colors may be mentioned Callot Blue, African Brown, Labrador, Plum, Blackberry, Grape, Burgundy, Field Mouse, Bottle Green, Crow Blue, Myrtle, Jacinthe.

SATIN ETOILE—36 inches wide, in evening and street shades, yard \$1.50

SATIN FRANCAISE—36 inches wide. This will be one of the most sought for fabrics for afternoon and evening wear. Yard \$2.25

FAILLE FRANCAISE—36 inches wide, in all the shades suitable for street wear. Priced the yard \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.50

SATIN GROS DE LONDRES—A new beautiful fabric for afternoon wear. 36 inches wide. Priced the yard \$2.25

GROS DE LONDRES—36 inches wide, in a full line of the evening shades for dancing frocks. Priced the yard \$2.00

CHIFFON TAFFETA—40 inches wide. Come in two-toned effects. A handsome cloth for evening and dancing gowns for \$2.25

PLAIDS IN SELF TONES—36 inches wide, to match plain colors. Priced the yard \$2.00 and \$2.50

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT Our Semi-Annual REMNAINT SALE

Will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 4th, 5th and 6th.
See particulars in Tuesday's papers.

NEW FIBER SILK SWEATERS

All the best colors in plain and two-toned effects, in the latest styles with V-neck, pockets and belt or sash. Priced \$7.75, \$9.75, \$10.50

At \$5.75 a broken line of Fiber Silk Sweaters. Extra good value. Only a few left.

\$3.95 Novelty Wool Sweater \$3.95

Fancy weave. Shown in white with colored border, or in colors with white border, with or without belt.

Waist Section, Second Floor

IN THE Drapery Section

New Cretonnes and other Drapery fabrics have just been received. Our new Fall line from the best American Mills are now on display in our windows and in the Drapery Section on the Third Floor.

SILKOLINES Yd. 12 1/2c FRENCH REPS. Yd. 45c

TAFFETAS Yd. 40c RADIUM CLOTHS Yd. 40c

LINEN TAFFETAS. Yard 65c and 75c

PRINTED TAPESTRIES. Yard 50c and 60c

CHINTZES. Yard 25c, 30c and 35c

August Continuation of ROSENTHAL'S Semi-Annual SALE

This Important
Shoe Selling Event
offers a great variety
of the choicest
Summer Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
at prices far below
their real worth

Enormous Reductions

have been made on ladies' tan or white shoes of all descriptions; ladies' low-cut shoes of every style and material; men's tan shoes; children's summer shoes of every sort.

This Is An Opportunity
Seize it, now, for it may not last much longer.

Ladies' Shoes

A great many special attractions in Broken Lines of ladies' tan or white high or low cut shoes; also in fine fancy low shoes.

Finest \$6.50 Grades Now \$4.85

Finest \$5-\$6 Grades Now \$3.85

Finest \$3.50-\$4 Grades Now \$2.85

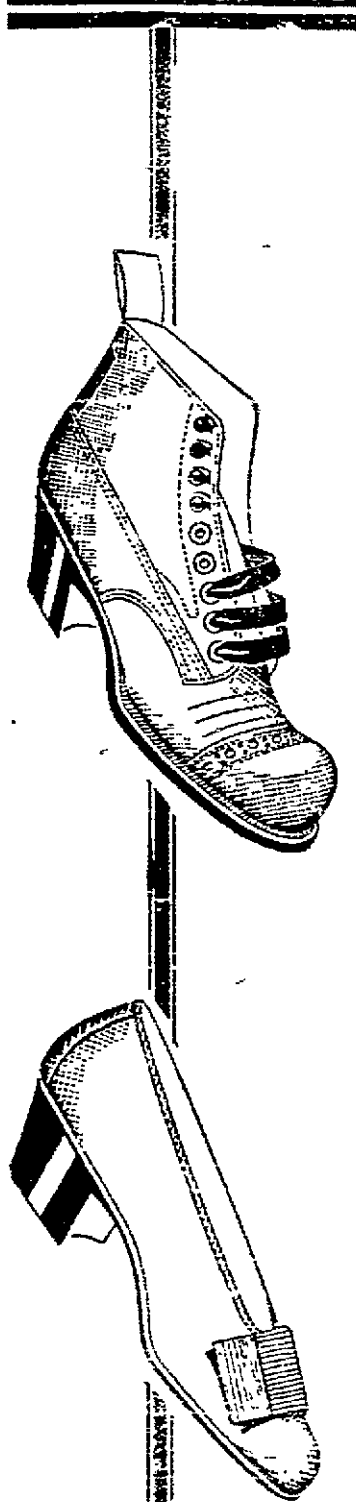
ROSENTHAL'S

Sole Agents for HANAN Shoes

Main Store 151-163 POST STREET Men's Shoes Only 724 MARKET STREET Oakland Store 409-421 TWELFTH ST.

For Men, Women and Children San Francisco For Men, Women and Children

ALL OUR STORES OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS



MISS BAXLEY TO ASK FOR REHEARING

Stormy Session Expected at Meeting of Fruitvale Board of Education.

What is expected to be a stormy session will take place tomorrow night when the board of education meets to consider the case of Miss Baxley, a teacher at the Fruitvale school. Miss Baxley was removed from the school by the board of education, and she is now asking for a rehearing of her case. The board of education is expected to be divided on the issue, and a stormy session is expected.

The hearing of the case will be held at the Fruitvale school. Miss Baxley is expected to be represented by an attorney. The board of education is expected to be divided on the issue, and a stormy session is expected.

WANT HER BACK. "We feel as though Miss Baxley were a necessary part of the community and we want her back," said Mr. C. R. Thayer, one of the movers for the new hearing. "And all the clubs around Upper Fruitvale are behind this petition for her reinstatement."

Friends of Miss Baxley are expected to be present at the hearing. The board of education is expected to be divided on the issue, and a stormy session is expected.

WHITE BORDERED FLAG CALLED DESECRATION

DES MOINES, Ia., July 31.—The display of an American flag with a white border sewed around it, by a society at Dodge, Ia., promoting world peace, caused Attorney General Cossom today to issue instructions to the Fort Dodge authorities to act if the display is repeated. The instructions were issued following a conference between Cossom and Adjutant General Guy A. Logan and Colonel D. J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

Complaints were made to the adjutant general's office by G. A. R. veterans of Fort Dodge who declared the act as a desecration of the flag as if a border of red had been sewed around it.

Attorney General Cossom instructed the Fort Dodge authorities to invoke the law against mutilation of the flag if it became necessary.

SUES FOR DIVORCE TO ACCOMMODATE HUSBAND

ALICE JACOBSEN, 2308 Telegraph avenue, has commenced suit for divorce from Charles Jacobsen, a jitney bus driver, alleging that he told her that she could get a divorce as he would be "glad to get rid of her."

Inez Pedler wants a divorce from Harry A. Pedler on the ground of failure to provide.

PRETENDER RECOVERING.

LONDON, July 31.—The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, is convalescing from a severe injury to his right hip, received when he was knocked down by an automobile while crossing the street near his London hotel some weeks ago. The duke was looking forward to joining the war with the Italian army at an early date, but this plan has now been postponed indefinitely.

SIR, WHY DON'T YOU BUY YOUR NEW SUIT ON CREDIT?

It's nothing new for you to buy things on credit. Is it? Maybe you've bought real estate and furniture and other things that way. It's the logical thing to do.

ANNAPOLIS CADETS NOT TO BE WALL FLOWERS AT BALL



MRS. EUGENE H. DOUGLASS, wife of Paymaster, Douglas, U. S. N. and REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. FULLAN, commander of the navy academy squadron bringing Annapolis cadets here. They will play a prominent part in the coming navy ball.

Blanket Introduction of All Middies to Be Given

The Annapolis cadets who are making their way to San Francisco on a battleship squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Fullan will not become a part of the scheme of decorations at the brilliant Navy ball to be given at the Civic Auditorium on the night of August 2. This much has been settled. They are not to be allowed to perform the onerous function of the lonely wall-flower. And by settling this question Captain Philip Andrews, chairman of the executive committee of the ball and the officers interested in the Navy Relief Society, the beneficiary, have solved not only a difficult but an embarrassing problem.

The problem was this: Eight hundred and fifty middie-men who know all the steps of the modern dancing repertoire are to be present at the big ball. In fact, the ball was set for August 2 so that they might be present and add the pageantry of their spotless, gold-braided uniforms to the spectacle. But what were they to do after they donned their gray uniforms and white gear? They would be strangers in San Francisco. It would be too big a job for the combined reception and floor committee to undertake to introduce them to all the young women of San Francisco and over-the-bay society in time to have the presentations result in dancing invitations. It would mean the introduction of a thousand or two charming dancing partners to eight hundred and fifty middie-men in the space of half an hour—a practically impossible feat.

But now, at last, the problem has been solved satisfactorily to all concerned. The middie-men are to be permitted to ask any young woman to dance with them who takes their fancy. A blanket introduction is to be given of all middie-men to all society. The formality of the personal presentation is to be done away with and the navy officers located here are to stand sponsor for the behavior of the gallant men of Annapolis.

MANY BOXES SECURED.

Preparations for the big ball are rapidly moving forward. Tickets and boxes are on sale at Sherman, Clay & Company's and at the headquarters of the Navy Relief Society, 4225 Palace hotel. A large number of reservations of boxes have been made and all but few of the \$100 boxes have been engaged. The other boxes are priced at \$75 and \$50. All tickets are selling for \$2, including reserved seats and dancing privileges. A large number of supper reservations are being made by society folk on both sides of the bay. In addition to these, large blocks of seats have been taken by different groups of officers located at Mare Island, the Bremerton Navy yard and at the San Diego station. Following are some of those who have already purchased boxes:

Medames A. K. Macomber, Richardson Clover, H. T. Scott, George T. Mayre, Joseph D. Grant, Elliott McAllister, George A. Pope, Alfred S. Taylor, J. A. McGregor, Phoebe A. Hearst, Charles N. Felton, Leopold Michels, George Wingfield, L. Lowenberg, Philip Van H. Lonsdale, Frank Miller, George W. Gibbs, R. B. Schumann, the Misses Jordan. It is predicted by those who have the big ball in hand that more admirals will be seen on the Civic Auditorium floor on the night of the ball than have ever gathered under one roof before. All of the active rear admirals located on the Pacific Coast will be present and, in addition, a large number of retired admirals will be seen. Furthermore, every branch of the service will be represented and it is expected more than 200 officers in full uniform will take part in the affair.



MORROW, H. M. Hepburn, Harry East Miller, George W. Gibbs, Truxton Beale, Victor H. Metcalf, R. P. Schwerin, Erwin A. McMillan, Frank S. Glass, Louis A. Burgess, Frederic E. Magee, William Dorman, Emma Shafter Howard, Milton H. Esberg, Lewis E. Hobart, John M. Elliott, John R. Burnham, Lea Feibiger, Richard E. Queen, W. H. C. Bowen, C. Frederick Kohl, George C. Williams, John H. Milton, F. W. Kellogg, Victor S. Houston, John H. Gardner, William B. Tubbs, W. F. Breeze, Anson T. Blake, Frank H. Smith, Hamilton S. Wright, Sarah Michler, James B. Irwin, Stephen M. Foote, John F. McGill, Lincoln Karmann, Edgar L. Eddy, Max J. Standen, Henry C. Taft, Charles A. Gove, Wallace Bernhoff, Dent Hayes Robert, Guy Warren Brown, William Mitchell Bunker, William E. Babcock, Carl A. Wright, Henry Glass, Dennis P. Quinlan, Asher C. Baker, Frank M. Bennett, Stacy Potts, F. D. Kams, M. E. Gates, Eben Swift, M. G. Irwin, B. Hammond, H. H. Haines, H. H. Whitney, John W. Joyce, Philip Andrews, Charles Butters, Mark Barstie, George H. Gorham, Edward Ing, Eli Hertsberg, William V. Galbraith, Frederick Van Schraeder, Miss Mary L. Melan, Jay A. Cizek, William A. Glassford, R. L. Laine, George H. McManus, Alfred M. Hunter, J. B. Corryell, Powell C. Pauntleroy, Ashley R. Robertson, C. James P. Langhorne, Clifford Davis, Foute, Timothy G. Phelps, Homer King, Walter MacGavin, Charles E. McIntosh, M. C. Sloss, John T. Myers, Jesse W. Lisle, Philip R. Boone, Arthur Page, Francis Coffin, William H. Todd, Virginia R. Maddox, Ernest Metere, John F. Merrill, Atherton Macdonald, Henry E. Dutton, Edward J. Eddy, Max J. Standen, Fred E. Sutton, Andrew Carrigan, Henry A. Melvin, Guy L. Edie, William R. Lawrence, George H. McManus, J. C. Drake, J. F. Sullivan, N. Laurick, Joseph S. Tobin, John I. Sabia, Frank Miller, Edith Blandford Coleman, Julius Kahn, Frank E. Harker, Herman E. Buehl, B. Frick, Merrill Miller, Chen Chai, L. G. Lambert, John B. Murphy, Irving M. 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TRAINS POLICE TO BE GENERALLY FIT

Chief Woods Wants Men Ultimately to Attend to Social Duties.

Springing openings for the police, and the use of the new gymnasium at the city hall, from a portion of the 12th street building, by Chief of Police William Woods for the improvement of the force. Chief Woods is making a careful study of modern police methods, and of the trend of development toward what has been designated for years as a better title, as the "social policeman." He believes, however, that before all else, the members of the force should be physically fit.

For a time the gymnasium at the Y. M. C. A. was used by the men, but this had to be abandoned on account of the expense. The small "gym" in the city hall is now available, and is to be used. Woods believes in having his men present that mean out appearance that distinguishes the modern ideal from the "seasonally stout policeman."

Chief Woods voiced his strong approval of the new gymnasium, and said that he had been very much pleased to see the men in the city hall, and that he had been very much pleased to see the men in the city hall, and that he had been very much pleased to see the men in the city hall.

To this end, the mayor suggested that the new members of the force should undergo an apprenticeship to the work, the assignment of duties during this time being largely on the social side, such as sanitary inspection, traffic control, juvenile recreation and correction, the regulation of amusements, and patrolling parks and public places in which people congregate for recreation; this work, under such conditions as conduce to the development of the social sense, would therefore train into these future policemen, in their impressionable years, a sympathy with people, born of association with their own acquaintances extended to men and women and children as part of a duty flowing from employment by society itself.

Chief Woods is also experiencing a difficulty which has been given the attention of Mayor Baker. This is the question of the extent to which obsolete, or obsolescent laws should be enforced, it is this problem which is raised in an acute form in the case of the attempt to suppress the lottery. A large portion of the population finds it profitable in the purchase of lottery tickets. Yet it is illegal to sell tickets or to have them in possession. Woods has commenced the rigid enforcement of this law.

"If the law is bad," Woods declared, "it should be changed. But it is not my duty to judge whether the law is good or bad. I am appointed under oath to enforce the law."

Members of the Civic Welfare League and other organizations are pleased with the stand taken by Chief Woods. The statement referred to former Chief W. J. Petersen, who was possessed of the opinion that the law is sometimes the expression of the will of a minority, or the will of a majority which was only a majority in the past, laws being slow in reflecting the changing attitude of the people on certain matters of a controversial nature.

Recent pronouncement, Mayor Baker set forth this conflict in opinion as to the enforcement of law in interesting form. He pointed out that Americans have a time-honored custom of repelling their outworn laws by merely ceasing to observe them. There comes a time when such laws are nearly, but not quite dead, when it seems the public with that laws are disregarded, yet for all that they are still laws, as the uncomfortable mayor or chief of police finds when he is charged by some well meaning reformer with neglect of duty for not enforcing them.

The perplexities and many of the shortcomings of police officials," said Mayor Baker, "come from the fact that the public as a whole does not know what it wants." He added that the perplexed official was likely to follow the recommendations of the "most voracious group in the community."

HOLD "CHAPEL OF TEARS."
LONDON, July 31.—Memorial services for those who have fallen in this war are being held on alternate afternoons in St. Paul's Cathedral, and St. Dunstan's church, and other places where they are held, has become known as the "Chapel of Tears." Mourners who wish to have a particular person commemorated may have his name mentioned during the service if they send details—name, rank, or service, and date of death—to the clergyman in charge a few days in advance, and pews are reserved for friends if this is requested.

Discolored or Spotty Skin Easily Peeled Off
The freckling, discolored or roughening to which most skins are subject at this season, may easily be removed by the use of Ecler's skin cream. It is a simple, effective, and safe remedy for all skin troubles. It is a true skin cream, and not a cosmetic. It is a true skin cream, and not a cosmetic. It is a true skin cream, and not a cosmetic.

Painless Parker
MAKES GOOD
17TH AND BROADWAY

Many Artists Join to Make Great Success



MARCELIA CRAFT.

The Beethoven Festival of Music at the San Francisco Civic Center Auditorium, August 6, 7 and 8, gives every indication of being an epoch-making musical event. A symphony orchestra, the like of which in numbers and excellence has never before been heard in San Francisco, will be conducted by Alfred Hertz, from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Mr. Hertz has the tenderest feelings of love for the inexhaustible wealth of emotion and thought that Beethoven gives through his music and promises that the performance of Beethoven's immortal Ninth Symphony will leave nothing to be desired.

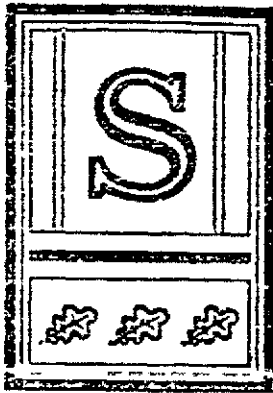
That San Francisco will trace its eminence in symphony music to the Beethoven Festival of Music the committee having the affair in charge engaged four of the world's greatest soloists: Marcelia Craft, soprano; Mrs. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor; and Arthur Middleton, baritone. Two thousand voices will be heard in the choruses.

In the big festivals of the east it is the plan to advertise several big names, but the two stars ever appearing in the same program. In the Beethoven Festival of Music Marcelia Craft, Schumann-Heink, Paul Althouse and Arthur Middleton will appear at each performance.

Seats are on sale at the box offices of Sherman, Clay & Co., and Kohler & Chase's.

The complete programs follow:
Friday, August 6, 9 p. m.—1. Overture, "Lohengrin" (Wagner). 2. Song with orchestra, "Die Allmacht" (Schubert). 3. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Toni Hoff, conductor. 4. Symphony No. 8 (Choral). 5. Op. 125 (Beethoven): Allegro ma non troppo, un poco maestoso; motor-vivace, presto; Adagio molto e cantabile, andante moderato; choral finale, Schiller's "Hymn to Joy."
Saturday, August 7, at 9 p. m.—1. Prelude to "Lohengrin" (Wagner), orchestra, conducted by Alfred Hertz. 2. Song: Abt Vogler (Wagner) Tannhauser (Wagner). 3. Arthur Middleton, baritone; orchestra accompaniment, Adolph Rosenbecker, conductor. 4. Chorus: Sun-sets (Liszt). 5. Los Angeles Festival Chorus, 500 voices, Siegfried Hagen, conductor. 6. Song: "The Swan" (Dvořak) (Wagner). 7. Waltraute Scene from "Die Gotterdammerung" (Wagner). 8. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; orchestra accompaniment, Toni Hoff, conductor. 9. Chorus: A Capella (without accompaniment). 10. There Stands a Mighty Linden Tree (Pachelbel). 11. "Robyn Adair" (arranged by Schoenfeld). 12. Los Angeles Festival Chorus, 500 voices, Siegfried Hagen, conductor. 13. Song: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner). 14. Chorus: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner). 15. Paul Althouse, tenor; orchestra accompaniment, Adolph Rosenbecker, conductor. 16. Scene and aria from "Rienzi" (Wagner). 17. 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Drum's Eminence as FIELD MARSHAL Of Western Finance



SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The most commanding figure in the financial and industrial world of San Francisco today is Frank G. Drum. Doubtless there are men—not a few—who have more money than Frank Drum, but there is none his equal in the conduct of great affairs. Look in Walker's Manual of California securities and you find him listed as president of the Pacific Gas & Electric, president of the Yosemite Valley Railway, president of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, a director of three big banks, of the telephone company and the Associated Oil Company. With all these multifarious and far-reaching interests he has been recently appointed receiver of the Western Pacific Railway which, although a temporary matter, is for the moment perhaps, the most important of his undertakings.

The Western Pacific Railway is a great property only lacking the right connections and extensions. It is an honestly conducted road which cost some \$81,000,000 to build, made up of \$50,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$25,000,000 second mortgage bonds, held by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and a floating debt of some \$6,000,000, mostly owed to the Denver & Rio Grande Company. Interest on the bonds has been defaulted and foreclosure proceedings have been instituted resulting up to date in the appointment of Frank G. Drum and Warren Olney Jr. as receivers. It may be noted in passing that both receivers "originated" in Oakland, if I may use a transportation term.

The present-market quotations for the first lien bonds of the Western Pacific is around \$400 for a \$1000 bond which would put the total value of the railroad system somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. Even that is a considerable advance on the quotations of some time ago when Western Pacific first mortgage bonds for \$1000 were selling at \$330.

Now there is a big gap between \$20,000,000, the present selling price of the road, and \$81,000,000, which it cost to build, and how to bridge or flank this yawning chasm is the problem that confronts the receivers. The property is of course intrinsically worth more than \$20,000,000 and the recent buying of the bonds at advanced prices shows that somebody or some important interest is looking for a bargain. But the possible purchasers of a big railroad 928 miles in length are few. It is obvious that operated as a subsidiary of some powerful transcontinental system the Western Pacific might be made a very valuable property. The pointing finger at once indicates the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific system controlled by James J. Hill, but when intimations to that effect were recently thrown out they were met with instant and sharp denial. Of course such denials go for little. They resemble the word of a diplomatist and they would be given out equally of course whether the intimations were well-founded or baseless. No man concerned in a big financial operation wants to have his hand tipped off for the benefit of jealous competitors who might bid up the price.

The Southern Pacific could not buy the Western because it is a directly competing line and the purchase would be attacked under the Sherman law. The Santa Fe would probably be barred under the same rule and, in fact, this road is doing very well as it stands, being one of the very few abundantly prosperous railroad systems at the present time in America.

These are some of the problems that confront the Western Pacific receivers. It may be noted incidentally that Frank Drum is regarded as the Pacific Coast representative of the Morgan interests which control the Hill roads.

A Musical Campaign

An attorney supplies the political link between Ralph and Governor Johnson. He is very close to the governor. Now if it should happen that the final race for mayor this fall should come between Ralph and Andy Gallagher the governor would have to do some nice politics. Johnson is as friendly with Gallagher as he is with Ralph, and if it came to a show-down between the two the governor might feel himself constrained to put Aleck McCabe on the job with that justly celebrated lyric, "How Happy Could I Be With Either Were T'other Dear Charmer Away?" So might "The Beggars' Opera" be translated for the enlightenment of San Francisco politicians.

But in politics the song and dance do not get votes and as the State administration machine controls a heavy vote in this city, chiefly through the harbor commission, it would keep Joe Dwyer busy explaining why the "organization" was roosting high to the neglect of its friends.

Altogether it seems as if this might be a musical campaign. Eugene Schmitz, the sweet fiddler of Fillmore street, had a big meeting for the opening of his campaign. He filled the big Dreamland Rink which holds 2000 people and many were turned away at the doors. Whether the crowd meant support for Schmitz or merely curiosity, I am unable to say. The go-to-meeting habit is ingrained with the people of San Francisco and the attendance is not regarded as a safe test of political sentiment.

At present Schmitz is the only active campaigner in the field. He has opened headquarters down town where he sits all day like a spider waiting for flies. If you should happen to drop in, a breathless

satellite at once accosts you with, "Do you want to see Gene?" and is visibly disappointed if you say "No."

Harmony on the Surface

The San Francisco Musical Association has reconciled its internal squabbles so far as outward seeming goes and there have been as yet no resignations from the executive committee. Quoting from the press agent stuff one learns that "with the sweet concord of a Schubert cadence the members of the San Francisco Musical Association concluded a season of dissonance and unanimously elected Alfred Hertz conductor."

This "dissonance" which threatened at one time to become acute was caused by the somewhat cavalier dismissal of Henry Hadley, the former conductor and director of the Symphony Orchestra, who has done so much to elevate musical standards in this city. At one time Joe Redding and Dick Tobin, influential members of the committee, threatened to resign if Hadley were not reappointed. But up to date there have been no resignations.

Alfred Hertz, who takes Hadley's place, was formerly director of the Metropolitan Opera Company and is described as a man of dynamic personality. He accepts a salary of \$10,000 a year, the same as Hadley got, and it is intimated that he expected more. His engagement is described, again quoting the press agent, as "an act of faith" which appears to be a somewhat dubious way of putting it. But we are politely told that the "stimulus of a new personality is required to arouse in the public that enthusiasm which is essential."

Joe Redding, the Bohemian Club wit, musical composer and librettist, did not attend the musical meeting at which we are told so much harmony prevailed. Perhaps he does not hold a very lofty idea of the wisdom of the committee and is disposed to believe that they go about choosing a conductor very much as they might pick a necktie.

"There is no valid, large criticism of Hadley's work," said Redding the other day. "It is merely a matter of small preferences. Get Dr. Muck here, for instance, and put him behind a screen and I will wager a plate of red apples that your people who are posing as critics would not know whether Hadley, or Muck, or old Charley Schwartz was leading the orchestra."

"They live in a perfumed domain of their own, a kind of delicate effervescent, dreaming condition and they imagine they have preferences as to styles and conductors."

To a rank outsider this might seem a reasonably fair description of the stuff that passes for musical criticism in San Francisco. However, there are ill-natured people who hint that Redding's peeve is due to the fact that he is writing an opera in collaboration with Hadley.

Some Tart Remarks

If proof were needed that harmony makes no part of the musical temperament we might find it in the side remarks that greeted the award of the judges on the chorus race—to borrow a word from the horse editor—that was pulled off as a world's fair feature of the Welsh Eisteddfod sessions this week. Four choirs competed. Chicago was given first prize with Tacoma taking second money and Oakland and San Francisco also ran. But no two critics, amateur or professional, appeared willing to agree with the awards. Some of them insisted that Tacoma should have had first prize, while others were equally positive that Tacoma should have come last of all with second money for San Francisco or Oakland.

As an episode of the competition Ernest R. Kroeger, one of the judges, delivered some tart remarks concerning the defective articulation of most of the singers engaged. Indeed Mr. Kroeger did not think much of the performance as a whole and began by remarking that all the choirs had wandered from the pitch, a capital sin in music. He proceeded to say that if the judges had not been familiar with the music they would hardly have known what the competitors were singing about. He told the audience that the German chorals in the Metropolitan Opera Company sing English words in a way to be understood more clearly than their American or English brothers in music. Taken by and large the competition was more musical than harmonious.

Labor With a Pedigree

What is farm labor? The Industrial Accident Commission is now laboring with this question and finds it a cause of much perplexity due to the class legislation which exempted this kind of labor from the provisions of the compensation law. The question arises in the case of H. L. Mann vs. N. H. Locke and the Lockeford Protection District in San Joaquin county in which the plaintiff asks compensation for injuries sustained while clearing away brush and willows from the banks of the Mokelumne river in preparation for building a levee. The commission on hearing Mann's statement decided that he was not engaged in farm labor, and accordingly the Lockeford district was held liable for damages.

Now the attorney for the district has filed a brief on rehearing in which he contends that the work of clearing land to prepare for building a levee to protect land from overflow so that crops may be grown is farm work. This appears to be somewhat like the complicated process of reasoning that connected the cow with the crumpled horn with the house that Jack built.

Nothing daunted by this apparently remote relationship the attorney throws up to the commission its decision wherein a man was injured while clearing land before setting out trees and was held to be engaged in farm labor. He insists that to clear

land preparatory to building a levee to protect land so that a crop may be grown is just as much farm work as to clear land of stumps to set out a crop.

Repealing a Law of Nature

The certificate of public convenience covers a multitude of discords. The recent adjudication by the State Railroad Commission of the transfer of the Home Telephone franchise in this city to the Pacific Telephone Company supplies an odd and instructive example of ponderous and learned discussion involving nothing in particular. The Pacific Company having bought out the franchise and other property of the Home Company desired a certificate of public convenience ratifying this transfer of the franchise which does not expire until 1956—that is, to say, sixteen years later than the franchise under which the Pacific Company had been operating.

Now, why wrangle over a choice of franchises or any franchise? The Legislature and the Railroad Commission have decreed that no value shall attach to a franchise granted to a public service corporation other than the nominal cost of obtaining the same. A franchise may not under this law be made the basis of capitalization nor shall its alleged value be used as a factor in determining the rates which a public service corporation shall be permitted to charge. The Home franchise, for instance, has sixteen years' longer life than the Pacific franchise, but its conditions are more onerous. For instance, it requires the franchisee to pay into the city treasury 2 per cent of the gross income, whereas the Pacific franchise called for no such payment. The Home franchise likewise contains other restrictions and conditions not included in the other.

What then, is the value of the Home franchise? The law says it has none, but the directory of the Pacific Company being hard-headed business men, show by their actions that they beg leave to differ and the Railroad Commissioners tacitly concede that the directors are right. Otherwise they would not harbor a dispute about a thing of no value. While the company may not sell stock based on the franchise, its intrinsic value persists by reason of the fact that it grants a virtual monopoly of service. While the law forbids the issue of new stock based on the franchise, it cannot prevent a rise in the market value of the previously existing stock and to the extent of the rise this is equivalent to an issue of new stock. In other words, the Legislature and the Commission are engaged in an effort to repeal a law of nature. When they devote much time and grave consideration to a choice of franchises they practically concede that such grants have a very substantial value.

A Key System Dispute

In the valuation of the Key Route system by the commission that body assigned a nominal value to the grant of some 200 acres of waterfront property by the city of Oakland to the railroad company. This value was assigned on the ground that the grant was a franchise and not a lease of real estate. On the other hand the company's engineers contended that the value of this property was in excess of \$3,000,000 and that the grant was a lease of real estate.

The property in question is the ground to be covered by the mole now building. Conceding that the grant is a franchise, the land reclaimed will nevertheless provide room for manufacturing sites and other waterfront property with rail and deep water connections quite outside the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission and therefore not subject to regulation of rents or rates. Therefore it would seem that the fact that the land is held under franchise cannot greatly affect its value as a source of income.

The law in this regard is a well-meant effort to stop the watering of stock. The United Railroads of this city has based an issue of \$20,000,000 on the value of its franchises, which cost nothing. The people of San Francisco have for years been paying a heavy rent for the use of their own streets.

How Taxes Grow

Doubtless in obedience to the law that misery loves company, Assessor Ginty has pulled a cloud of figures on us to demonstrate that the state and not the city is the greatest sinner in the way of piling the load on the taxpayers' back. He shows that in the period from 1901 to 1914 the state's annual expenses increased \$19,167,044, or 202 per cent, whereas the San Francisco budget in the same period increased \$8,648,382, or only 153 per cent. He leaves us to get what comfort we may from these appalling figures and he points with pride to our comparative municipal moderation, leaving us to imagine what might happen should the city's tax eaters march with even step alongside the gentlemen in Sacramento.

Some insight of the causes behind the remarkable increase in the expenses of government may be had from an official report compiled by Edward Hyatt, superintendent of public instruction, and submitted at the request of the late legislature. Mr. Hyatt shows that the expenditures from all sources for support of the elementary schools in 1914 amounted to \$14,950,856, as compared with \$7,780,775 in 1907, an increase of 97 per cent. In the same period the annual cost of the high schools increased from \$2,263,703 in 1907 to \$6,149,241 in 1914, an advance of 171 per cent. The greater part of these increased burdens fell on the school districts, which advanced in this period a matter of 390 per cent in the cost of the elementary schools and 172 per cent for the high schools. The state support for elementary schools was increased by 35 per cent and 171 per cent for the high schools. Now that the poll tax has been abolished the load to be carried by the

Pitiless Publicity Is THROWN UPON Taxation Tendency

state for the support of the schools must be still further increased.

We used to think that an annual cost of \$30 per pupil in the elementary schools was high, but in 1907 it was \$33.16 per pupil and in 1914 it had advanced to \$46.77, an increase of 41 per cent. The high school cost per pupil in 1907 was \$101.36 and in 1914 it had grown to \$127.28, an increase of 25 per cent. These figures take no account of the cost of school buildings, for which bonds amounting to about \$5,000,000 were voted in 1914.

Cutting the Red Tape

The news comes that the ridiculous and annoying code of rules applying to motor car travel in and to the Yosemite National Park has been repealed in chief part. The perverse ingenuity that invented this astonishing code would do credit to the genius of red tape. Among other rules the chauffeur was forbidden to smoke while driving and he was enjoined to move in a straight line at a speed of from 6 to 10 miles an hour. He could move only between certain hours and he must leave his car at a certain place. His cut-out must be closed at all times. He might not use an electric horn and he must stop every time he saw a mule or a team. He could only use certain roads entering or leaving the valley.

Motor car tourists under these rules could leave Wawona only between 6 and 8 in the morning, and they had to reach the checking station at the valley on schedule time as specified in the rules or be fined \$2.50 for the first five minutes, \$20 for the next twenty minutes and a fine of \$20 at the discretion of the park superintendent for being more than twenty-five minutes ahead of the government schedule. Now the cars are permitted to leave Wawona at any hour of the day between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Another cause likely to increase and popularize motor car travel in the Yosemite region is the opening of the old Tioga road skirting the edge of the valley and across the divide. This is by far the most picturesque route across the Sierra practically for motor car travel. Tioga Pass, the highest point on the road, is 9000 feet high and the road follows an old trail that marked the most direct route between California and the east. In fact this route is some 300 miles shorter than the Lincoln Highway.

A Lovely Muddle

A striking example of the results that follow mixing business with politics is supplied just now by Los Angeles, and the muddle down there offers a useful lesson for San Francisco and Oakland. At the recent municipal election in Los Angeles a proposition was submitted at the tail end of the ballot establishing the two platoon system for the fire department. Nothing was said about the fact that this change would add \$407,000 a year to the city's budget. The newspapers were so busy trying to elect this or that man to office that they forgot all about the business end of the election and so the proposition to add \$407,000 to the city's expense bill slipped through as it were by default.

Now this unexpected commitment happens to coincide with certain other important obligations that were incurred in a similar haphazard fashion. The local passion for annexing all outdoors which afflicts Los Angeles, brought into the city not long ago the whole San Fernando Valley on another referendum vote. Now it is discovered that this annexation or conquest involves certain costly municipal obligations to maintain streets and other incidents of city status and life. The net result of all these charges and obligations is that the estimates for the municipal budget mount up to \$8,990,423, whereas the income in sight for the year is only \$5,978,476, so that the budget makers, if they mean to avoid a big deficit, must cut out \$3,011,992 from the estimates. The financial trousers is not long enough to cover the municipal legs.

To extricate the town from this unhappy muddle the proposition is now seriously mooted to submit once more the two platoon ordinance at a special election so that a heedless and hasty electorate may be given an opportunity to contradict themselves and correct their mistakes. It should only cost some \$20,000 to rescind the ordinance and the voice of the people is the voice of God no matter how contradictory may be the utterances.

Chris Buckley's Lament

Chris Buckley, the blind boss of other days, was moralizing on the degeneracy of the times as exemplified by local municipal politics.

"Look at the kind of mayors we get nowadays, boneless, spineless, truckling things, always playing to the gallery. Now when I was running things I made it a point always to pick out the biggest man in sight for mayor honorable men of the highest standing in the community, and they always made good."

Perfectly true, but the old boss omitted to mention the fact that the mayor of San Francisco under the old consolidation act was nothing more important than an ornamental figure-head. He had no power and no duty other than to look pretty on official occasions and as head of the ticket he was chosen by Buckley to serve the purpose of ground bait to attract the voters. The real power rested with the supervisors and Buckley usually owned them.

"Now look at the tax rate for the city," continued the old boss. "It is \$2.30 on the \$100 now, but if I had attempted to pass the dollar limit in the old days the people would have brought ropes to hang me."

The old man is still hale and hearty. He divides his time between this city and his fine residence in the Livermore Valley. It is perhaps needless to say that he is well fixed and is out of politics.

THE KNAVE.

the stage. What a splendid chance for actresses like Nance O'Neill and Hedwig Reicher, who are so tall that in spite of their art it is almost impossible to find feminine roles suitable for them!"

* * *

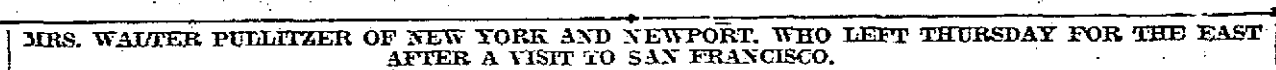
"AT HOMES" OF WOMEN'S BOARD ATTRACT INTEREST.

Among the important dates of each

And in this modern Trianon—there was staged "A Posing Fashion Show."

There was afternoon tea in the gardens of the Trianon, and pretty mannequins wore the latest costumes—and the money went to that France which beheaded Marie Antoinette, but whose women are splendid heroines—

There is no doubt that Oakland could offer a series of wonderful tableaux in its "Passing Fashions Show"—and it would be a delightful experience just now when so many visitors from all over the world are around the bay. Among our well known people who could represent "Colonial Days," "Old Southern Times," "Before the War," the "Puritans in New



LEFT THURSDAY FOR THE EAST

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10

War Supplement of the Oakland Tribune

WAR FIRES DAWN OF SECOND YEAR

TWELVEMONTH COMING MORE DEADLY STILL

THE second year of the European war opens today. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great Powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly. Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year, the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

Determination to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the belligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign, and, in fact, indications from Europe are that it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Rumania or Greece will be drawn in.

In view of the immensity of the struggle, previous standards count for little in considering the price the world is paying. The figures involved are so vast as to convey little meaning. The nations at war have poured out their treasures of men and gold without limit. The usual standards of life have been subordinated or disregarded, and in some cases social, industrial and political activities have been virtually reorganized on a militaristic basis, to make all contribute to the supreme necessities of war.

It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the number of men engaged, the casualties and cost. For obvious reasons the size of the various armies is kept secret. Most of the nations do not consider it expedient to reveal the number of casualties; in fact, Great Britain is the only one which has given out official totals. As to the money expended, there are available only partial statistics.

More than half the population of the world lives in the countries at war. The population of the warring countries is estimated roughly at 947,000,000, and of the countries at peace at 797,000,000. The population of the Entente nations is perhaps five times as great as that of their opponents. The number of men under arms has been estimated variously, usually in the neighborhood of 20,000,000. William Michaels, writing recently in a Berlin magazine, put the number of soldiers at war at 21,770,000—for the Allies, 12,520,000; for Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, 9,250,000.

No previous war has approached the present one in wholesale destruction of life. This is due not only to the number of men involved, but to the terrible efficiency of modern weapons. Trench warfare on a great scale, with its deadly charges, mining operations and extensive use of artillery and hand grenades, has contributed to this end. Whereas in the past it has been calculated that the proportion of killed to total casualties runs 1 to 3 or 1 to 10, the proportion in trench warfare, as indicated by official British statistics, is about 1 to 5.

The battles on the plains of Flanders, on the Warsaw front, in the Austro-German advance through Galicia and in the Carpathians were attended by frightful slaughter. Russian losses in the Carpathians alone were estimated unofficially at 500,000. Along the battlefields from Arras, in Northwestern France, to the Belgian coast whole fields have been covered with corpses, and at the time of the German attempt to reach the English Channel the Yser Canal was choked with the dead. According to official British statistics, the British army alone has been losing of late, in killed, wounded and missing, 2000 a day. One June 9 Premier Asquith announced that British casualties since the beginning of the war (excluding naval losses of 13,549 up to May 31) amounted to 235,669, of which the total of killed was 50,842.

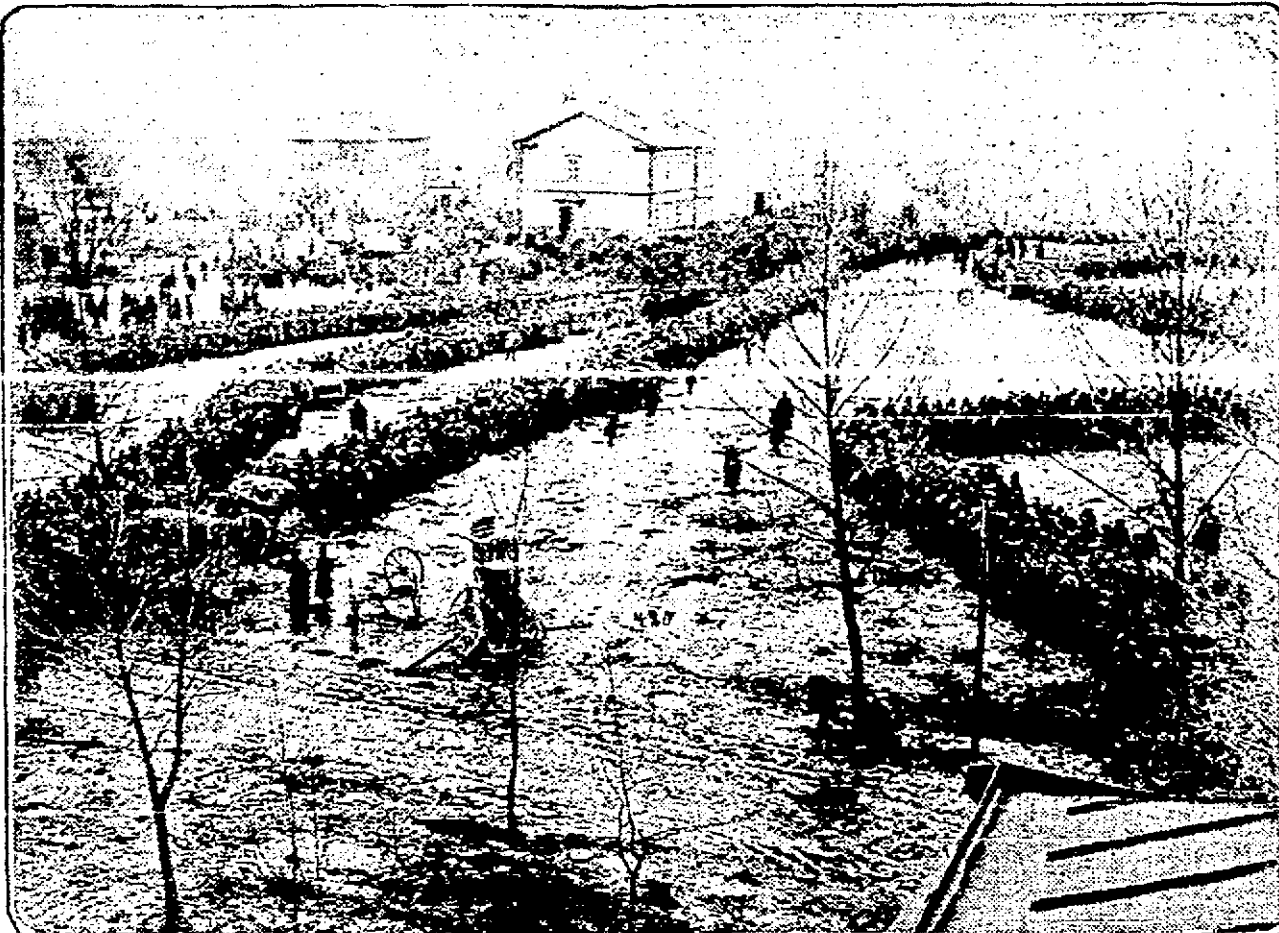
TOTAL CASUALTIES COMPUTED TO BE 8,000,000.

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Heer und Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 6,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Halldore Beloe, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had diminished from all causes by nearly one-half in the first year of the war, and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the total casualties run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 with the former figure probably conservative.

The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about \$15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies, calculates the war is costing France \$10,000 a minute, or \$14,400,000 a day. William Michaels recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at \$8,250,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all belligerents \$275,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of \$11,500,000,000. Mr. Michaels puts the figure at fifteen billions of dollars, not including Italy's expenditures; a sum more than 50 per cent greater than the gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher, to twenty billion dollars or more.

In addition to the money expended directly on the war, the loss in destruction of property on land and sea has run high into the millions. Great losses are being occasioned by the cessation or curtailment of many forms of productive industry. The energies of the world have been largely diverted to making war. Factories of all sorts have been turned over to the making of war munitions, men taken from the mill and field, to be replaced by women, old men and children. Economists assert that for generations to come the world will feel the effect of the huge losses, in the burden



NEW DEATH-DEALERS.
Poisonous gas, projected into trenches from tanks. Steel darts and fire bombs, dropped from aeroplanes. New aeroplane guns that sweep camps from the air. Rifles that send projectiles for miles, and new explosive shells.

Striking scenes caught by the camera and the artist at the battle front. No. 1 shows the concentration camp of 15,000 Russian prisoners in Poland and how they are housed. No. 2 shows the details of the remarkable steel and stone barriers with which the Germans delayed the French advance near Arras in the midst of fierce fighting. No. 3 shows German soldiers in the trenches resting during a lull in battle, reading or playing cards. By mutual consent there are hours of rest on both sides in the trenches. No. 4 shows General Count Luigi Vadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in the field. No. 5 shows the hand-grenades used by the Russians. A German soldier is holding two of these weapons, captured in the field. No. 6 shows a German gun crew in action against the Russians.

of taxation and otherwise, and sociologists make conflicting predictions as to its moral, physical and psychological effect on generations living and to come.

LENGTH OF COMBAT CHIEF ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

Neutrals as well as belligerents have been affected. The financial stringency which followed the outbreak of war was world-wide. The United States, in common with other neutrals, has been confronted with the threatened abridgement of its rights, particularly at sea, and has sent notes of remonstrance to England and Germany, the complications with the latter country following the sinking of the Lusitania giving especial concern.

The war has been attended with many unexpected features, one of which is its protraction. It had been believed that such a struggle would be of comparatively short duration, on account of the cost and loss of life it would entail. At the outset it was commonly said that within less than a year the nations involved would be compelled to seek peace through financial exhaustion, if for no other reason. While each side has won its victories, no final results have been reached in any of the campaigns, with a few minor exceptions of the lesser operations in distant colonies. Over the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front the opposing millions are facing each other in the same positions as last September. Movements on the eastern front have been wider, but with no signs of an approaching decision.

The German plan is generally assumed to have been to deal first with France, in the early weeks of the war before the Russian army, slower to mobilize, was able to present a serious menace, and then to turn on Russia. The fierce resistance of Belgium and the unexpectedly quick mobilization of both the French and Russian armies prevented the full fruition of this plan. Nevertheless Germany has been able to more than hold her own on both the eastern and western fronts.

In reality the struggle of the eleven nations is divided into a number of separate wars, related to each other in only a general way. The whole field of military operations may be summarized as follows:

FOUR NATIONS INVOLVED ON WESTERN FRONT.

In France and Belgium Germany is battling with Great Britain, France

and Belgium. In August Germany invaded Belgium and France, pushing southward almost to the gates of Paris. Following the battle of the Marne, perhaps the most important contest of the war thus far, the Germans were compelled to retreat and have since held an entrenched line from the Belgian coast to Alsace, retaining possession of Northwestern France and most of Belgium. In this theater the war has been so even that the capture of a group of houses or a few yards of trenches has been considered a victory worthy of mention in the official reports. The German attempt to break through to the English channel, the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, the German triumph at Soissons, while calling forth supreme efforts, did not materially change the relative positions of the antagonists along the front of nearly 300 miles.

On the eastern front Russia faces Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former province, but lost the greater part of this territory as a result of Field Marshal Von Mackensen's great drive from Cracow. The Germans invaded Russian Poland, and their attempts to capture Warsaw led to some of the deadliest fighting of the war. In time the struggle here settled down to trench warfare, much as in the west, with Germany retaining a large part of Russian Poland. Russian invasions of East Prussia resulted in disastrous defeats. Further north, the Germans swept into the Baltic provinces of Russia, capturing Libau, on the sea. The unprecedented extension of battle lines which this war has witnessed reached its most remarkable exemplification in this campaign, in which the front has been drawn out more than 500 miles from the Baltic to Bukovina.

Italy, after ten months of uncertainty, began war with Austria-Hungary in May, and has occupied a fringe of Austrian territory in the mountainous region to the north. Trent and Trieste are the objectives of the Italian campaign. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground neither of the antagonists has made much headway.

ACTIONS BRISK ON SUBSIDIARY BATTLE FRONTS.

On the Gallipoli peninsula, in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus Turkey, aided by her Teutonic allies, is at war with France, Great Britain

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES RUNS TO 8,000,000

and Russia, with possession of Constantinople as the great stake. Following the failure of the naval assault on the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet, troops were landed on the peninsula. Few details of this campaign are available, and little is known beyond the fact that the fighting has been particularly severe, and that the Allies have occupied and retained the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia and Montenegro, the former assisted by British troops, are at war with Austria-Hungary. The Austrian invasion of Serbia ended in failure. On the Montenegrin front there has been only desultory fighting. Both Serbia and Montenegro have recently invaded Albania, with the object of obtaining ports on the sea.

On Asiatic soil Russia is at war with Turkey in the Black Sea region. Neither side has employed large numbers of troops in this campaign. There has been fighting in the Caucasus and Persia, with no great accomplishments. Further south, in Mesopotamia, there has been sporadic fighting between Turkish and British troops. Turkey sent an army to attack the Suez Canal, but the main body of troops failed to reach its objective.

In Africa French and British troops occupied Togoland and part of the Kamerun, German possessions. A British attack on German East Africa was defeated.

The insular possessions of Germany in the Pacific were captured by Great Britain and Japan.

Tsing-Tau, the German fortress in China, was captured by the Japanese, aided by a British contingent.

On the seas there have been no great battles. Great Britain's supremacy, owing to the overwhelming size of her fleet, has not been disputed to the ultimate issue, the main German fleet having remained in home waters. Two German cruisers which were in the Mediterranean when war began went to the Dardanelles, and were acquired by Turkey. A few German cruisers and converted merchantmen, including the famous Emden and the Karlsruhe, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, raided shipping of the Allies for a time, but were eventually sunk or forced to intern in neutral ports. The Austro-Hungarian fleet has remained in the Adriatic and the Turkish fleet has been kept from the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

IMPORTANT NAVAL BATTLES HAVE INVOLVED LOSSES.

There have been several naval battles of importance, however. In the first month of the war Rear Admiral Beatty's squadron dashed into Heligoland Bight, near the great German naval station, and sank three German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. In January occurred a battle in the North Sea between British warships and a German squadron which presumably was attempting a raid on the English coast. In this battle the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk.

The German Far East squadron defeated Vice-Admiral Cradock's British squadron off the Chilean coast, on November 1, sinking the Good Hope and Monmouth. The British obtained their revenge in December when, off the Falkland Islands, a powerful British squadron defeated the Germans, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nueenberg.

German squadrons have twice attacked the English coast, causing some loss of life and damage to property. English towns, including London, have also been attacked by German aircraft, which have made several successful trips across the North Sea, raiding points on the east coast.

Methods of fighting have been altered radically in consequence of the lessons learned in the first year of the war. It has been pre-eminently a war of machines. The resources afforded by modern scientific development have been taxed to devise new instruments of death and destruction more potent than ever had been employed. It has been also a war of surprises. New problems have arisen, necessitating reconstruction of the theory of war. Plans and methods heretofore approved by authorities on military affairs were discarded and the staffs of the various armies were compelled to grapple with situations for which there was no precedent.

The first great surprise of the war was the German 42-centimeter (16½ inch) gun, which hurled for some fifteen miles a shell weighing almost a ton. The great fortifications which were the pride of Belgium and believed to be almost impregnable, were battered into ruins by these guns in a comparatively short time. Two of these guns, stationed ten miles from Antwerp, wrecked its elaborate defense works. Liege and Namur fell similarly.

ARTILLERY A SURPRISE.

The use of artillery and machine guns, in fact, has been one of the principal features of the war. Great execution was done by the new Krupp 11-inch howitzer, weighing nearly forty tons with a six-mile radius. The Austrian 12-inch howitzer also has proved exceptionally efficient. The French seventy-five-millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field pieces.

On all the European battlefields artillery has been the main reliance of the various armies. Trenches bristle with machine guns, which military

The STAGGERING COST of ONE YEAR'S WORLD'S WAR

In No Similar Period of the World's History
Has Capital Been So Annihilated
and Industries So
Paralyzed as
in the Past Year

What You Could Do With Wasted Billions

WHAT could you do with \$46,000,000,000? That, you know, is Edgar Crammond's estimate of the losses of Belgium, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany and the British Empire in the first year of the war. David Starr Jordan, president of the University of California, did some figuring when he learned of Mr. Crammond's estimate. Here are the results:

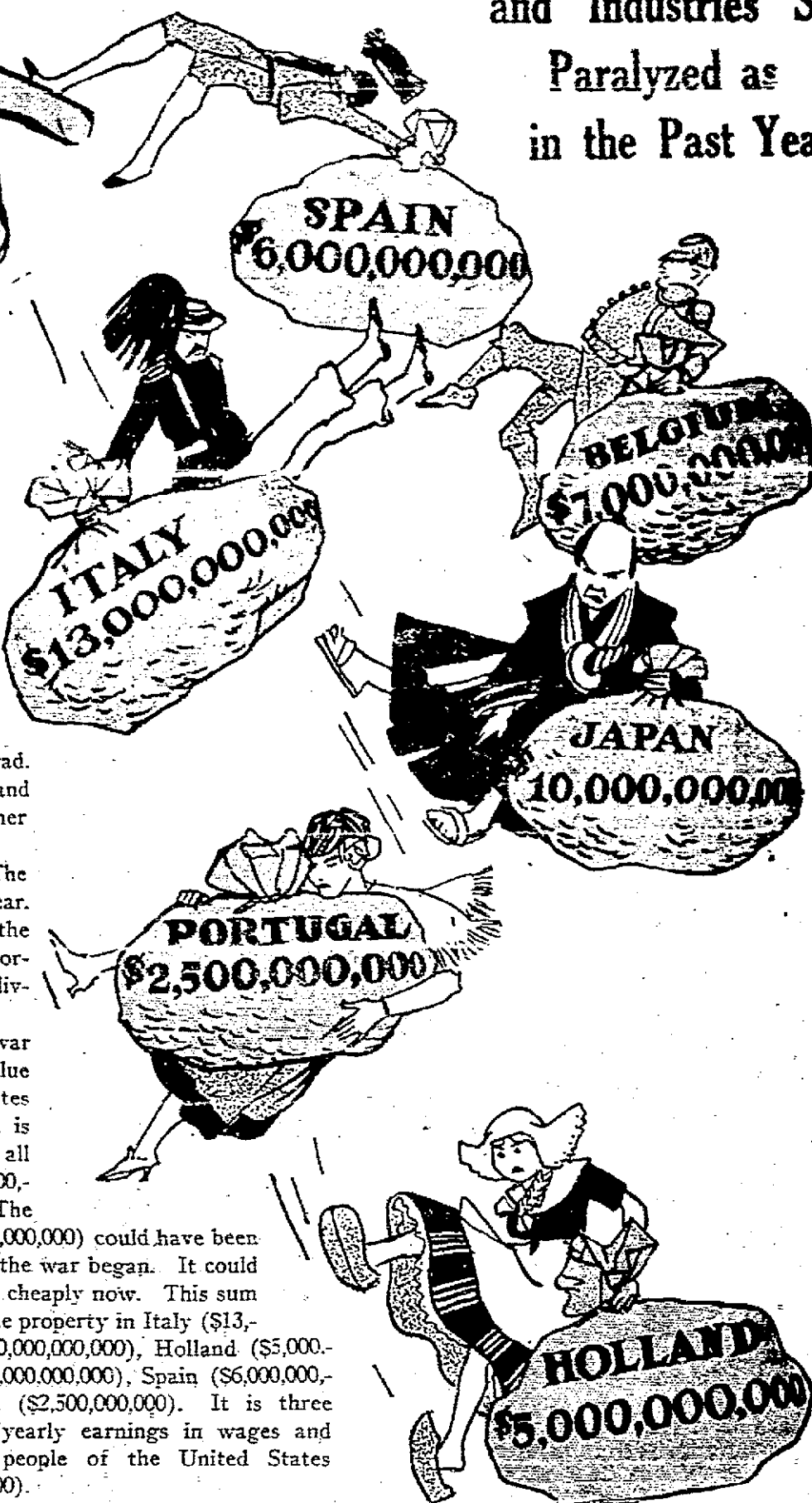
"No one can have any conception of what \$46,000,000,000 may be. It is four times all the coin in the world. If this sum were measured out in \$20 gold pieces and they were placed side by side on the railroad track, on each rail, they would line with gold every line from New York to the Pacific Ocean, the two Canadian lines included. There would be enough left to cover each rail of the Siberian railway from Vladivostok to Petrograd. There would still remain sufficient to rehabilitate Belgium and to buy the whole of Turkey, at her own valuation, wiping her finally from the map.

"Or we may figure it in some other fashion. The average workman in America earns \$518 per year. It would take ninety million years' work to pay the cost of the war, or ninety million American laborers might pay it off in one year, if all their living expenses were paid.

"The cost of a year of the great war is a little more than the estimated value of all the property of the United States west of the Mississippi River. It is nearly equal to the total value of all the property in Germany (\$48,000,000,000), as estimated in 1906. The whole Russian Empire (\$35,000,000,000) could have been bought for a less sum before the war began. It could be had, on a cash sale, more cheaply now. This sum would have paid for all the property in Italy (\$13,000,000,000), Japan (\$10,000,000,000), Holland (\$5,000,000,000), Belgium (\$7,000,000,000), Spain (\$6,000,000,000), and Portugal (\$2,500,000,000). It is three times the entire yearly earnings in wages and salaries of the people of the United States (\$15,500,000,000).

"The cost of the war would pay the national debts of all the nations in the world at the time the war broke out. If all the farms, farming lands and factories of the United States were wiped out of existence the cost of this war would more than replace them. If all the personal and real property of half our nation were destroyed, or if an earthquake of incredible dimensions should shake down every house from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the waste would be less than involved in this war. And an elemental catastrophe leaves behind it no costly legacy of hate."

The cost of this frightful combat does not stop with the countries involved, observe the economists; increased expenses are being borne by every nation.



THE Cost of a Year of the Great War Would Have Paid for All the Property in Italy (\$13,000,000,000), Japan (\$10,000,000,000), Holland (\$5,000,000,000), Belgium (\$7,000,000,000), Spain (\$6,000,000,000) and Portugal (\$2,500,000,000). It is Nearly Equal to the Total Value of All the Property in Germany (\$48,000,000,000)—Statistics Compiled by David Starr Jordan.

IN NO twelve months of the world's history have so many lives been lost, so much productive capital been annihilated or made less profitable, so many industries demolished or rendered inoperative, as in those that close the first year of the present titanic war. Former wars have concerned hundreds of thousands of men and millions of capital. The cost of this war will be reckoned in millions of men and billions of capital.

In times of peace the armament bill of Europe has in recent years been 1,500,000 men and \$5,000,000,000 taken from productive employment, the former representing a loss of wages of \$750,000,000. In regard to the year now gone by in bloody conflict of arms the prodigious cost not only to the belligerents but to the entire world can neither be demonstrated nor calculated.

To the number of troops now actually at war must be added those mobilized by neutral European countries, each maintained by extraordinary war credits and all representing a loss in wages and national production reaching billions. And to these totals should be added the enormous losses to the industry and commerce of belligerents, as well as the neutral nations—for no people have remained untouched by the disaster-bearing effects of this world catastrophe.

Although neither science nor art, mathematics nor the imagination may now present even an illusion of the reality of the losses sustained by the world, attention may be focused on certain results which have been reached by experts, after careful deduction.

Edgar Crammond, who is a widely recognized authority on war finance, concludes that the cost to Belgium, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany and the British Empire for the first year has been \$46,000,000,000. His total was arrived at by adding the direct cost to the

NEW WEAPONS INTRODUCED IN 12 MONTHS OF WAR

Automatic pistols on large scale.
Glass tubes filled with ether.
Gas bombs emitting green smoke.
New types grenades and inflammable bombs.
Aeroplane darts, bombs and machine guns.
Long range torpedoes.
42 centimeter guns (German.)

Smoke bombs for protecting aeroplanes.
"Back-fire" shrapnel (French).
Trench periscopes.
The "U" trench (German), enabling retreat.
Searchlight in trenches.
Anti-aeroplane guns.
Armored automobiles.
Armored cupolas in fortifications.

six nations specified, the destruction of property, the capitalized value of loss of human life and the loss of production. Add to this \$46,000,000,000 the drain on Italy, Turkey, Japan, Serbia and Montenegro. Statistics prepared by war financiers other than Mr. Crammond estimate their combined expenditures and losses to date as \$5,000,000,000. They fix the loss to neutral nations—loss in commerce and domestic labor disturbances, and in money to provide for an increased number of troops at \$3,000,000,000. Thus the total exactions made by wars since one year ago, when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, amount to \$54,000,000,000!

Mr. Crammond estimates that the total cost to Belgium amounts to \$2,652,500,000, which total is made up as follows:
Direct expenditures of Belgium government... \$ 122,500,000
Destruction of property... 1,250,000,000
Capitalized value of the loss of human life... 200,000,000
Loss of production and other losses... 1,000,000,000

The direct cost of maintaining the army of France in the fighting line and in the reserve Mr. Crammond fixes at \$7,500,000 a day. The indirect losses of France have been very great. Practically the whole of the male population between 19 and 50 has been withdrawn from production, and Mr. Crammond estimates the total loss of production at \$3,125,000,000. During the first five months of the war the foreign trade of France had decreased as follows:
Imports... \$425,000,000 60.7 per cent
Exports... 395,000,000 67 per cent

The total cost to France of one year's participation in the war Mr. Crammond estimates at \$3,432,000,000, made up as follows:

Direct expenditure of French government... \$2,787,000,000
Destruction of property... 800,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life... 1,740,000,000
Loss of production... 3,125,000,000
The total cost to Russia, according to this statistician, might be estimated at \$7,000,000,000, namely:
Direct cost to the government... \$3,000,000,000
Destruction of property... 500,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life... 1,500,000,000
Loss of production... 2,000,000,000
Mr. Crammond places the cost to Austria-Hungary for the first year at \$7,310,000,000, as follows:
Direct expenditure of government... \$2,810,000,000
Destruction of property... 500,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life... 1,200,000,000
Loss of production... 3,000,000,000

The statistician says that there is no parallel in modern history to the economic conditions which vast displacement of labor has produced in Germany, and states that in his opinion Germany's loss of production amounts to at least \$4,790,000,000.

He further estimates that the average cost of maintaining the German troops is \$10,000,000 a day, or \$365,000,000 a year. The naval expenditures for the first twelve months he estimates to be at least \$250,000,000.

000. Summing up, Mr. Crammond's figures on Germany:

Direct cost to government... \$ 4,690,000,000
Loss of production... 4,790,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life... 4,395,000,000
Total... \$13,875,000,000
Mr. Crammond estimates that the total expenditures of Great Britain to date total \$3,540,000,000. The total direct and indirect cost, he says, might be figured thus:
Direct expenditure of the government... \$3,540,000,000
Capitalized value of the loss of human life... 1,500,000,000
Loss of production, etc... 1,250,000,000
Total... \$6,290,000,000

The above aggregate represents about one-fourteenth of the national wealth and about one-twentieth of the wealth of the British Empire.

PEACE AND WAR FOOTING OF PRINCIPAL NEUTRAL NATIONS.

One or all of these may be dragged into the struggle. (Where mobilized, war strength only is given.)

United States, authorized strength and organized militia	222,000
Peace strength	85,965
Netherlands	200,000
Peace strength	23,000
Roumania	580,000
Bulgaria	450,000
Spain	1,190,000
Peace strength	140,700
Greece	130,000
Peace strength	29,000
Denmark	83,000
Peace strength	14,000
Switzerland	262,000
Norway	110,000
Peace strength	18,000
Sweden	600,000
Peace strength	84,000
Portugal	260,000
Peace strength	30,000

GREAT WARS' COST IN LIVES AND MONEY.

Wars—	Duration in days	Loss of life	Cost in money
England-France, 1793-1815	8,168	1,900,000	\$6,250,000,000
Crimean, 1854-56	734	485,000	1,525,000,000
United States Civil War	2,456	636,000	3,700,000,000
Franco-German	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russo-Turkish, 1877-78	334	180,000	950,000,000
United States-Spanish, 1898	101	2,910	*165,000,000
Boer, 1899-1902	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russo-Japanese, 1904-05	576	555,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan wars	302	145,500	200,000,000

*United States only.

Fifteen Billion Have Given Lives to Moloch

FIFTEEN billion lives have been lost in war since the beginning of authentic history. If the exhaustive researches made by Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL. D., are to be accepted. That the ancients also employed vast armies in time of conflict is proved by the following figures:

Ancient Thebes. It is said, could send 10,000 fighting men out of each of its hundred gates.

Ninus, the Assyrian king, in the twenty-second century B. C., led against the Bactrians 1,700,000 soldiers on foot and 200,000 mounted.

The old historians credit Xerxes with land and sea forces counting up to 2,641,000, with enough attaches, hangers-on, women, sutlers, etc., to make a host of more than 5,000,000.

Artaxerxes had at one time, before the battle of Cunaxa, an army nearly a million and a quarter strong.

Tamerlane is said to have met Bajazet's 1,400,000 with a force of 1,600,000.

Terah, King of Ethiopia, had 1,000,000 soldiers to call to his standards.

Compared with the extended battle line of today in Europe, the array of forces at ancient Canaan was but a skirmish formation. There were 50,000 Romans and allies against 50,000 Carthaginians.

Hannibal is recorded as having de-

stroyed 300,000 men during his campaign in Italy. Just before his time that country could send 1,000,000 men into the field.

Xerxes, in his attack on Greece, marched forward with an army of 600,000 warriors and a navy of 4,200 ships.

Kin Against Kin

ONE of the anomalies of the present war is the fact that the heads of some of the nations engaged are closely related by blood ties or marriage. This is especially true of England, where the royal family is connected by descent or marriage with many of the German imperial, royal and ducal houses. The King of England, for instance, is a cousin of the German Emperor.

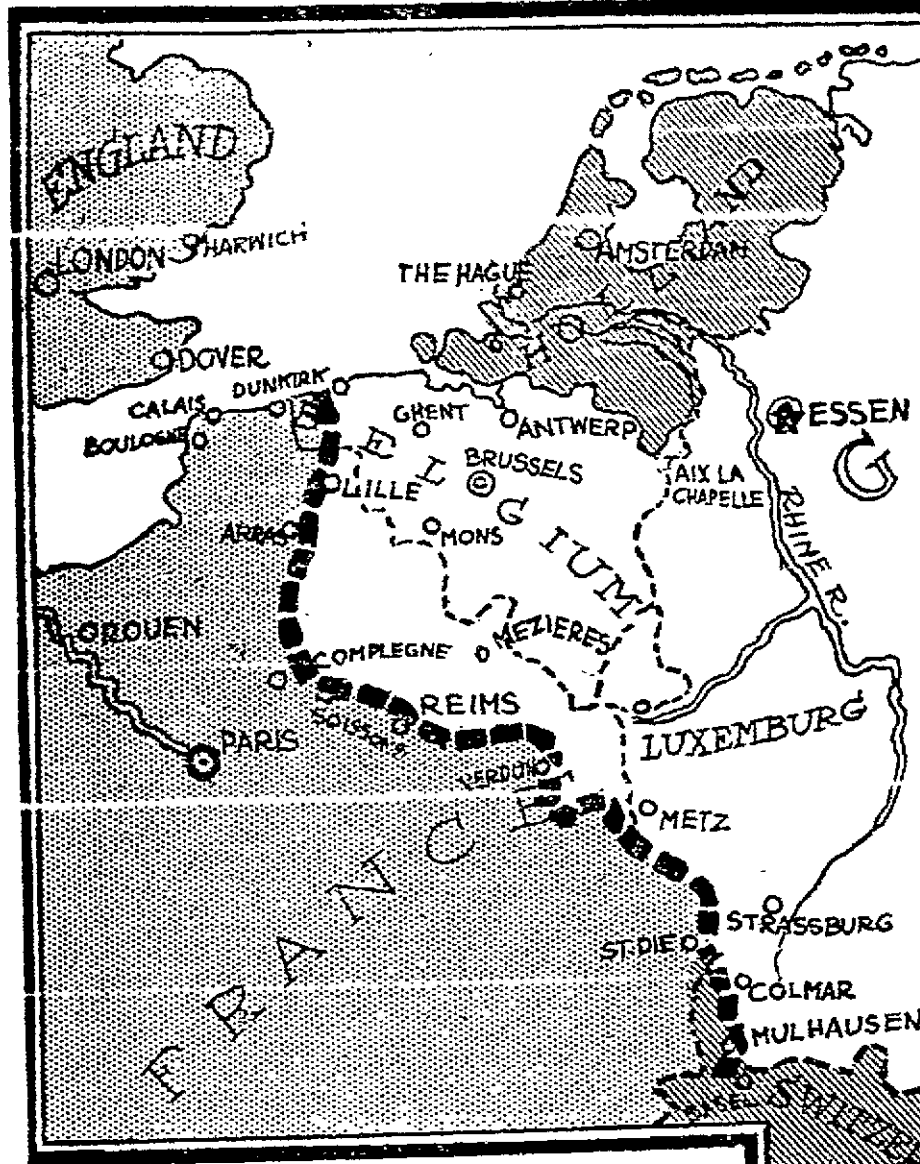
King George is also at war with his cousin, Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; his second cousin, Duke Ernst August of Brunswick; his third cousin, Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; his third cousin, King Friedrich August of Saxony; his third cousin, Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, and his third cousin, Ernst Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

The Czar of Russia is at war with his brother-in-law, Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse. King Albert of Belgium, who is King George's second cousin, is at war with his brother-in-law, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, and King Albert's wife is a Duchess of Baden.

9,560,000 MEN LOST TO NATIONS - \$54,000,000,000 MONEY AND PROPERTY COST

The Results as Shown by the Changed Map of Europe

It Would Take the Earnings of Ninety Million American Workingmen, With an Average Annual Income of \$518, to Defray the Yearly Expenses of the Great Conflict, as Based on Expert's Figures of the Last Twelve Months



Germany's Economic Gains.
GERMANY has not only kept most of the gains she made at the beginning of the war, but has succeeded in preventing her enemies from invading the fatherland. With the exception of a small portion of Alsace at the extreme south of the western battle line there are no foreign foes on German soil.
While Austria is not yet entirely clear of Russians on her Galician border, and the Italians have made slight inroads on her southern frontier, the loss of territory sustained by the dual alliance is insignificant and of no real economic moment.
By conquering Belgium and the northeastern portion of France, Germany has obtained possession of nearly two-thirds of the total ore deposits of Europe and an even greater proportion of the steel mills and machine-shops and factories that can be used for the manufacture of war supplies and equipment. Likewise Germany is in possession of the great textile centers of France.

On the Eastern Front.
IN THE east there are distinct campaigns. Starting from the north, the Germans have taken Memel and have made an effective demonstration in Courland, supported by naval attacks against Libau. Farther to the south the Germans have advanced well over the Vistula, have taken Lodz and again seriously menace Warsaw.
In Galicia the Russians have met with reverses. After being forced to abandon their Carpathian campaign, the czar's troops were obliged to fall back on Przemyśl and Lemberg, both of which important places have been re-occupied by the victorious Austro-German armies. At the extreme south of the eastern front the Russians have also been driven out of Bukovina.

On the Western Front.
THE English line stretches from Dixmude to just south of Bethune, where the long French line begins. On the extreme left of General Joffre's armies the Germans had constructed the famous "labrynth," a network of trenches to protect the railroad lines of northeastern France, but this has fallen to the French and Joffre is trying to break through the German lines and retake Lille. From Arras the line runs to the Valley of the Oise to a point thirty miles northwest of Compiègne.
Solissons to the north of the Aisne River is in the possession of the French and the line runs westward to Berry au Bac, where it turns again in a more southerly direction to the outskirts of the old town of Rheims. The line now runs due west, passing above Châlons. It now veers, slightly to the north, forming a semi-circular sweep around Verdun. With the most westerly point of this salient as one base, and the other resting on Pont-a-Mousson, opposite Metz, the Germans have driven a deep wedge into the French lines.
The French are trying to crush in this wedge from both sides and at the same time are advancing in the direction of Metz. South of St. Die the line runs into German territory.

Boundaries as They Existed at the Beginning of Hostilities Are Shown by the Thin Broken Lines. The Present Fighting Territory Is Shown by the Heavy Black Lines. Land held by Austro-Germans, White. Allies, Dotted. Neutral, Line

PERHAPS the most outstanding phase of the war at the end of its first year (July 25) is its unprecedented horror, and it shall be the object of this article to bring it before the mind of the reader as sharply and graphically as possible by the use of a number of vivid illustrations and by the arrangement of statistics in a novel fashion. These illustrations and statistics were compiled by A. E. Stillwell, an American financier of renown, for use in his book, "To All the World."

In the French and German war of 1870 there were, in both armies, just over 1,700,000 men engaged. The mortality lists in both armies were about 300,000 killed, or about 19 per cent, which ignores the number that died from wounds and exposure within, say, six months of the conclusion of hostilities—about another 5 per cent. To be conservative, however, and err on the side of underestimation, we will say that the total casualties amounted to 20 per cent of the contending forces.

One-Fifth Meet Death.
But how different is this war from all others. The war of 1870 was decided within a few weeks, excepting the siege of Paris, where hunger was as great a factor as shot and shell. Also, it was fought entirely on land; and, further, the implements then used were by no means as destructive as those now employed. There were no dirigibles, no aeroplanes, no "75," and the Krupp guns were very inferior to those of today. Indeed, the death rate could safely be estimated at 20 per cent. We must re-

member the casualties incident on sea engagements and the destruction of the merchant marine, deaths from hunger and suicide among women unable longer to bear the strain imposed on them.
"To err on the safe side we will assume that there are 27,000,000 men in the armies and navies of the contending nations, and that the death rate will not be 20 per cent, as before, but 15 per cent. This implies a list of 4,000,000 men killed or dead from wounds received—a very conservative estimate. Twenty-seven million men engaged in one war; while the total of all the men engaged in all the wars of the world since 1793 is only 18,500,000. If the mortality lists of the present war run as high as 20 per cent the loss of life will be commensurate with that of all the wars of the last 122 years.

STRENGTH AND LOSSES IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.			
ALLIES.		GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.	
Total strength.....	18,660,000	Japan.....	600,000
Total losses.....	5,547,000	Losses.....	3,000
(Dead, wounded and missing)		Montenegro.....	40,000
Divided as follows:		Losses.....	10,000
Russia.....	5,500,000	GERMANY.	
Strength.....	5,500,000	Strength.....	5,400,000
Losses.....	2,866,000	Losses.....	2,388,000
France.....	5,300,000	Austria.....	3,600,000
Strength.....	5,300,000	Strength.....	3,600,000
Losses.....	1,900,000	Losses.....	1,500,000
Great Britain.....	3,000,000	Turkey.....	1,928,000
Strength.....	3,000,000	Strength.....	1,928,000
Losses.....	300,000	Losses.....	125,000
Belgium.....	340,000		
Strength.....	340,000		
Losses.....	168,000		
Italy.....	3,380,000		
Strength.....	3,380,000		
Losses.....	100,000		
Serbia.....	500,000		
Strength.....	500,000		
Losses.....	200,000		

stacked body on body in tiers, the stack would be over a mile and a quarter high.
"Take another illustration. Say that four feet is the distance from tip to tip of the outstretched hands of the average person. We may take it that 30 per cent of these dead are married, and, on this basis, if all the widows caused by the war were to join hands the line resulting would be 1,600 miles long.
"Each of the dead no doubt had one parent living, which gives us 4,000,000 bereaved parents, who, grouped in the same way, would form a line 3,200 miles long. Then there will be at least 4,000,000 faith-

less children, who, by joining hands would stretch for 2,400 miles. Thus we have a total of 7,200 miles of mourners—wives, parents and children.
"These illustrations are undoubtedly ghastly to contemplate, but if the victims could endure the suffering and death that came to them in battle surely the reader can endure to contemplate these conditions.
Shocking Total Maimed.
"It is estimated that 1 per cent of the men engaged will lose one or both arms, and that the same proportion will lose one

or both legs. Let us figure, however, that less than one-half of 1 per cent of these 27,000,000 will be deprived of an arm and the same number of a leg. The average length of the human arm is eighteen inches. Even at this modest figuring if each amputated hand could grasp the stump of the next the result would be thirty miles of arms. If the legs were similarly placed they would extend for forty miles; and arms and legs, lining each side of the road, would reach from London to the sea.
"When the present cataclysm has spent itself, and the nations are appalled at the increased taxes that must be borne by every citizen of any of the countries involved, we must not forget the many men minus arms and legs, and with livings reduced to a mere pittance. We must remember also the 2,000,000 helpless wrecks, insane, blind, wounded, dismembered, or too ill ever to work again.
No Estimate of Anguish.
"One more illustration. Grant that the average age of the 4,000,000 either killed or dead from exposure and disease was 30 years. The expectation of life at that age, according to mortality tables issued by the insurance companies, is another thirty-five years. Calculating on this basis, we have 140,000,000 years of life that have been taken from the world, leaving out of account the other 2,000,000 whose lives will probably be shortened by the privations of campaigning. Altogether we may say that the tax on years of human life will amount to 200,000,000 years snatched from the lives of young and vigorous men.
"Perhaps the most tragic feature of this war is the suffering of the women. Is it difficult to conceive of their anguish? The mothers, bowed with years, standing at the portals of the next world, awaiting the last call, their heads with halos of white born from the long toll and sacrifices for their loved ones; and now, when peace should

be their portion, their manly sons, in answer to their country's call, are taken from them to fight in distant lands. Where are they tonight? Perhaps suffering in those mud-soaked, germ-producing trenches, or shot or left lying alone on the battlefield. Are their names among the missing? Are they dead, buried in unknown graves? Are their bodies floating, with hundreds of others, in rivers and seas? Or have they been burned on some obscure field? The nights are long and almost drive them mad, and the morning brings no relief.
"Millions of women, too, are driven from their homes by the advance of the conquering force, or left in the district with their homes utterly destroyed and themselves forced to herd in fields and hedges with the cattle. Surely their lot is far worse than that of the soldier in the trenches. He has the Red Cross to attend him when he is injured, because he is a fighting unit, of value to the nation, fodder for cannon, and they feed him and care for him so that he may fight again.

The Pensioner's Fate.
"Take the case of the young wife. Before her were years of hope. Her husband was able to earn a good living, and their home was partly paid for. One or more children have blessed their union. How bright was the future with its store of years, its untrodden paths, hopes and ambitions! Now she is alone, with nothing to live upon but the beggarly pittance granted by the government. If her husband is killed out into the world she must go—perhaps to starvation, the future a blank. Or he may return to her a helpless invalid, able only to sit and watch her and his children in want.
"These are the thoughts that must come to one as the first anniversary of the world's greatest war draws near. And the end is not yet in sight.

WHY THE KAISER WANTS CALAIS!

Extraordinary Range of New German Guns Afford Complete Domination of Thus Making the Invasion of Eng-Shores an Easy Task, According to Views of Military and Naval Students.

NEWPORT, R. I. STUDENTS of naval and land operations consider that the significance of the German determination to reach Calais lies in the fact that possession of that city will afford to the Kaiser's forces complete domination of the water approach to Dover, on the English shores. It will mean, in other words, that invasion of England will become a dread reality and English fleet powerless to open the straits.

The range of the new German crucible nickel shell gun is known to a certainty to be 21 miles. From Calais to Dover, or, to be precise, from the solid ground on the right of the strait when entering Calais to the sea front of the port at Dover, is a distance of 21.33 nautical miles. From Fort Range, midway of the jetties, entering Calais, to the same objective is 21.2

From Larpin, distant 1.1 mile below the shore of Calais jetties, to the end of the Admiralty pier is a distance of 20.9 miles, and from 2.2 miles below Fort Larpin, to the sea front of the castle at Dover is 19.2 miles.

From Cape Gris Nez to the shore edge of Dover is a shorter distance, being only 18.05 miles.

In popular mind the possession of Calais means the ability of the Germans shelling Dover, but to men it means a great deal more. Once the Germans are able to reach Calais they will be in a position to mount guns which will clear the centre of the water between the Calais jetties and the pier of all nesting mines. This can be accomplished by counter mining through the medium of floating batteries.

The method employed to counter mine by naval forces is to explode counter mines in the vicinity of the mine field. The counter mines may be towed by boats, or the mines may be exploded by high explosive shells dropped on the mine field.

The method of counter mining was arranged for by the German government in 1898, when the dynamite Vesuvius was held in readiness to blow out through the medium of high explosive shells.

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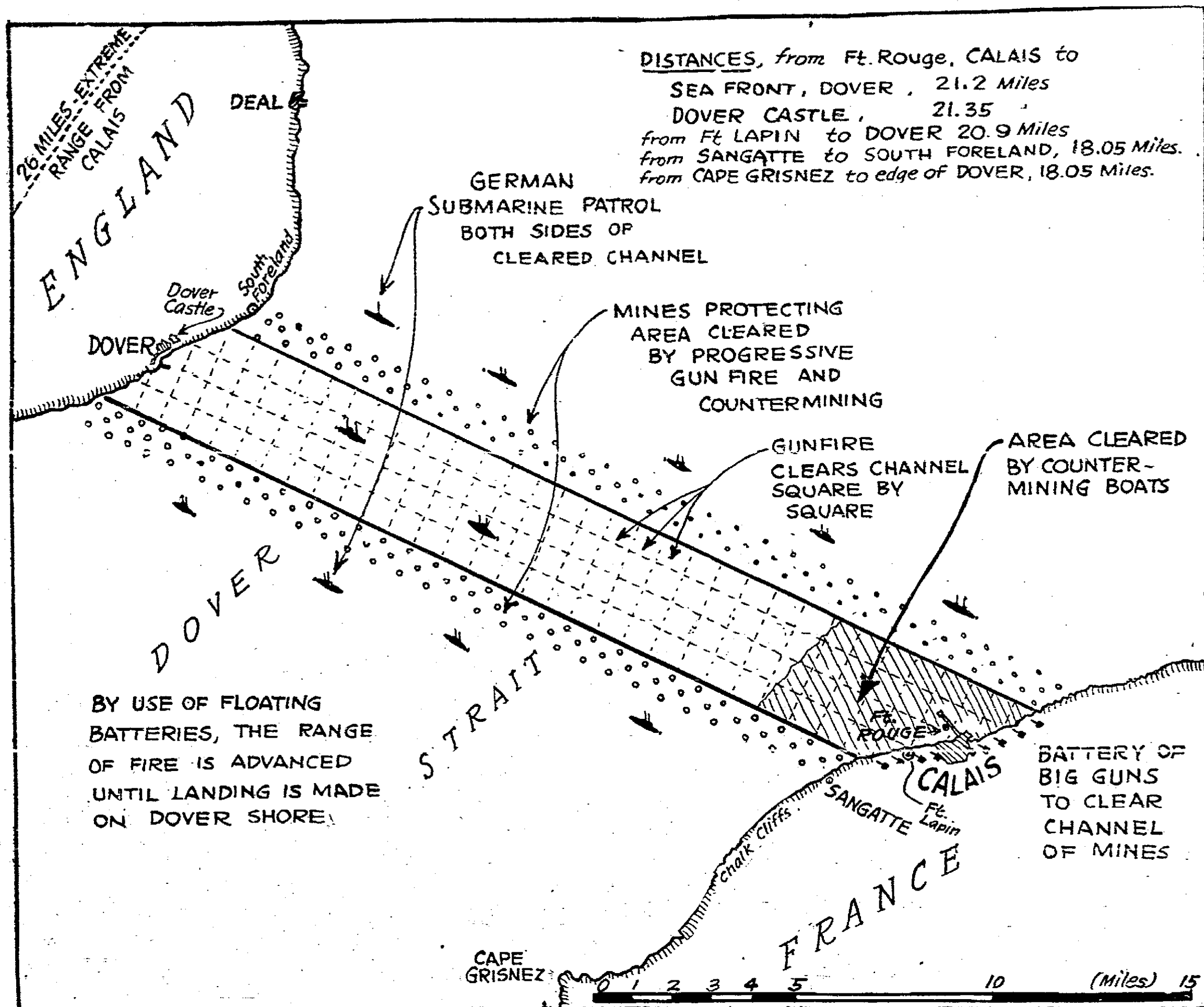
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German rifle-pit in the chamber of a farm house at the River Weichsel.

MARGARET ANGLIN PREPARING PLAYS

Margaret Anglin's world, human and compelling performance of the "Antigone" and the "Electra" of Sophocles in 1914 and 1915, respectively, in the Greek theater, Berkeley, have not been forgotten by those who were privileged to see them and served to establish the Berkeley Greek theater more firmly and permanently as the single place in all America where the classic drama may find its truest expression.

Much has been written in commendation of Miss Anglin's previous performances, which, it cannot be denied, have earned her reputation as an artist and widened her sphere of influence. These facts and records focalize particular attention to Miss Anglin's forthcoming engagement at the Greek theater, best month, when she will present three of the greatest works of the ancient Greek dramatists in the following order: Saturday evening, August 11, the "Iphigenia at Aulis"; Saturday evening, August 12, the "Medea"; and Saturday evening, August 13, the "Electra" of Sophocles. These plays indisputably belong to the best works of the ancient Greek writers, and the cast which Miss Anglin has assembled for the interpretation of the texts will insure a luminous and scholarly reading of the classic lines. The noted actress will, of course, play the title character in each tragedy, and the other principal roles will be in the hands of Fuller Mellich, Ruth Holt Boudcault, Pedro de Cordoba, Howard Lindsey and Dawson Butt. Rehearsals are now in daily progress at the Greek theater stage, under the direction of Miss Anglin and her general stage manager, Gustave von Blumenthal. The 31 signs of the costumes and stage equipment, will personally supervised the technical side of productions and the stage lighting. Walter Damrosch, one of America's foremost composers, has written the musical setting for each play and will conduct his orchestra of orchestra pieces at all three performances. Upward of 200 supernumeraries will be employed in the "Iphigenia."

This Week at the Theaters

MACDONOUGH

"The Birth of a Nation" or "The Clansman," will be the attraction at the Macdonough theater for a brief return engagement commencing tomorrow. This tremendous photoplay, based on Thos. Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," made by that wonderful producer, D. W. Griffith, partakes of the dignity of a Wagnerian tone poem, on an epic subject; the drama is of course paramount in emotional intensity and illumination of the nation's development from a federated states into a state. Accompanying the photo-play is a remarkable effective musical setting, frame for the scenes; this is not easterly classical but tunefully strong in sentiment; for the tone picture is composed of those old time melodies associated with the events and regional incidents depicted.

ORPHEUM

A vaudeville bill of extraordinary brilliancy is promised at the Oakland Orpheum for the coming week beginning with the Sunday matinee. Marion Morgan's Classic Dancers will head the bill. The Orpheum Players will produce in perfect style the great New York comedy

STARS TO BE SEEN IN LOCAL THEATERS



success, "Officer 666," one of the laughing sensations of the year in the east last winter.

The Misses Campbell are two delightful gentlemen who invariably captivate their audience and hold them in wrapt admiration. These two girls in what they are pleased to term a Southern drawing room specialty called "At Home."

A humorous cleverness of his life makes Bert Melrose a performer that causes an audience to shout with laughter between the gasps of amazement. Music lovers will be given a treat in the offering of Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, a pianist of world wide fame. A special production of "Officer 666" will be made, and the full strength of the Orpheum Players will be found in the cast. "Officer 666" is described as the greatest melodramatic farce of the last ten years.

Mr. Lee Miller, formerly leading man with the Lee-Dietrichstein Company under David Belasco's management, will make his first appearance on Sunday with the Orpheum Players in the important role of "Wilson," the "Raffles" of the play.

PANTAGES

Tom Linton and his "Jungle Girls" are the big special feature on the new eight act show which opens at the Pantages on Sunday.

One of the biggest comedian hits that has come over the circuit this season is Eddie Ross, who plays his "African Harp" with all of the mannerisms of the darky of old slavery days.

Hubert Dane and his Six Adorables will offer a beautiful Greek dancing act which represents the highest type of classical postures. "The Stranger," Herbert Bashford's delightful Western comedy playlet, is one of the features of the new bill. These prime local favorites, Charles King and Virginia Thornton will have the principal roles. Stella Maye and Margie Addis are aptly styled "The

Daughters of the Regiment of Fun." Full La Tosca, the seductive juggler, is back again, and another popular favorite, Fun Quong Tai, the Canton beauty, will sing several new song hits.

HIPPODROME

The new bill at the Hippodrome this afternoon will be headed by Bevan and Flint, one of the best known duos of the variety stage. They have just returned from a long stay in Australia.

Harry Rowland and dancing number have been the big hit of the bill this past week at the San Francisco Hippodrome, and will be seen at the Oakland house for the first time on this side of the bay. Richard Edmunds and Helen Holmes will be seen in their act called "Ambition." When there will be the Aerial Leaville, who loops the loop of a trapeze; Walter MacMillan and Ida Chester in a singing sketch entitled "The Blacksmith's Son"; and Brickman and the Steele Sisters, to round out the vaudeville features. "The House Divided" will prove particularly attractive to lovers of good motion pictures.

OAKLAND PHOTO

"The Sporting Duchess," from the famous play of the same name with popular Rose Coghlan in the title role, is the big feature of an exceptionally strong bill which opens a three-day engagement at the Oakland Photo Theater commencing with matinees today.

This fascinating photo play is one of Lubin's new "Liberty Bell" features. The other feature of the program includes a pictorialization of David Belasco's famous success, "The Fighting Hope," in which Laura Hope Crew makes her photo drama debut, which may be described as a modern American domestic and business tragedy which leads to a logical happy conclusion. By the time the "Fighting Hope" has proved futile and the woman has lost all faith in the husband concerned to fall, another and more worthy man has appeared upon the scene, so that she has a chance to begin life over again with better chances for the future.

FRANKLIN

George Smet, whose works place him in stock company.

SOCIETY GIRLS AS STARS OF VARIETY

Society has contributed liberally to the theater, and the stage has many representatives of social aristocracy. Misses Campbell are in all likelihood the most recent recruits to the stage from this sphere. The Misses Campbell hail from Washington, D. C., where the two delightful girls, from the time of their debut, have been conspicuous features in the capital's social life, particularly in diplomatic circles.

Their handsome home at Twelfth and K streets, N. W., one of Washington's fashionable neighborhoods, and only a stone's throw from the Japanese embassy, has been the scene of many brilliant affairs and has sheltered, not only Washington's elite, but the diplomatic representatives of practically every government.

HENRY SHUMER BACK

Henry Shumer, the well-known Oakland favorite, for years one of the most popular players at the Liberty theater in this city, has returned to California as a member of the Bert Lyell-Evelyn Vaughan players, and will open with these two popular stars in one of the leading roles of "The Missing Lady." For the past year Mr. Shumer has been a member of the Lyell-Vaughan players in Albany, N. Y.

Among the most popular, if not on a par with the greatest French novelists and playwrights, is best known as the author of "The Ironmaster." His "Dr. Rameau," the story of the physician whose embittered childhood makes him an atheist, and who discovers, long after her death, that his adored wife, was unfaithful, offers an excellent example of the photoplaywright. The closing scenes of the drama, where the man whose skill has saved thousands of lives, finds himself baffled in the attempt to save the child he thought his own, and seeks help of the God he has denied, are among the strongest situations of fiction, the final picture showing Rameau on his knees before an altar. The photoplay is seen this week at the Franklin.

Frederick Perry acts the physician with feeling and authority. Jean Southern, Dorothy Bernard, Stuart Holmes and George Allison meet every demand made upon their histrionic ability.

BROADWAY

With a specially composed ensemble and finale, Roy Clair and his company of twenty-five featuring funny comedians and pretty girls, will make the initial Oakland presentation of "The Love Route" at the Broadway theater tomorrow afternoon at the matinee performance. All the Broadway favorites will be seen in appropriate roles and Manager Clair expects the production to be one of the most successful ever put on at the local playhouse. Roy Clair and Ray Duncan, as usual will furnish the majority of the comedy, assisted by Frank Harrington, Hazel Walwright, Orville Harris, Babe Barker, George Archer and Birdie Golden.

An elaborate staging will be given "The Love Route." The chorus has been provided with an entirely new set of costumes and special sets of scenery have been painted for the production, which is expected to eclipse any other musical comedy presented at the Broadway theater, and mark an epoch in the engagement of Clair and his musical comedy stock company.

Pantages

TOM LINTON

AND HIS

JUNGLE GIRLS

A ZULU FESTIVAL OF TROPICAL ODDITY

BLACK FACE

EDDIE ROSS

And His AFRICAN HARP

CHAS. KING, VIRGINIA THORNTON & CO.

Presenting Herbert Bashford's Comedy Playlet,

"THE STRANGER"

EXTRA SPECIAL

EXCLUSIVE MOTION PICTURES OF THE

TERRIBLE CHICAGO DISASTER

OF THE

STEAMER EASTLAND

"VEST POCKET STAGE" IS LATEST IN THEATERDOM

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Portmanteau, when the scene is up the house played out theater is the name of the newest of novelties in the field of dramatic art. It is a stage which can be set up in the space of two and one-half hours. It was general stage and a portable stage for Dorland Belasco for six years, and for his entry into the list of the producers of the stage, it was a portable stage. The Portmanteau, Mr. Walker's stage, is designed to accommodate any type of play from the ultra-imaginative to the realistic. Twelve plays to present constitute the repertory of the Portmanteau theater, and they range from the dream-phantasy to the Grand Illusion (thriller). It is Mr. Walker's aim to produce "Love's Labor Lost" in New York theater. The company of professional actors has assembled will be kept intact for the entire season.

Another enthusiastic dancer at the Hippodrome, on another act, also says that it's the best exercise in the world, and an unusual portion of the Liberty's "Foot" stage is being managed for the time being as a dance hall for the exercising thespians.



SEATS for the Beethoven Festival of Music

at the Civic Center Auditorium, Larkin and Grove streets, San Francisco, next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, are selling at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s and Kohler & Chase's at \$1.50 and \$2, with 6000 corkers at \$1 going on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock. THE FESTIVAL will be a great "boost" for San Francisco. Nowhere else in the world right now, could you hear such a feast of music for \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. A GREAT symphony orchestra of 100 musicians, conducted by Alfred Hertz, from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Schumann-Heink, contralto; Marcella Craft, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; Arthur Middleton, bass-baritone; Rodrick White, violinist; and thousands of chorus singers will appear for \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

PROSPERUS, programmes, full information at box offices. Buy your tickets now and avoid standing in the long lines at Auditorium box offices. PERFORMANCES start 9 o'clock: Friday, 8:15 P. M. Sunday. Doors open 7:30 and 1:45 P. M. Four box offices open one hour earlier.

TOM LINTON SAYS IT'S SO; SO IT MUST BE

Tom Linton, he of the sprightly Jungle Maids act at the Pantages this week, claims to be the original inventor of the "African tango." He says it's his own invention—and that it really came from Africa.

"It is a fact," he told Manager Harry Cornell, "that I first saw it danced by bloodthirsty cannibals in Zululand, and only escaped by climbing a tree when they started after me. They were a new race that so captivated the savages that I managed to escape while they were dancing."

He added to "Bliss" the story with Press Agent Bob Brady in San Francisco last week, but Bob refused to believe it, and never writes what he won't believe. However, whether Cornell believes it or not, he tells it, and the story's too good to let die. Either Tom has had some remarkable experiences or he has a beautiful imagination.

Macdonough

Announcement Extraordinary!
STARTING MONDAY, AUG. 2

Twice Daily: Afternoons, 2:15, Night 8:10. Prices, Matinee, 25c and 50c; Nights, 25c, 50c and 75c. Seats Now Selling.

Return Engagement of D. W. Griffith's Mighty Spectacle in Twelve Reels.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

(THE CLANSMAN)

Based on the novel by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

The Sensation of New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco.

18000 People
3000 Horses
8 Months in the Making
Cost \$500,000

Never Before Was
a Production
Received With
Such Enthusiasm



Read what New York's foremost critics say: Mr. Griffith's representation makes Cabiria insignificant by comparison.—New York World. Mr. Griffith comes pretty near working a miracle. By all odds the greatest thing that has ever come to New York.—Rev. Thos. B. Gregory in New York American.

It takes the most spectacular production of drama look like the work of village amateurs. It reduces to childishness the biggest things the theater can do.—Rupert Hughes SEE President Lincoln's call for volunteers, great battles of the civil war, Sherman's historical march to the Sea, Lee's surrender to Grant, the assassination of Lincoln by Booth, the private life of Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, the raids of the famous Ku Klux Klan, the old light in the South. Romance and comedy midst historical scenes.

12th Street Near Clay Oakland Opheum

REMEMBER! Every Monday night is The Tribune's Discovery Night!
ANOTHER GLORIOUS VAUDEVILLE SHOW!

STUDY THE NEW VACATION PRICES

Every Seat downstairs (every night)	50c
Every Balcony Seat (every night)	10c-25c
Box Seats (week-day matinees)	75c
Every Seat downstairs (every matinee)	10c
Balcony Seats (week-day matinees)	15c
Box Seats (matinees)	50c

MARION MORGAN'S
CLASSIC DANCERS
In Repertoire of Egyptian, Greek and Roman Art Dances

The Famous International Clown
BERT MELORE
Featuring His Original Melrose Fall

ELLEN EICHART
The Whistling Soprano

THE MISSES CAMPBELL
In Their Southern Drawing Room Specialty "At Home"

The Colored Pianist
KATHERINE RUTH
HEYMAN
Late Soloist of the Seattle Saint-Saens Concert

WITT & CONNOR
Kings of Melody

The 20 Orpheum Players
In the Famous Melodramatic Farce
"OFFICER 666"

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ANIMATED WEEKLY—COMEDY PICTURES

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(Except Sundays and Holidays)

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6-BIG NEW VAUDEVILLE ACTS—8
ANIMATED WEEKLY—COMEDY PICTURES

MATINEE, 10c SEAT (One Price)
(Except Sundays and Holidays)

BROADWAY THEATRE

Daily MATINEE 10c; EVENINGS 10c-15c

MUSICAL COMEDY

AND A COMPANY OF 25 IN
"THE LOVE ROUTE"

GIRLS—LOTS OF THEM—GIRLS!
Monday Night—Country Street

BROADWAY at 15th—PARAMOUNT PICTURES—ORCHESTRA EVENINGS

FRANKLIN THEATRE

CHANGE OF PROGRAM SUNDAY
AND THURSDAY

Monday Night—Country Street. EASTLAND DISASTER PICTURES

Today and All Week
See That Funny Fellow
ROY CLAIR

AND A COMPANY OF 25 IN
"THE LOVE ROUTE"

GIRLS—LOTS OF THEM—GIRLS!
Monday Night—Country Street

BROADWAY at 15th—PARAMOUNT PICTURES—ORCHESTRA EVENINGS

SUN., MON., TUES. and WED.

De Rameau

A Wm. Fox Feature in 5 Reels

Change of Program 3 Days Com. Thursday
"MIDNIGHT AT MAXINE"

**"Julia Page" Is Unique as
Hercine** | **New Books on
Tennis Are
Many**

midst. Glass does not tell you about the people you hear them talk yourself. It is quite as though you went to a gathering, where every one talked, but you were not there. The story is about And what is the use of a plot—when means something unusual when you can't read about things that are happening in the world?

"Serpent's Teeth" is a splendid story—and you follow with the greatest interest the story of the father bedridden and the mother's devotion to him, and at the shrewdness with which he regains his freedom. And from the first you are on the side of "the widow" and her children. The story is well put together. It was all about the clothing trade—but we learn a good deal about that of the restaurant, and of the production of the film, and of the life in which one is given an insight into the career of the jeweler.

But the inimitable story of life is certainly the story of the girl who can easily forget that wedding invitation to the marriage of Bessie. How wonderful was the wedding presents! How quite like people in our time, and when the bridegroom finding Bessie much more than he can stand—there is another bridegroom of course, making a fortune, and a love and a marriage is hard to equal in the short story world. Hildegard Hawthorne shows a world of advice.

And of warning should be with

last six, 7 and 8. The Civic Auditorium, where the work will be held, has recently been fitted with a hand-operated system which have corrected the faulty acoustics, and for the festival a special stage has been built. The Ninth Symphony, called the greatest work of the greatest master of music, will give the orchestra its first opportunity as conductor. There will be an orchestra of a hundred instrumentalists, an immense chorus, to which New York, Los Angeles and the bay cities will send contingents, and the soloists will include Schumann-Heynk, Paul Althouse, Arthur Middleton. The program will also include the immortal "Leonora No. 3," and Schumann-Heynk will sing Schubert's "The Almighty," of which Liszt has made a study, and which alone gives hope who could attain its overwhelming possibilities. But Liszt died too soon. Schumann-Heynk, with her great voice charged with feeling, brings to it a rare interpretation.

The Beethoven Festival has been called epoch-making on account of its general "bigness." The symphony orchestra will be the largest ever assembled in San Francisco. Alfred Herz is one of the best vocal conductors in America, and the soloists are all from the metropolitan opera house, New York.

MUSIC AT BOHEMIAN GROVE.
The Sunday morning concert at the Bohemian Grove next Sunday, following the mid-summer flings of Saturday evening, will be genuinely "a musical treat." Most of the eminent composers and musicians now in San Francisco and the bay cities will appear. The program will consist of them will contribute to the program or add impromptu contributions. Mr. George Chadwick will play, among others, and it is possible that Alfred Herz will prove his presence musically. The music for the afternoon plays will be written by Edward Schnelder and those who have heard parts of the score at rehearsals, is said to be of un-

phonic sketch and George W. Chadwick, who overture "A Midwinter Tale." The "North" Horatio Parker, will be composer. Carl Busch will direct the interspersed songs. The soloists will be Kroeger of St. Louis ("Lalla Rookh") suite. A feature of the production of two women. Miss Beach and Miss Beach will play the piano. In C-sharp minor Hagemann directs the Daniels, who is a v will direct the music. The representative among the W. J. McCoy, who will turn to his new opera,

MISS ETHEL FRIEDL
songs of the Sequoyan Day at the Exposition next Friday, August 6, will be given in Festival recollection of the Indian people. The Indian man will be among George Wharton James much of the Indians will deliver an address in beautiful San Francisco. The Sequoyans, and a tribe. She will be a professor Sawyer of Berk

OPENS SEPTEMBER
Mrs. Carrie Waggoner returned to Oakland after in Baltimore, where she taught music at the Mrs. Turner, who is pianist, has opened a Wednesday residence home here.

rnan will be the
 the composers, Mrs.
 bel Daniels. Mrs.
 part in her Con-
 while Richard
 orchestra.
 or in Berkeley,
 her composition,
 the local repre-
 composers will be
 the over-
 "Egypt."

 SONGS.
 Berkeley will sing
 Indians on Indian
 which is for
 the program will
 I, under the di-
 of Co-opera-
 David Starr
 and
 who has written
 the southwest.
 Miss Preble will
 Give Call of the
 of the songs of
 the program by
 Pro-

 DIO.
 Turner has re-
 a residence
 believers years the
 nobody usually
 inanimate gifted
 and
 Clava nears
 as to make her

since a leading role. Well known singers of the club will also take part in the production.

AMERICAN COMPOSERS' DAY.

One of the important musical events of the Exposition, "American Composers' Day," will draw many musicians and music lovers to Festival Hall today. The special interest of the occasion is that

course during the first half of the afternoon. The program will include the following: a recital by the Cloyne Court, Berkeley, California, consisting of twelve in number and a piano solo by a recital. They trace a development of piano music from the early years to the present. The program will include selections from the works of the following composers: Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, and Wagner.

BEETHOVEN

The program for Friday, May 10, will be a recital by the Cloyne Court, Berkeley, California, consisting of twelve in number and a piano solo by a recital. They trace a development of piano music from the early years to the present. The program will include selections from the works of the following composers: Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, and Wagner.

lena and Sacas, from "The Master Singers" Wagner
Paul Aitken, Marcella Craft,
and the Chorus Hermann
mann-Heink and Harry Wood Brown,
Orchestral accompaniment, Adolph
Rosenbecker, conductor.
Choral Finale and Ansprache of Hans
Sachs, from "Mastersingers"
Arthur Middleton and San Fran-
cisco Mixed Chorus (solo voices).
With orchestra, Eric Schuler.

The "Moratorium" in
Its Newest Phase

NEWS FROM THE CABLE

Fur Trade and War
Don't Clash, ReportWOMAN SAVES
TOWN FROM
ENEMY

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE BATTLE FRONT, July 31.—Hoeville is a little village in French Lorraine, between Louville and Arrancy. It was the kindly disposed who will give it a portion of the town. There is a Mrs. Mlle. Catherine, age 65, and therefore an old maid—saved the village from destruction and saved the citizens from being lined up against a stone wall and shot.

Now, at the moment of writing, the Germans are near enough to throw medium-sized shells, not to mention the longer-ranged ones, into the place, but last September they were still in fact, they occupied it. And Mlle. Catherine, an Alsatian, was exceedingly vexed for she declined to live in Alsace after 1870 (when the Germans became masters there), moving to France expressly to get them out of her sight. To think that after these forty-four years they should intrude upon her again!

As the Germans marched down the main street of Hoeville, past the vicarage—the old lady is housekeeper for the cure, it should be stated—Mlle. Catherine was seated in the window. She had looked through the window with looks of hate. It seemed the line would never end.

But the cure, though a holy man, was human and human-minded. He liked to have his meals on time. So, in spite of herself, Mlle. Catherine was obliged to tear herself away to go to the rabbit-latch to catch a bunny for the evening meal. And thus it happened that she was in the back yard, cooing a rabbit within reach by means of a lettuce-leaf, when a perfect fusillade, just back of her, almost killed her and the rabbit out of their wits.

SEES GERMAN. There, right in front of her and not more than 100 feet away, were half a dozen German soldiers picking up dead pigeons, which they had just brought down from the eaves of the house adjoining the vicarage, vacant now, the inmates having fled at the Germans' approach.

"Go away, you bad men!" she shouted in German to the soldiers. Having been born and brought up in Alsace, she still remembered enough of her German to be both cross and commanding when she wanted to. The soldiers moved and said something about pigeon pie for dinner, but they went away.

Muttering things to herself which would have greatly shocked the old cure, Mlle. Catherine caught her rabbit, broke its neck, and went on with her preparations for dinner. Just after nightfall, while the cure was sampling the rabbit, there came a loud knock on the door. A German non-commissioned officer entered to summon the cure before the colonel commanding the Hoeville was to be raised and some score of its citizens shot; the soldiers had been fired upon. Though nobody could be found to admit having had anything to do with the shooting, somebody had shot the cure. The German army could not permit such happenings. And, since everybody denied shooting, a score of the town's men and women, chosen at random, would be shot and the town burned.

Mlle. Catherine took all this in, and her rage grew as she listened. She had an idea right off, a hunch as we Americans say, as she asked the non-com. in German how many soldiers had been wounded.

"Not any," the soldier replied.

"Where did the shooting occur?" Mlle. Catherine asked.

"While the troops were in the street, right around the corner from your house," was the answer.

"And you didn't see anybody shooting?" Mlle. Catherine asked.

"You were not fired at through the window!"

INFORMS COMMANDER. "We saw no one," the German admitted. "The shots came from behind the house next to yours—don't you see, added, pointing in the general direction of a locality about 100 feet from the cure's rabbit-hatch."

"Acht!" grunted the little old lady, venting a lifetime of disgust in the exclamation. "It must be one of the 20 soldiers I was there. But first I must see your colonel."

There were further gesticulations, excited talk, exclamations, Gallic, Alsatian and German drawls, but Madame, aged 65, and a spinster, had her way. As a volunteer to be shot she had a perfect right, didn't she, for a hearing before the colonel?

"So you are going to level the houses at Hoeville with 20 civilians," Madame observed when in the colonel's presence.

"We must protect our troops against free shooters," Madame, the colonel replied grimly.

"Well," observed Mlle. Catherine with great dignity and some scorn, "you'd better begin by protecting them against pigeon shooters!"

The colonel was puzzled, but the little old lady, in queer Alsatian German, unlearned since 1870 because of her hatred of everything Germanic, made him understand. She told him how she had seen the soldiers shooting—shooting at the absent neighbor's pigeons that afternoon. She was able to give him even the numbers on their caps and collars.

No one had come from the Germans from another house; there were no soldiers among the French population. The Germans had merely slaughtered a few pigeons going to roost under the eaves of the neighbor's house.

On an investigation and found the little old woman had told him the truth. The town was saved and the 20 hostages were not shot to furnish a season "of a certain frightfulness" to other communities of France.

Eagle Flies Off With the Child of Swiss Farmer

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 31.—For all the progress made by man in his conquest of the air, especially since the beginning of the European war, the birds are still the masters of the uncharted heights. The Swiss and Austrian residents of the mountain frontier of the Vorarlberg have just had a striking example of this brought home to them.

A farm worker engaged in cutting hay on the slope of the Gamp Alp, a mountain some 5000 feet high, near the Swiss-Austrian boundary line, brought his child to the field with him and placed the three and a half-year-old youngster under a bush while he set about his hay-making.

Some two hours later he returned to the place but could not find the child. He searched high and low, fearing he might have mistaken the bush in the shade of which he had left his offspring, but could find no trace of the infant. Beside himself with anxiety, he hurried to the nearest village and reported the circumstances to the police, who sent out a general alarm.

Several days later, some chamois hunters of the district, having learned of the missing child, reported that they had seen an eagle flying over them, carrying "something heavy." The conclusion was reached that the eagle's burden must have been the missing child.

CANOE SAILING, NEW SPORT, CHARMS EUROPE

LEO FRIEDE SHOWS
LONDONERS UNIQUE
FORM OF PASTIME

LONDON, July 31.—Canoe sailing is the new sport that has charmed London. Leo Friede and several other noted racers are making a decided hit with the sport, in which, especially on corners, the racer must be particularly skillful.

One of the notable figures in Europe at the present time is Queen Sophie of Greece, who is declared to have a powerful influence in matters of state.

Mrs. McKenna, wife of the new chancellor, has been seen in a motor car in London society. She was the daughter of Sir Herbert Jekyll. They have a charming house in one of the old-fashioned squares off Westminster Abbey.

Exodus Early; Paris Sees Little Save War Activity

PARIS, July 31.—Sunday, under other circumstances would have been the day of the Grand Prix, the great summer sport and sporting event that marks the close of the Parisian social season and the exodus of fashion to the mountains, springs and seashore. This year the exodus has been earlier but less noticeable.

Society remained to collect money for the orphans of the war and judging from the animation at the principal shopping centers since it is in no hurry to go. From four to six of the big stores are as crowded as at any time of the year and it is due to the Parisienne to say she is not merely "shopping" and that what she buys is not always for herself.

"Articles for soldiers" is the department most frequently inquired for. "Which" is the stereotyped reply for nearly all have their soldiers' annex. The essential, the useful, the agreeable and even the trivial have their place in the collection. From bullet proof head shields to perfume talc powder and bonbons.

The make-up of soldiers' packages follows not only the season, but also the variation in tactics at the front. With the game to keep the trench from the mountains, springs and seashore, the "pipe of victory" is among the articles offered everywhere to shoppers for the soldiers. Many houses are doing a thriving business in aluminum bottles and boxes for carrying all sorts of provisions. Liquids being forbidden, there are all sorts of solidified soups in addition to all the forms of concentrated milk—dried, powdered and condensed. With prepared repasts some houses advertised to appeal to every loyal Frenchman, the traditional "fried potato."

Spy Mania Is Cause of Many Queer Incidents

ROME, July 31.—The spy mania is responsible for a number of humorous incidents in Italy. Two customs guards in the Carnic Alps entrusted with the task of watching a dangerous pass saw a man looking around and taking notes. They sprang at him ordering him to follow them immediately.

"Where do you take me," asked the captive. "To headquarters, where you shall explain what you were doing." The senior guard left his companion on duty and pushed ahead with the man keeping to fire at any suspicion of escape. Once inside the peasant's house adapted for

DEVICES TO MAKE
WAR DEADLIER
ARE FOUND

LONDON, July 31.—The war office, as well as the admiralty, is receiving and sifting proposals of new devices, covering the whole range of land warfare, guns, explosives, shields, movable armored fortresses of attack and defense, together with plans for the great utilization of some of the defenses already known, such as barbed wire.

This one item of barbed wire is working almost a revolution in the accepted ideas of land warfare. One of the chief officers, after returning from the trenches in Flanders, said that at many points of the line he saw barbed wire laced into an almost solid wall a mile wide in front of the trenches.

"Such a lace-work is absolute protection against sudden attack," said he. "and it can hold back a large force long enough to permit the trenches to make every preparation and bring up all needed reserves to overcome the onslaught. It may even do away entirely with frontier fortresses, as an intricate network of wire will hold back a sudden incursion across a border more effectively than a massive fortress costing vast sums and capable of easy destruction by the monster siege guns now in use."

As soon as the Germans began to use poison gases against the allies Sir William Ramsay, one of Britain's foremost scientists, went to Flanders, made a study of the effects of the gases and returned with complete data, analyses of the chemical compounds and antidotes for the same. German devices for throwing liquid fire are considered hardly less deadly than the asphyxiating bombs. Some receptacles for them are carried on men's backs like fire extinguishers; others are small metal cylinders carried in the hand. One of the devices proposed to the British government was an "P-Rax," operated electrically on the principle of wireless telegraphy and capable of stunning a whole army with a single electric shock.

The use of the commander of the troops, the captive said "shut the door," with such a tone of command that the other obeyed, whereupon with a smile, extracting from his pocket a card, the unknown personage showed to the horrified guard that he had arrested General Rel-soldi, the supreme commander of that zone, to the guard's stammering excuses the general shook hands saying, "Bravo! I am glad to think I can depend on you to do your duty."

Bulgarian Patriot Is Lost

SOFIA, July 31.—In the recent death of the Bulgarian patriot, there has passed away one of the first of Bulgarian patriots. His whole career was devoted to bringing the Bulgarian nation together under one political head, as well as under one church.

Lazar Tsvetkov was born in the Bulgarian town of Kalofer in 1840, where his ability was early recognized. Bulgaria was then under Turkish domination. This led Tsvetkov, after taking the degree of doctor of laws at the Sorbonne in Paris, to go to Constantinople, where he first tried to get a political job. Meanwhile his writings had attracted the attention of the Greek patriarch. As the result he was in 1872 inducted to take holy orders. He did so under the ecclesiastical name of Joseph. Four years later he was consecrated bishop of Lofsha. In 1877, he was made the head of the Bulgarian church.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and later during the various minor revolutions against Turkey, Tsvetkov held a trying position, as much of his spiritual dominion was in Turkey. The liberation of Bulgaria from direct Turkish control with the signing of peace between Russia and Turkey, left the Bulgarian schools in the hands of the Greeks. This caused bitter feeling on the part of the Bulgarians against the Greeks, while the Turks were greatly excited over the expulsion of their countrymen from Bulgaria. So bitter was the feeling that a strong party of Bulgarians advocated submission to the Church of Rome to gain the aid of the western powers. During the intrigues and the minor uprisings in the Balkans, Joseph stuck to his post. He obtained a material increase in the extent of his clerical territory during the Turco-Greek war of 1897.

Bulgaria declared complete independence of Turkish influence in 1908. But on account of the Bulgarian sees in Turkey he remained in Constantinople until he saw the overthrow of much of his work in the late Balkan wars. In December, 1913, he removed to Sofia, where he remained until his death on July 3.

"Moratorium in Christianity?"

BERLIN, July 31.—A "moratorium in Christianity" is proposed by a writer in the Christliche Welt, one of the leading religious journals of Germany. The writer urges that "in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed and where the very rudiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise, if Christianity is to be maintained, that it should not be preached or taught during the continuance of the war."

The writer, who states that he is now serving at the front, says he is convinced that war itself is an evidence that the time being evil is uppermost in the world. "It is as though one were obliged to lay aside one's humanity and to relinquish all that distinguishes a Christian man. It is mockery to ask men with blood-stained hearts to approach the table of the Lord."

The fighting in the trenches, continues the article, is of such a character that every feeling of religion and every inclination to prayer ceases. "It is not Christian teaching that a man wants as he comes fresh from the frightful hell of the trenches. War is a phenomenon which the church should not be able to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better there should be no more church nonsense about the ennobling and purifying effects of war. For hundreds of thousands of men at the front, men who once believed in the faith, the moratorium is already in effect. When they return from the blood-soaked battlefields, their Christianity will be of a different order, and they will insist upon the church adopting man. It is mockery to ask men with

"Clever" Farmer Only Loses

HANOVER, July 31.—The story of the too clever farmer who overreached himself—he should have read Aesop's Fables first—is making the rounds of horse owners. None of them probably will attempt to imitate him.

The government was drafting horses for the army, and the farmer, who possessed a beautiful pair of horse, wanted to keep them. He knew that if an inspector ever laid eyes on them they should be taken.

He finally hit upon the scheme of inducing a neighbor, whose old and run-down pair had been selected, to pass them through the line again—this time as his own. Among hundreds of horses the pair passing inspection twice was not noticed, and the farmer's scheme had worked.

Before long, however, a second draft inspection was arranged for, and the farmer did not dare to try his ruse again. Instead he approached the lieutenant in charge and insisted that it would do no good for his horses to be inspected again, as one was broken winded and the other was a glancer.

The officer, without any suspicion of the farmer, nevertheless insisted that the horses must be shown, and they were promptly accepted. The judge then proceeded to break the farmer's heart by deciding that he would ordinarily have paid 3000 marks for them, but that in view of the farmer's honesty in stating their defects he would only give 1750, even though the defects were not visible.

NEW LAW IS STEP IN
CENTRALIZED MILITARY

PARIS, July 31.—The passage of the law framed by Deputy Jean Hennessy, empowering the French government to appoint the more under secretaries of state for war, in addition to the one now charged with overseeing the production of munitions, is still another step along the line of centralized development of the government's military organization.

The new under secretaries will be under Mr. Millerand, the minister of war, precisely as is Mr. Albert Thomas, the under secretary charged with the production of munitions. In France, in contrast to England, there is but one civil head of everything pertaining to land operations, and that head is the war minister.

The two posts just created include the sanitary service of the army on the one hand and the feeding and clothing the fighting men of France on the other. The concentration of these two posts was subject of some little parliamentary criticism of late; it has therefore been thought wise to give the parliamentary critics some definite personality to whom to address their observations.

Mr. Justin Godart, himself a deputy and one of the vice presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, a Radical-Socialist who has made a specialty of legislation dealing with labor problems and especially those phases having to do with the hygiene of labor, has been appointed the under secretary of state for war with the charge of the military sanitary service. His job is to be a sort of civil Colonel Gorgin in the French conduct of their great task. Mr. Godart is a lawyer and a young man, having been born in Lyons in 1871. He began his political career as deputy for the Rhone in 1904.

Speaking of his work and particularly that part of it which will have to do with solving the problem of what is to become of those so badly wounded in the war as to be incapacitated for ordinary occupations, Mr. Godart said to an editor of Le Matin:

"It is not enough to nurse and to care for (wounded) men; we must also be prepared to have them returned to their normal life. I am speaking more particularly of those who have been permanently mutilated by war. These whose families and aptitudes have been shattered by the war must be followed up in their civil life when they have returned to it, and re-educated for their new existence. This work is, of course, especially a work for the future, but it is better to begin to think about it now."

The new law is a part of the law of the Chamber of Deputies for the year 1914. It was passed by the Chamber of Deputies in 1914. From that time on he has given the greater part of his life to politics. He is a distinguished economist, and has been chairman of the budget committee. At one time he gave a great deal of attention to the French merchant marine, and was the author of a bill dealing with that question.

On March 21, 1913, in the cabinet of which Barthelemy was premier, Joseph Thierry was minister of public works, a post for which he was considered eminently fitted.

"Reform" in Battle

LONDON, July 31.—Twenty thousand boys from reformatories, military forces since the beginning of the war. Three of them have won the Victoria Cross, and 56 others have been rewarded with lesser decorations. The "roll of honor" shows that 2100 of the boys have been killed or wounded.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of beer manufactured for the use of the Bavarian soldiers in the field can be gathered from the figures of the authorities of the First Bavarian Army Corps, just published.

Munich breweries alone deliver, it is estimated, 140 carloads of beer each week. The first contain an average of 1320 gallons per car load, and the second 5500 three-quarter-liter bottles. Other breweries deliver 50 carloads of keg beer, 1330 gallons to a car.

Engaged in making this beer are the Bavarian State Brewery, the Royal Hofbrauhaus and the state-owned Weissenhof Brewery, in addition to many private breweries. The state authorities pay 24 marks for a keg containing 22 gallons, and 23 marks for a case containing 50 three-quarter-liter bottles.

German Princes Fighting

BERLIN, July 31.—Two young German princes, both still in the teens, are now serving on the naval side of the defensive forces of their Fatherland. They are Prince Sigismund, son of Prince Henry and nephew of the Kaiser, and Prince Heinrich XLVII of Reuss, younger line.

British Soldiers' Test

MANCHESTER, England, July 31.—A Manchester soldier, who has been in France since the beginning of the war, serving with the British staff, the Manchester Guardian has gleaned some interesting views as to the character of the different varieties of British soldier in the test of war.

In the opinion of the officer, the best soldiers are the ex-miner. He prefers the miner "because he is strong in the back and used to dangerous and explosive work in the underground, cramped positions in the trenches, because his ears are quick, because he is curious about sounds, because he is intelligent. The miner puts two and two together much more quickly than any other class of men."

Tonnage Demand Continues

LONDON, June 31.—The demand for second-hand tonnage continues unabated and high prices are being paid, largely because merchant ship-building is at a standstill, while the yards are engaged on government work. An instance of the keen demand for tonnage is the recent sale of the Austrian steamer Concordo, which was captured at Alexandria. Although this vessel was sold a year ago last March for \$28,500, it was knocked down at \$30,500, nearly three times its previous record, at the recent sale.

Bring Many Aeroplanes

BERLIN, July 31.—The German and Austro-Hungarian troops have so far brought down 135 hostile aeroplanes, according to the Cologne Gazette.

In the Dardanelles the Turks have disposed of five English aeroplanes, and eight more English airmen have been interned in Holland after landing there by mistake.

No figures have been made public as to the losses of the German air corps.

More War Gases?

LONDON, July 31.—An indication that England is preparing to take up the war by gas and chemical warfare, is seen in a call issued for men with training in chemistry to enlist for service abroad, presumably in France. They are to be enrolled in the engineering corps. Heavy and most unscrupulous are expected, and the eye-sight test may be taken with glasses. Recruits are promoted

DESPERATE WAR
IN HIGHER
ALPS

GENEVA, July 31.—Swiss soldiers and guides are making dangerous descents of the high peaks of the Alps, where the fighting is now being carried on. The fighting is now being carried on in the high Alps, where the fighting is now being carried on.

The principal pass was buried under a mass of snow when war began between Austria and Italy, but the Austro-Italian cleared a path straight to the summit, and recently fighting has been taking place about the clouds, which cut off high ideas from view of their bases and supporting artillery below, so that they have to depend for orders and instructions on the field telephone.

FIND RANGES. The Italian batteries on the lower ridges obtained the exact range of the summit of the pass after a few experiments, and they keep up a continual cannonading, firing through the clouds, of course, without seeing the result of their shots.

The Red Cross workers on both sides are making a difficult task of reaching the wounded at isolated places in the upper ranges. The nurses in this district must qualify as skilled alpinists.

SMUGGLERS' PROFIT. Smugglers are making huge sums through dealing in tobacco, matches, salt and other articles whose export is forbidden by all three countries. Most of the smugglers are young women, who climb many thousands of feet the passes with their bundles of goods. The soldiers seldom insist on strict observance of the exportation rules in these cases, and even the officers buy their wares gladly. Young women are able to sell their five-cent cigars at a profit of ten or fifteen cents each, although the price is scarcely exorbitant when it is considered that the young women must make their trip in several places along the most perilous mountain roads, and run the risk of being shot as a spy, in order to reach their market.

Novel Experiment Tried

CAMBRIDGE, England, July 31.—Cambridge is the home of the most successful hospital experiment in the world. The experiment is being carried on at the beginning of the war. The First Eastern General Hospital, built early last fall, was an attempt to assist the largest possible amount of fresh air and sunshine in the treatment of the wounded. The wards are without a wall on the south frontage, being wide open to wind and sun.

After six months' experience, the medical officers of the hospital declare it a qualified success. Eleven thousand and English and Belgian patients, have been received from the front and from military camps in England, with only 85 deaths—an average of 1-10 of one per cent. This is regarded as a remarkable record in view of the considerable proportion of septic wounds, tetanus, pneumonia, typhoid, and spotted fever among the patients.

Serbian Doctors Die

BELOGRADE, Serbia, June 31.—Official figures show that 25 per cent of the Serbian doctors have died in the past nine months. Most of the doctors were victims of typhus; only one was killed in battle.

In the war between Serbia and Turkey in 1912-1913, only two Serbian doctors died. Out of a total of three hundred employed on war duty.

Of the foreign doctors who have come to Serbia since last August, 35 have died, all of typhus or typhoid. The Serbian doctors have died in the past nine months. Most of the doctors were victims of typhus; only one was killed in battle.

Seek History Sketches

BERLIN, July 31.—For the rounding out of a set of military history of the war regarding the German colonies, residents of the empire's territorial possessions have been asked to submit short sketches of their experiences since last August. The papers must be between 800 and 1600 words in length.

To induce a large number of such sketches the organization planning the history has offered several prizes. A set of 150 marks, a second of 100 marks, and a third of 75 marks and two-fourths of 50 marks—for the best that are submitted.

The articles are to touch on the life of the colonists, the officials, the troops and of the native born. Those of artistic bent are asked to send accompanying sketches, or to turn in pictorial rather than written descriptions of colonial life.

FUR TRADE HURT BY OPERATION OF ARMIES

LEIPZIG, Germany, July 31.—The common with London, Paris and Petrograd, Leipzig has felt the effect of the war on the fur trade with extraordinary keenness. The business in this line is practically at a standstill, and few if any firms are adding stocks. In previous years it has been just at this time that they have begun to load up.

Someone with access to figures in other countries than Germany estimates that there are now on hand in the fur centers in Leipzig some 4,500,000 muskrat furs from America, 2,000,000 skunk skins, 54,000 Austrian opossum skins, 127,000 civet skins, 24,000 fox skins and 1,000,000 mink skins. London neither can dispose of this enormous number of furs nor can Leipzig avail itself of them.

PROGRESS IN WARFARE MARKED BY DEATH TOLL

(Continued From Page 33)

On July 1st, the British forces thrust their way across Gallipoli, making what was said to be the greatest concentration of heavy and light field guns ever seen. With artillery the British won at Gallipoli, the Germans at Verdun. Every considerable movement of infantry is preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, and frequently the enemy has little room to do this, occupy the positions of the enemy made available by artillery fire.

The development of machine guns necessitated recourse to trenches, for troops in exposed positions could be within the range of the rapid fire. Consequently trench warfare has developed to an extent never before seen. While machine guns have been used in the past, they have been used in a different way. They have been used in the past in the open, but now they are used in the trenches, and they are used in a different way. They are used in the trenches, and they are used in a different way. They are used in the trenches, and they are used in a different way.

One result of machine warfare was the use of ammunition on a scale which the world was unprepared. England recognized it as her greatest problem, and made David Lloyd-George minister of munitions, with power to mobilize the nation's workers for the production of war munitions on a colossal scale. France took similar measures. Italy, which had ten months' preparation for war, found it necessary after two months of fighting to appoint by royal decree a supreme committee to increase the production of munitions. The battle of Neuve Chapelle alone is said to have cost the British the expenditure of more powder than the entire Boer war.

One result of the development of this form of warfare is the eclipse of

cavalry as one of the principal arms of the service. Cavalry is still used, but its role is greatly reduced. The cavalryman has been dismounted and placed in the front line.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SUBMARINES AND AIRSHIPS.

Almost as conspicuous is the development of submarine warfare. The remarkable exploits of submarines have proved their efficiency as thoroughly that already the supremacy of battleships has been challenged. Germany, compelled to rely chiefly on these craft for her maritime activities, has gained the greatest success with them. The first submarine was the U-1, which was built in 1906. It was a small boat, but it was the first of a new class. It was built in 1906, and it was the first of a new class. It was built in 1906, and it was the first of a new class.

In size, speed and cruising radius the new type of submarines far exceeds the earlier small vessels, designed primarily for coast defense. Germany's new submarines are as long as a good sized cruiser. Captain Otto Herring took the U-51 about 400 miles from Wilhelmshaven past Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean and to the Dardanelles, where it torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and proceeded to Constantinople.

The voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles required one month. The U-51, a small boat, was able to make this journey in a matter of days. It was a small boat, but it was the first of a new class. It was built in 1906, and it was the first of a new class. It was built in 1906, and it was the first of a new class.

Other single factor may be ascribed the deadlock month after month in the principal fields of battle. It has rendered priceless service in reconnoitering, taking the place of cavalry. It has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war. Aerial observers, flying over the opposing lines, are able to discover movements of large bodies of troops rendering that form of strategy based on surprise attacks or quick movements in force impossible. Aeroplanes also have been of great value in locating enemy positions, enabling the artillery to get the range and fire accurately on the target for.

OLD BALANCE OF POWER HAS GONE BY THE BOARD.

Pargable balloons also are employed, but to a much less extent. Although Germany still is constructing Zeppelins and has used them effectively for long distance raids they are generally regarded as less valuable than the aeroplanes.

Automobiles are used to an enormous extent, all private machines being requisitioned in some of the countries at war. In some instances great numbers of automobiles have been utilized for rapid transportation of troops. Their main service, however, is in the handling of food supplies and ammunition. Armored automobiles, armed with machine guns or light field pieces, also have been utilized.

Many new weapons of war have been tested with varying degrees of success. Poisonous gases, projected from tanks or in the trenches, are reported to have enabled their users to capture opposing positions in several minor engagements. Steel coils and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of heavy projectiles also have been employed. While in France both sides were said to have made use of gas, the spraying burning oil.

The tactical effects of the war are enormous as they must be, and it is not to be gauged. The principal result so far is the definite rupture of the traditional alignment, which divided Europe for years into two alliances with a theoretical balance of power, Great Britain, France and Russia forming the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy constituting the Triple Alliance.

From the day Austria-Hungary became involved in serious difficulties with Serbia there was little doubt Germany would support her ally in case Russia adhered to her traditional policy of defending her Slavic kinsmen in the Balkans. The entrance in the war of France followed as a natural sequence to her alliance with Russia and Great Britain joined in after Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Italy was thus the only one of the six nations concerned in the two alliances which was not involved at the outset. Proclaiming her neutrality, she utilized the opportunity to seek from Austria the territory to the north of her border which she has long desired. Failing to obtain full satisfaction of her demands she denounced the Triple Alliance and joined the Allies. The Triple Entente was thus converted into the Quadruple Entente, as it is sometimes called now.

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM REAL ROOT OF STRUGGLE.

Germany and Austria-Hungary were strengthened by the adhesion of Turkey to the informal alliance with Germany which had sprung up in recent years and in November Turkey entered the war. Montenegro took up arms with the Serbs, and Belgium, on being invaded, joined the Allies. Japan, Great Britain's ally in the East, opened war on Germany, following Berlin's refusal to surrender Tsing-Tau. There are thus eleven nations now at war, of which eight form what are known as the Allies.

Historians are agreed that the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, while the immediate cause of the war, was not the determining influence. Europe had been on the edge of the precipice for a decade. Perhaps the chief underlying factor was the development of the national idea, demanding that political divisions should be made to correspond with the territory inhabited by the various peoples of Europe; that each people, with common language and customs, should have a political independence and a "place in the sun." The struggle to attain this end kept Europe in political turmoil. France aspired for Alsace and Lorraine, Italy for Trieste and the Trentino, populated largely by Italians; Serbia for Bosnia, Rumania for Transylvania and Bessarabia, Austria-Hungary, within whose boundary is a complexity of races with varying claims and aspirations, was particularly menaced by the growth of this idea, and it was one phase of this agitation—Serbia's desire for Bosnia—which brought on the crisis. The same motive brought in Montenegro and Italy, and influenced Russia and France to go to war.

Better Be There

SEE THE GREAT WINDOWS OF WHITE

Better Be There

August White Sale Begins Tomorrow

THERE is every reason to believe that this August White Sale event should prove the most notable that Kahn's have ever held, from every point of view

- because of the merchandise of which it is composed;
- because of the great number of items and varieties concerned;
- because of the low prices and wonderful savings offered;
- because of the reputation Kahn's previous sales have established

"New White Goods"

"Bigger Stocks"

"Greatly Underpriced"

"Better Values"



KAHN'S
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Better Be There

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Special Offering at a Price Much Below What They Should Be



New Fall Suits at \$25

Actual Values to \$35.00

FOR TOMORROW and following days we've prepared a feast of exquisite New Fall Suits at the most popular of all prices for Ladies' Suits, \$25.00. "MAN-MADE" Strictly. Tailored and Semi-Tailored.

NEVER BEFORE have we been in a position to offer right at the beginning of the season such a splendid selection of Suits at such an EASY PRICE. LADIES! See these beautiful Suits tomorrow. They're the most wonderful values in all Oakland. They are on sale in our big Ready-to-Wear Dept., 2nd floor.

FALL COATS

in sealette plush, cut velvet and corduroy—wide belts, full flaring skirts, and the liberal use of furs and fancy buttons, are some of the main style features—The prices range from \$8.95, \$12.95, \$16.50 up

FALL DRESSES

—You will find exquisite productions in taffetas, crepe de chine and combinations of serges and silk—most certainly SUPERB values. The prices \$14.95, \$16.00, \$18.50 up start at...



KAHN'S

KAHN'S

KAHN'S

SUIT DEPT., SECOND FLOOR

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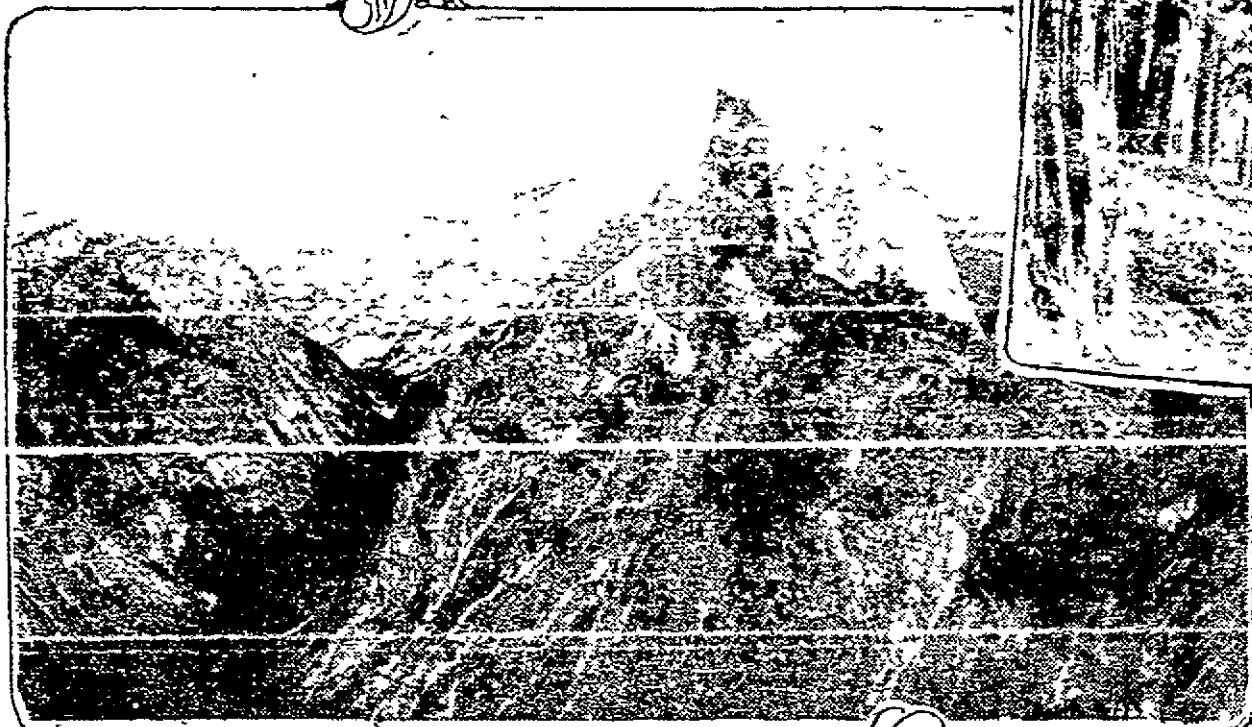
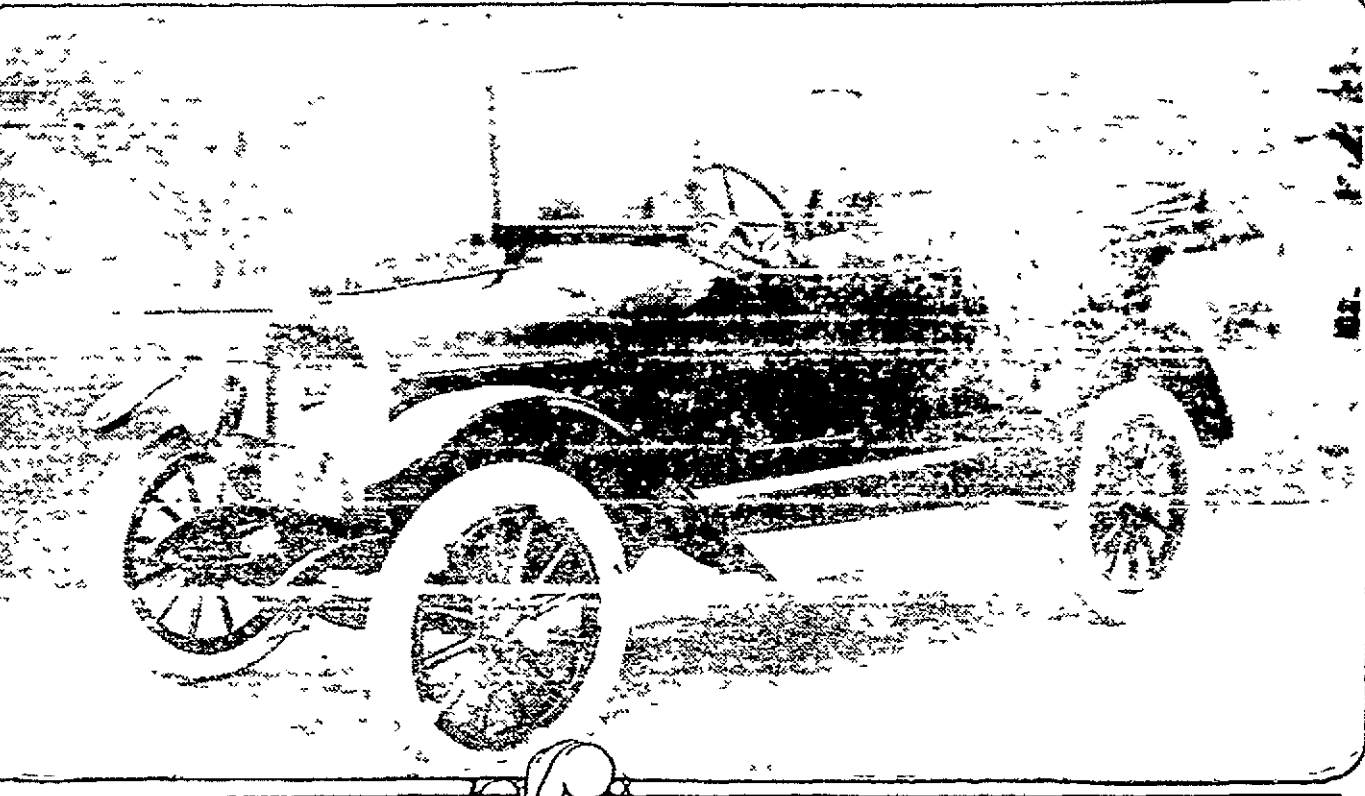
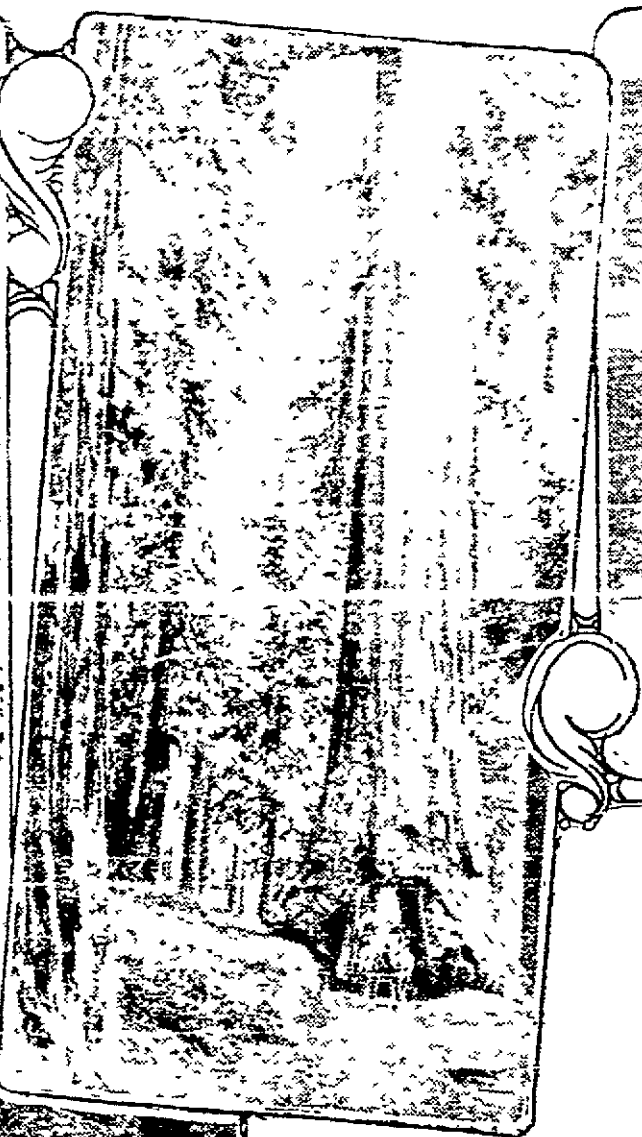
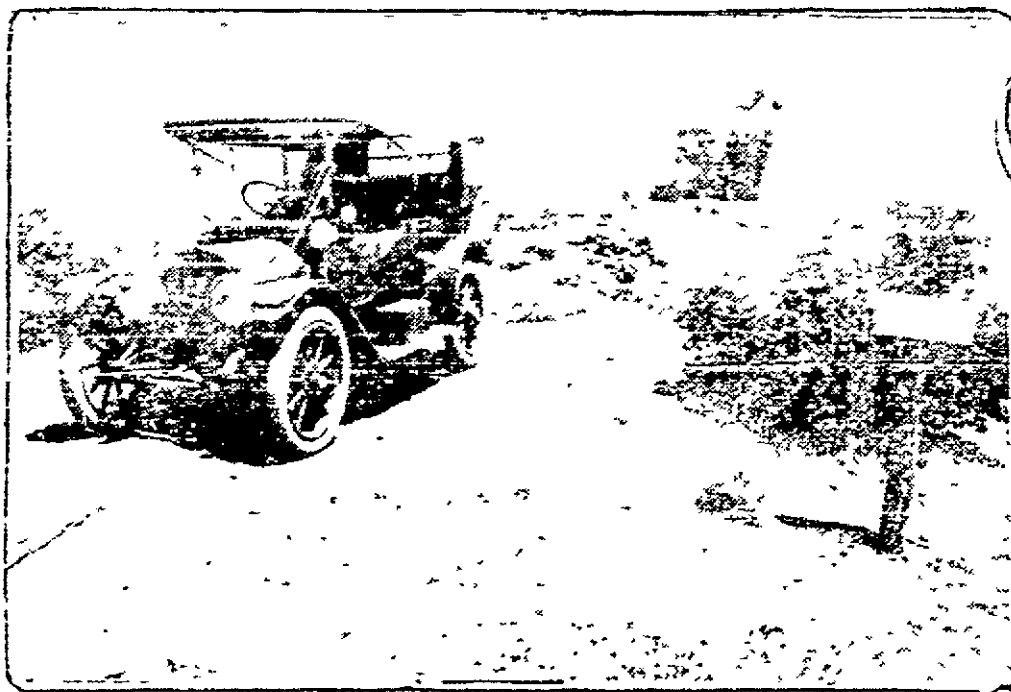
NEW POSTAL RESTRICTIONS.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—New postal restrictions, as well as some further permissions, in letter and postal intercourse in Belgium and between Belgium and Holland, have just been made effective. They provide that, with the exception of certain business communications, only postal cards may be sent to and from Holland and Antwerp, Hasselt and Willemstad. Business letters must be directed to the care of the post office at Antwerp, Liege and Namur. The same postal communication now is permitted between the three cities named and Liege, Verriers and their suburbs.

SPANISH KING NOTIFIED.

PARIS, June 31.—The King of Spain, who formerly furnished a great deal of copy for French newspapers, has had very little attention since the war. Paris began to cool toward Alfonso XIII in 1912; now he seems to be almost entirely outside the zone of interest. Reports from Madrid and Saint Sebastian represent him as following every development of the war with great interest and with sympathetic leaning to the Allies, while the rest of the court is said to be pro-German.

MOTORISTS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER TRIBUNE AUTO TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY



MANY SEEK TO ENTER CARS ON RUN

Entry Blanks Out and Committee to Hae Charge Is Selected.

By J. A. MOULIHAN.

That the tour to Yosemite to be conducted by The Tribune will be a success in every way was strikingly evidenced, in the enthusiasm displayed in the past week, along automobile row in this city and in Van Ness avenue motor circles in San Francisco.

Following the announcement in the automobile section of last Sunday's Tribune, there came a veritable flood of inquiries from motorists eager to participate. Until the entry blanks had been published, reservations only were made for intending participants. These were distributed yesterday to the committee in charge and will be ready for signature Monday morning. By Wednesday we expect to announce the contestants up to that time.

Preparations for the tour are going ahead uninterrupted. Every comfort possible will be provided. The big item, that of expense, is being so calculated to be made as reasonable as possible for the entire trip.

Wherever stops are to be made, either for lunch or overnight, a splendid spirit of co-operation has been evidenced by the hotel managers. Low rates are to be accorded The Tribune Tourists. In Yosemite the management of Camp Lost Arrow will arrange a dance for the motorists. In the day's stop in the valley a number of the entrants plan to take in several of the hikes. Happy Isles, Mirror Lake, Yarnal Falls, and even Glacier Point will be visited.

Just as soon as the itinerary has been completed it will be announced in detail.

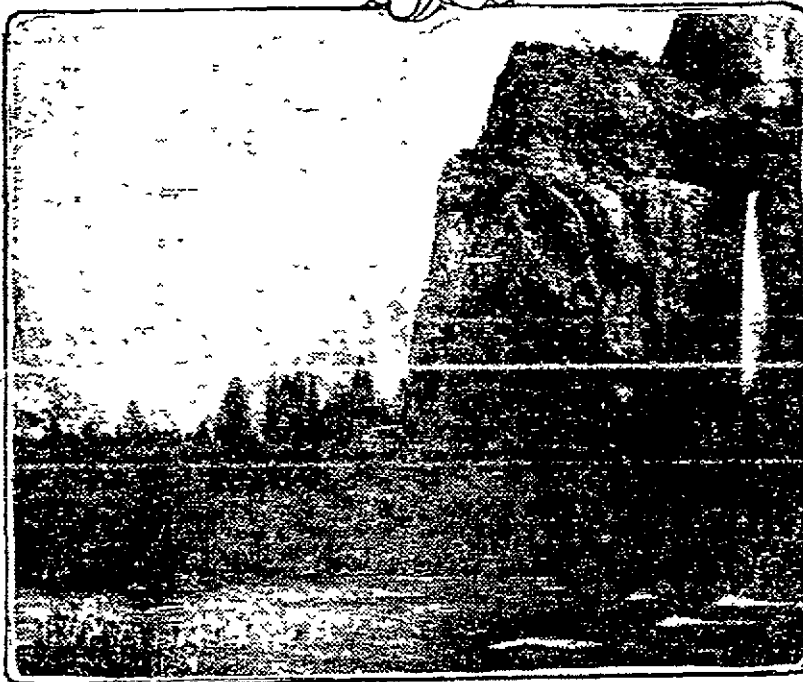
ENTRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Lou Lockhart, manager of Chanslor & Lyon Motor Supply Company, Charles A. B. of the Berg Auto Supply Company, Colonel Hewes of the Pacific Kussel Kar branch; Bob Martland of Martland Company, Norman Pearl of Pearl, Inc.; J. T. Burges, manager of J. W. Leavitt & Co., and E. J. Day are the personnel of the local committee who will supervise the entries. They will have ready on Monday entry blanks and a map of the route into Yosemite, and any information necessary concerning the tour.

In San Francisco, Claude McGee of the L. A. Automobile Company, Earl Mercurio of the Fisk Rubber Company and Frank Carroll, manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, will have blanks for motorists from that side of the bay.

START TO BE MADE SEPTEMBER 4.

As announced last Sunday, the start will be made from Oakland early Saturday morning, September 4. The noon drive to San Francisco will be made at Oakland. The drive over the mountains starts at the point, returning at night for the



UPPER LEFT—A 1912 CADILLAC ON THE TOP OF MT. DIABLO—UPPER RIGHT—1916 MAXWELL—THE WONDER CAR NOW SOLD HERE BY CYLER LEE, MANAGER HARRY WEISS AT THE WHEEL, CENTRE—AND TWO LOWER PICTURES ARE YOSEMITE SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE COMING TRIBUNE TOUR.

first day's run at Crocker. The resort at Crocker is ideally located in the heart of a pine tree forest. The accommodations will be found ample.

The drive to complete the run into Yosemite on the morning of the 5th will take a little over two hours. It passes through the Merced grove of big trees, in which is located some of the famous giants of the California redwoods. Dead Giant, the first big tree ever tunneled through, is on the route; the Siamese Twins, a pair of monster redwoods, are seen, as is General Lawton, a name given to another of the noted big trees, known the world over.

Once the drop into the valley commences, there is unfolded to the vision of the motorist a view of Yosemite that might be described as appalling in its magnificence. The descent of over 3000 feet is made in a little over six miles over a road that can be safely traveled. New Inspiration Point, about half-way down to the floor of the valley, offers a splendid panorama. Brical Vall Falls, on the opposite side of the canyon, is a before the eyes of the tourist the last five miles before reaching the foot of the last grade into the valley.

A whole day's stay will be spent in

Yosemite. Some, undoubtedly, will prefer to tarry longer than this, and well they might. The attractions are numerous enough to keep one there for months without tiring of the scenery.

The return route is yet to be decided upon. It will be selected in the next few days.

Since the number who will be permitted to participate necessarily will be limited, it is advisable to get in touch with some one of the committee at the earliest date possible.

BUICK HAS LARGE PAYROLL.

For the last two weeks the payroll of the Buick Motor Company in Flint, Mich., was in excess of \$225,000, which established a new record for this time of the season.

LADIES WHY NOT DRIVE YOUR OWN AUTO-MOBILE?

You can by taking a few lessons by our New Method of Teaching. Reading applied to any make of car.

Best of References.

K. S. HUNT, 3704 TELEGRAPH AVE. PLACEMONT 1624.

MAXWELL ABANDONS RACING FOR THIS YEAR

William H. Carlson's death was the deciding factor in the decision of the Maxwell company to abandon the racing game for the remainder of the season at least. The team has disbanded and the cars have been shipped to the factory at Detroit.

AUTO BUSINESS GOOD IN OREGON.

During the month ending July 25 the Oregon registrations show that on an average of \$750 per car the people of that state have invested \$800,000 in machines. There were 1377 new registrations for the month.

NEW WISCONSIN LAW PROTECTS DEALERS

Wisconsin motor car dealers who sell cars on credit have obtained the protection so long desired by the passage of a law by the Wisconsin Legislature, and now in effect, which makes the use of false statements to obtain property on credit a penal offense. This act, together with the garage lien law now in effect, throws safeguards around the garage agency and repair shop business.

NEXT CHICAGO RACE TO BE HELD OCT. 16TH

What is to be known as the Automobile Championship Classic will be held on the Marwood Speedway, Chicago, on October 16, according to President David W. Reed of the Speedway Association. Winners of the year's classic events will be brought together for this race. The race has an purse of \$25,000. Originally it was intended to run this race on September 13, but the management of the New York Speedway objected to this date.

NEW MODEL HUDSON SALES

First Two Days, 1041 Sold
First Ten Days, 3480 Sold

See How Hudson Sixes Are Selling

It Breaks All Sales Records on Class Cars

The deluge of demand for this new-model HUDSON has amazed every man concerned.

The Opening Days—June 14th and 15th—packed every HUDSON showroom. In those two days men paid for HUDSONS over \$1,400,000.

During the first ten days 3480 cars were sold. There has never been anything known to compare with it in the records of high-grade cars.

Records of 21 Months

This new-type HUDSON, bear in mind, is only 21 months old. Before that, men who bought high-grade Sixes paid \$2250 up. And their cars weighed up to 4500 pounds.

The first model of this new-type HUDSON sold for \$1750, and weighed under 3000 pounds. It cut fuel and tire cost in two. Never once on that model could we catch up with orders.

Next season we doubled production and brought the price to \$1550. That model last summer was 4000 cars oversold.

Now again we have doubled production, and brought the price to \$1350. And again the demand exceeds output.

Now Everybody's Choice

Now this new HUDSON, among high-class Sixes, is nearly everybody's choice. No real rival is in sight. And this type of car—the Light Six type—dominates the quality field.

There was a time when many a car claimed to be "much like the HUDSON." But the HUDSON kept adding refinements. Within 20 months it brought out 51 distinct improvements. In the same time it dropped \$400 in price, because of the multiplied output.

Now no car is like HUDSON, and nobody thinks

so. There is not today, in the whole field of Sixes, a comparable value. That's the reason for this HUDSON flood.

Three More Innovations

This new model brings out three more big attractions:

The Yacht-Line Body Lustrous Finish More Room and Luxury

One means the handsomest body lines ever shown in a car. One means a finish brilliant and enduring. In the finish, exclusive to HUDSONS, every coat is baked on in enormous ovens. The equipment for it cost us \$100,000.

The tonneau is roomier, the rear seat is wider. There are two seats which disappear. The cushions are deep and comfortable. The upholstery is enameled leather. A leather-bound top-piece surrounds the whole body.

These complete 51 refinements made since this car came out. And they place this new HUDSON among the finest cars built.

Pick Your Car Now

The time is surely coming, if this sale continues, when men who want HUDSONS can't get them. It has come again and again in the past 21 months. And this season, in this class you will find no second choice. You will find nothing to satisfy after seeing this HUDSON. If you want early delivery on a new car, now is the time to decide on it.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, \$1350, f.o.b. Detroit. New Cabriolet, \$1650.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Best of all HUDSON features is the matchless HUDSON service. We'll explain it when you come.

H. O. HARRISON CO.
3068 BROADWAY—OAKLAND
Van Ness and Post Sts., San Francisco

Add \$25 to the \$50 you got from Henry Ford and make it pay \$500 to your family in fresh air and fun. For \$75 buys a

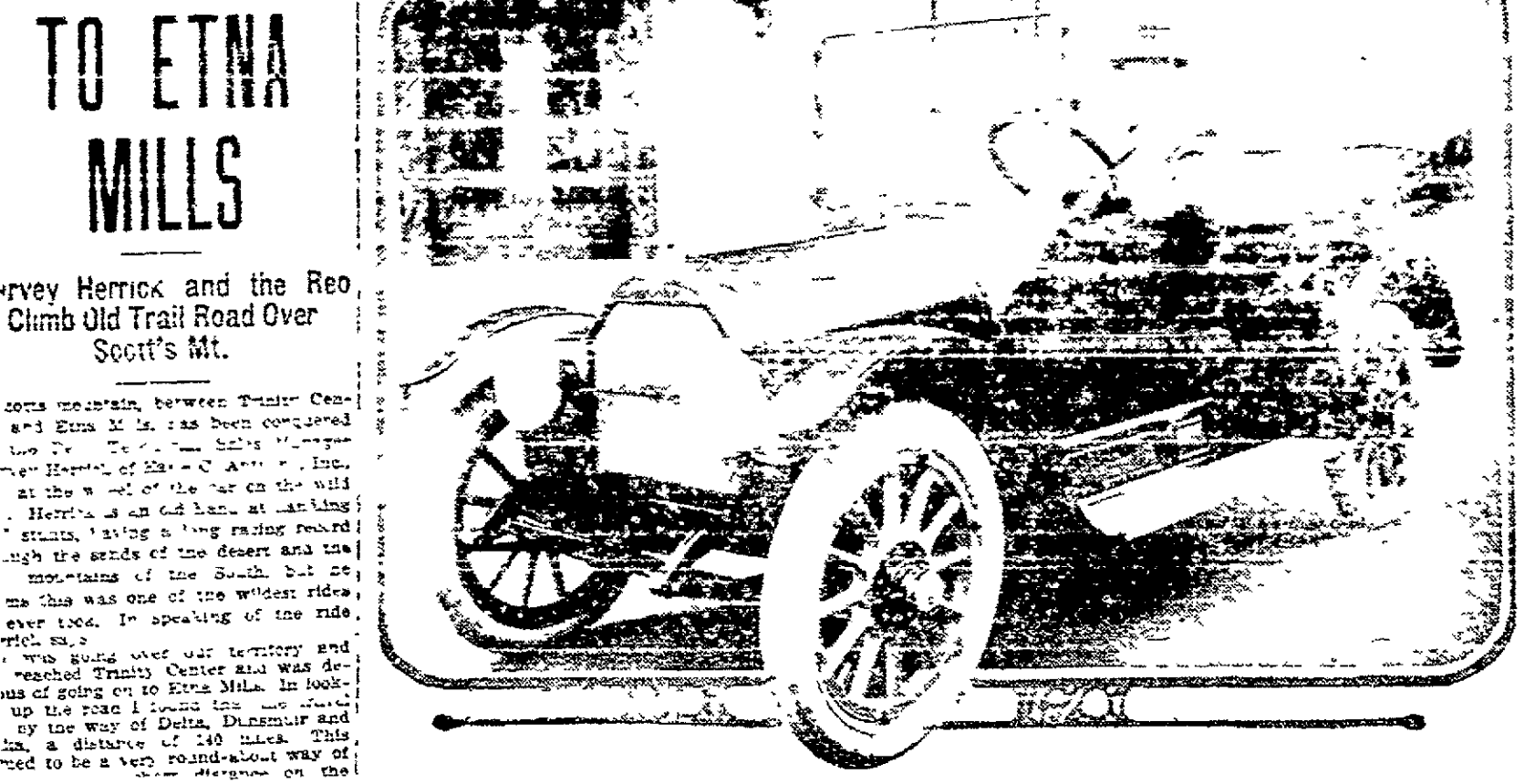
Genemotor

the Starting and Lighting System built by the General Electric Company especially for Ford cars. Get one today

CHANSOR & LYON
Motor Supply Co.
2537 Broadway, Oakland
Built by the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

"Chain Treads" G & J
C. A. MULLER
The Tire Shop
DISTRIBUTOR AND ADVISOR
UNITED STATES TIRES
Vulcanizing and Accessories
Oakland Branch
2212-2215 BROADWAY
Phone 4-4133
Berkeley Branch
2021 2023 Bancroft Way
Phone Berkeley 4168

AS WILD RIDE TO ETNA MILLS New Cars Fast Proving Popular



THE WILLYS-KNIGHT, JOHN WILLYS' LATEST OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC, ALSO CLAIMED TO BE HIS BEST. L. A. VITT & CO. ARE TO SELL IT HERE IN THE CAR SHOWN ABOVE IS J. T. BARNES.

CHANDLER SALES ESCAPES WARRING MANAGER IS HERE

YAGUIS IN AUTO

C. A. Emise on Annual Western Tour Predicts Biggest Year for 1916. Exciting Drive in Motor Car in Desert Roads Ends Safely.

Another of the big men in the Eastern automobile world is a visitor in the bay cities region. C. A. Emise, sales manager of the Chandler Motor Car Company, is here to survey the Pacific coast situation. He is making headquarters at the E. L. Peacock Auto Company's salesrooms in Oakland and at the Peacock Motor Sales Company across the bay.

Because of the marked success during the last twelve months which has attended the marketing of the Chandler throughout the United States, Emise, more or less, has secured prominently in trade circles. He helped to perfect the organization which made this large distribution possible.

The Exposition will come in for a great deal of study while he is here. Emise anticipates no let-up in the tremendous demand for automobiles. In fact, he looks forward to a volume this year beyond any estimates which may have been made.

MARYLAND HAVING BIG YEAR IN AUTO SALES

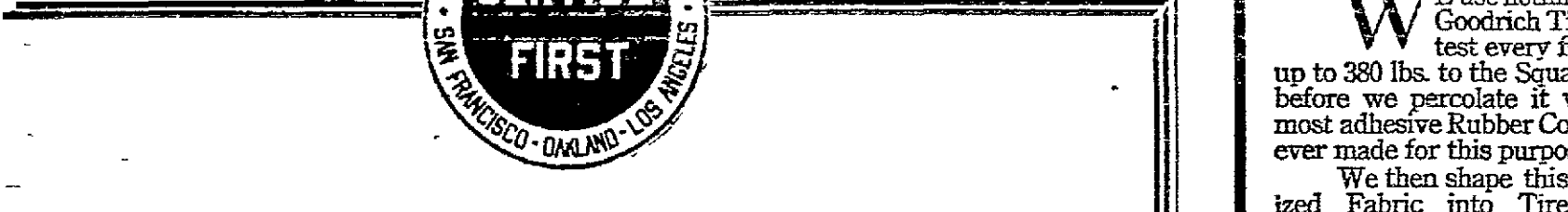
NINETEEN hundred and fifteen promises far to exceed any previous year in the number of motor cars in Maryland. Figures just compiled show that during the first five and a half months of this year licenses were issued for 200 more cars than during all of 1914. During last year the amount received was over \$295,000. Last year the State motor vehicle commissioner issued licenses to 20,200 owners. So far this year he has issued 24,400. It is believed that before the end of the year the number will be increased to 30,000.

CARE NEEDED REPAIRING LEAKS.

When flaxseed meal, or other similar materials used to stop leaks in the radiator are used freely the water passages in the cylinders as well as in the radiator may become clogged. This material may be removed by flushing out the parts with a strong solution of washing soda in boiling hot water. Fill the radiator and run the engine idle for five minutes.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TOW-ROPE.

A stout piece of ordinary 2x4 with two one-inch holes about six inches apart near each end to use in roping the pole to car and whatever is pulling the machine, is better than a towing rope, as it holds the car at a safe distance.



WHILE YOU'RE OUT TOURING TODAY

if tire trouble overtakes you, don't forget to call up Lakeside 177—Ask for the FREE TIRE SERVICE CAR.

Anywhere in Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley we will come to your aid and it won't cost you a penny. You don't have to own Ajax tires to avail yourself of this service.

Don't be backward about calling us up. We have cars and tire men just for this purpose. They're yours to command.

Do it—please. We'll be tickled to help you out.

The Pacific Kessel Kar Branch 24th and Broadway, Oakland Day and Night Telephone Numbers—Lakeside 177-178

Drive to Lake Tahoe in One of Our Autos

Many of our members have already taken long tours. Just how pleased they are you can learn from them direct. We'll gladly give you their names.

Our plan enables every workingman, clerk or small salaried man to drive a car himself at a MIGHTY LOW COST.

Talk to any one of our present members. We have a big list now, and a great many more enrolling every day.

YOU see us today. DON'T WAIT.

Transbay Automobile Renting Association 2070 BROADWAY PHONE LAKESIDE 4379

BALTIMORE POLICE ON TRAIL OF NOISY AUTOS

Motorists passing through Baltimore will have to be careful in the future and permit their machines to make no unnecessary noises. The police have started a crusade against motorists who cause the machines to be noisy in the neighborhood of hospitals. All hospital zones are marked with large signs and the police have been instructed to see that no unnecessary noises take place within these zones.

Built like —“The Deacon’s One-Hoss Shay”

THE best Pneumatic Tire is only as strong as its weakest part. Strengthening its strongest parts is as useless as putting a fifth wheel on a wagon. Yet this is often done to provide “selling-feature” and “talking point.”

The weakest part of every Pneumatic Tire is its Walls or Sides, not its Tread, its Cotton Fabric or “Stocking,” not its Rubber “Sole.”

No price would be too high to pay for a material that, replacing Cotton in the Walls of Pneumatic Tires, would last as long as the Goodrich Rubber Tread could be made to wear.

Neither Silk, nor Linen, nor any other known Fabric yet discovered is so good, for this purpose, as Cotton,—and choice long-fibred Cotton is the best material that money can buy for Tire Fabric.

WE use nothing less in Goodrich Tires, and test every foot of it up to 380 lbs. to the Square Inch, before we percolate it with the most adhesive Rubber Compound ever made for this purpose.

We then shape this rubberized Fabric into Tires, with scrupulous care to have the tension on each square inch of fabric precisely the same,—that tension being controlled by a machine as sensitive as the eye, and infinitely more precise than the handwork of the most skilled Operative could make it.

To do this work we have the most highly-trained men in the Rubber Industry,—trained in the Precision that practice and our 45-year EXPERIENCE make perfect.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. “A,” “B,” “C” and “D” represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tires	OTHER MAKES			
		A	B	C	D
30x3	\$9.45	\$10.55	\$10.95	\$15.35	\$18.10
30x3 1/2	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3 1/2	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4 1/2	25.70	32.15	33.50	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

Because we know the vital importance of THE BEST in this part of the Tire, and use it there unsparingly.

PUT more layers of Fabric than we do in the walls, to strengthen them, and the friction increases, with faster deterioration of the Rubber through the greater heat engendered.

Put fewer layers, and the walls would not be strong enough to carry the load of the Car.

So there you are—Mr. Tire User!

Why put MORE layers of Fabric in the Walls of the Tire than will properly carry the load, when each additional layer is an additional developer of that FRICTION-HEAT which is to Tires what Old Age is to Man?

THAT is the reason we build, in the Goodrich Tire, a carefully BALANCED Tire, emulating the famous example of “The Deacon’s One-Hoss Shay” in which “the Sills were just as strong as the Thills and the Thills as strong as the floor.”

The Maximum Fabric efficiency and THEN,—the rest of the Tire built up to that.

Result—The most RESILIENT Tire that can be made with Fabric Walls,—at the fairest price per Mile of performance.

Why pay more for any Tire?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. Akron, O.

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

OPENING OF ALTAMONT PASS WELCOME NEWS TO CALIFORNIA MOTORISTS

NEWSPAPER MEN INSPECT ROAD

Completed Stretch Is Excellent
Boulevard; Buick Makes
Fast Trip.

At last Altamont Pass is open to the public and the motorist who has been patiently waiting at home or climbing over Patterson Pass for the last nine months will feel repaid for his patience the next time he has occasion to travel via automobile from the bay districts to the San Joaquin valley, according to a report brought in by a Buick pathfinder party who made a special trip from San Francisco last Tuesday to inspect the new piece of highway.

The Buick, one of the new Six 4's, was in charge of C. A. McGee of the Howard Auto Company. McGee was accompanied by The Tribune automobile editor and three members of the San Francisco press.

It is a beautiful piece of road. While it has been a long time in the making, it has the appearance of being well made and is without doubt the equal of any piece of highway in the state. The grades have been cut down and the sharp curves eliminated. What curves remain are guarded on the outside by a heavy three-foot fence painted white. This removes all danger of driving off the road at night. Another great improvement is the crossing under the Western Pacific railroad tracks just east of Altamont Station. This crossing, which was always a dangerous one to motorists, has been lightened out until it is now possible to see an approaching machine for several hundred yards.

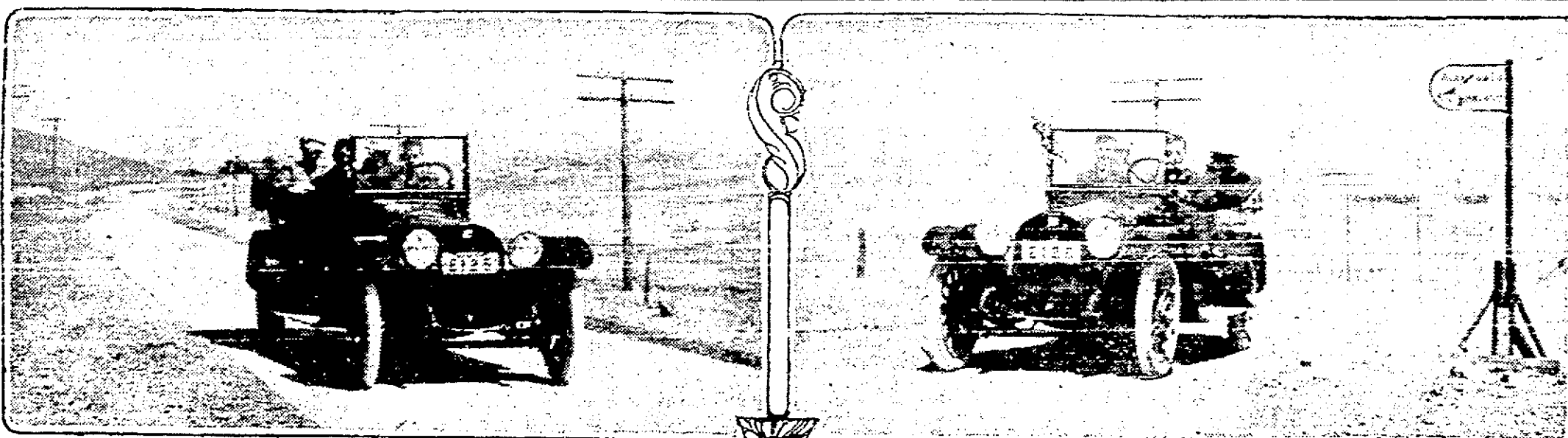
THREE MORE MILES TO BUILD.

The one bad feature of Altamont at this time is the fact that three miles of highway are yet to be built. The construction of this three-mile stretch is comparatively simple, however, and Mr. Loeder, highway engineer of this division, has promised that under no condition will Altamont be closed or made impassable through winter with the exception of this three-mile gap between Altamont and Greenville the highway is completed from the Alameda county line to the western limits of Livermore.

Some idea of the time that can be made over these completed highways is to be gained from our trip. The new Buick and its load left Seventh and Broadway at 12:15, drove to the Alameda county line, fifty miles, in approximately one hour and thirty-five minutes. Some time was spent in making observations and taking pictures. The Buick returned to Fourteenth and Broadway, Oakland, at 2:05, or three hours and forty minutes elapsed time for the entire round trip, including more than one dozen stops to make pictures.

18 MONTHS, SENTENCE FOR STEALING AUTO

The heaviest penalty yet meted out in Wisconsin for the theft of a motor car is the sentence of eighteen months, imposed upon Frank Giller, a mechanic in a garage at La Crosse, Wis., who confessed to using a car belonging to J. S. Smale without the owner's knowledge or consent.



'MAP' RELAY RACE IN NOVEL WAY

The Progress of Motorcycles Is
Shown in Interesting
Fashion at Fair.

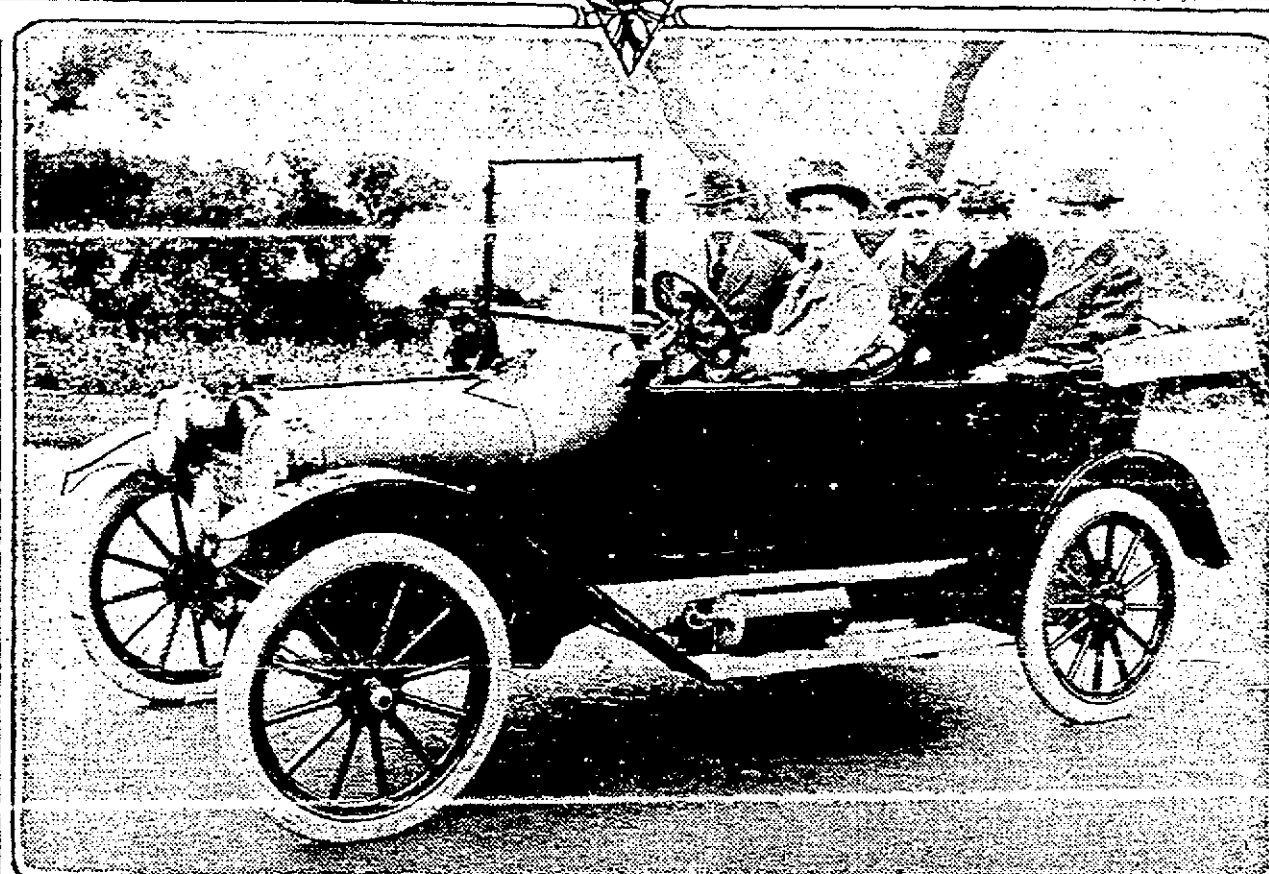
The thousands upon thousands of visitors attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition were best informed of the progress of the riders in the transcontinental motorcycle dispatch relay in a most novel manner.

In the Transportation Building a huge relief map of the Lincoln highway was erected at a point near the motorcycle exhibits. The various relays of the transcontinental run were marked off and the progress of the riders was denoted from hour to hour by means of miniature motorcycles traveling across the map. The official in charge of the movements of the riders by telegrams from Chairman Donovan of the F. A. M. competition committee, who managed the relay.

Visitors at the Exposition were shown by this means exactly what the motorcycle is worth, not only in army service, but also as a dependable and speedy mount, capable of doing really big things.

CO-OPERATIVE AUTO DELIVERY IN ILL. TOWN

Champaign, Ill., has fallen into line with the co-operative delivery system of grocery houses, meat markets and other lines. A company has been organized, equipped with a sufficient number of motor delivery wagons, which will relieve all patrons of package hauling. Forty delivery men, who have been employed by as many firms, will be displaced by the new system. Half of these will enter the employ of the new company, which is in charge of the co-operative system, while the remainder will be assigned to duties as clerks. Proprietors of the stores which have agreed to join the co-operative plan figure that they can save 50 per cent in the cost of delivery. The new plan is working successfully in Galesburg and other points in Illinois, and equal success is expected in Champaign.



'TROUBLE-PROOF' TIRES ARE MORE IN DEMAND

"Puncture proof tires are more in demand this season than ever before," claims Lou Lockhart, manager of Chambers and Lyon company.

"The increased demand for the Lee puncture proof tire shows this to be true. Motor cars have reached a point of perfection that one can travel from any part of the United States to another without the slightest thought of mechanical trouble. This has increased the discomfort of tire trouble, for it is now really the only trouble that a motorist has."

"The accentuation of tire trouble has caused the owner to look around for a tire that is trouble proof, which has resulted in the increased sale of tires that are puncture proof."

(TOP) TWO VIEWS OF THE NEW ALTAMONT ROAD, A HIGHWAY CLOSED TO TRAVEL SINCE LAST FALL. IN THE FOREGROUND IS A 1915 BUICK SIX, WHICH CARRIED A PARTY OF NEWSPAPERMEN OVER THE ROAD LAST WEEK.
(LOWER) THE "FOUR-NINETY" CHEVROLET, A STRONG BIDDER FOR BUSINESS IN THE SMALL CAR CLASS, WHICH IS NOW HERE. IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PUT TO MANY TESTS OVER LOCAL HILLS. MANAGER TUTTLE (AT THE WHEEL) AND MEMBERS OF THE OAKLAND OFFICE IN THE CAR.

NEWSPAPER MAN GETS WASH. LICENSE NO. 1

S. A. Perkins, proprietor of the Tacoma News and Tacoma Ledger, again has secured motor car license No. 1 in the State of Washington. It was first sent to another party when temporary numbers were given out, but the permanent license No. 1 again fell to Mr. Perkins for the coming year. Miss Fannie Rosenthal of Olympia, Wash., will carry on her machine license No. 12.

NEW KENTUCKY ROAD LAWS CONSTITUTIONAL

The Kentucky State-aid road law and the 5-cent tax are constitutional, and counties voting bonds under State aid may use the money received from one State to reimburse them for half the amount so expended for any legitimate county purpose. Counties are limited to a 20-cent levy for a sinking fund in addition to the regular 50-cent levy for general purposes.

FREE TIRE CAR GETS MANY CALLS

Funny Experiences Encountered
in Course of a
Few Days.

Many amusing experiences are coming to light in connection with the free tire service plan of the Pacific Kiesel Kar branch.

A few nights ago a call came in rather late from a man who declared he had met with several or more punctures. The call came from Elmhurst. The tire car was sent out without delay. Landing on the scene, the boys in charge quickly discovered the automobile in question resting on four perfectly sound tires. Addressing the owner, they queried as to his reason for saying his troubles were of a tire nature when in reality they were mechanical, and he answered that he wanted to see if they would help him out. They did. They towed him to the nearest garage, no charge, got his thanks and started home.

A night or two later a phone call came from a source nearer home. A man on lower Broadway was in difficulties. Two flat tires had held him up. He, too, was towed in. This time it was to the Kiesel Kar garage. After repairing the two punctures the owner very clumsily asked them to look at and fix his other three. When they finished their task five punctures had been remedied. A very loud kick was set up by the owner that the rim bolts needed replacing. These were at a cost of a dime. Begrudgingly the possessor of the auto produced a ten-cent piece. Without even as much as "Thank you," he proceeded on his way. "An yet we're told the tire boys simply smiled. It's part of the game, they say. They're meeting all kinds."

ORDERS TWO CHEVROLET RACERS.
The William Small Company, Indianapolis, Ind., distributor for the Chevrolet car in Indiana, has received two specially constructed race cars from the Chevrolet factory that will be used in State Fair dirt track races throughout the state this summer. William Brown of Fort Wayne, Ind., will pilot one of the cars, and the other will be driven by William Dougherty of Burton, Ind.

TWO MONTHS' TOUR IN DODGE CAR

Trip to Crater Lake and Klamath Part of Itinerary of Berkeley Man.

George E. Stone of Berkeley spent a strenuous two months' motoring in Northern California and Oregon. Srenuous, we say, because in many cases the main highways were abandoned and routes sought that do not appear in any of the later road guides.

Starting from his home June 1, Stone made Monterey the first important stop, then continued his journey to the end of the Big Sur river to a place called Post. The grades he bucked getting there were the steepest he ever had to climb and he was mighty proud of his Dodge car after it successfully negotiated the hills.

Coming back to Oakland, Stone started north along the coast route and went thirty miles beyond Crescent City. The Dodge party toured to the rim of Crater Lake and camped there for several days. Heading southward the route was by way of Klamath, West Dunsmuir, Redding, thence to Williams and then across country to Blue Lakes and into Lake county. From there back to Berkeley the trip was concluded in easy stages.

New Reduced Prices

TIRES

That Stand the Test.
We save you money on STANDARD TIRES. We try to carry all of the standard makes. Compare their prices with ours. See how much we save you. What's more we guarantee them.

Here are just a few sizes:

	Casing.	Tubes.
28x3	\$ 6.10	\$1.95
30x3	\$ 6.90	\$2.00
30x3 1/2	\$ 8.90	\$2.40
32x3 1/2	\$ 9.45	\$2.50
34x3 1/2	\$10.35	\$2.85
36x3 1/2	\$13.70	\$3.50
38x3 1/2	\$14.20	\$3.60
36x4	\$15.40	\$3.80
38x4	\$18.25	\$4.55
36x4 1/2	\$18.75	\$4.60
37x5	\$23.00	\$5.65

Prices subject to change without notice.

Money Refunded on Goods Returned to Us Within 10 Days.
Stop In and See Them or Write. Goods Shipped C. O. D. Express or Parcel Post.
Our prices on Superior Red Tubes are no higher than grey tubes.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE CO.

1758 BROADWAY, OAKLAND
FERRY ROAD, Branch Manager.
Open Sunday Mornings.

NO CHARGES MADE FOR
CHANGING TIRES.

Branches—San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego.

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Forty H.P. FOUR

\$885

F. O. R. DETROIT

—the BEST car that the World's
Largest Automobile Factories
Have Ever Built!

To appreciate these values
you only need to see and
ride in the cars. Demon-
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Oakland

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FINANCIAL RESOURCES
MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE
MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

175,000 CARS IN OWNERS' HANDS

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION

STUDEBAKER GENERAL AUTOMOBILES

NEW MEXICO CLUB TO BOOST FOR GOOD ROADS

The Highway Association which has been organized at Roswell, N. M., for the purpose of constructing a motor road from there to the New Mexico-Texas border and to promote the building of other good roads in that section has the following officers: Judge C. A. Richardson, president, Fred James of Clivia, vice president, A. M. Howe of Carlsbad, secretary, J. B. Davis of Portales, treasurer.

Transbay Automobile Renting Association
Garage 2070 Broadway Phone Lakeside 4379

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Frederick & De Young	1219 Van Ness Ave.
Pl. Loh's Garage	4808 Geary St.
Driscoll's Garage	717 Driscoll St.

PRICES			
F. O. B. Nearest Branch or Distributor			
Terms: C. O. D.			
Size.	Plain Tread	Savage Grip Tread	Red Granite Tubes
30x3	\$ 9.40	\$11.55	\$2.40
30x3½	11.30	13.85	2.90
32x3½	12.40	15.00	3.10
33x4	17.40	20.30	3.95
34x4	17.90	20.80	4.00
36x4	18.85	21.85	4.20
35x4½	24.60	28.40	5.10
36x4½	25.00	28.90	5.20
37x4½	26.05	30.05	5.30
37x5	29.10	33.50	6.20

Adjustments on basis of 4500 miles

Fair members of the New York Fashion Show Company, who recently appeared here, starting out for a tour in four and six cylindr Studebakers.



1916 MAXWELL REFINED IN CHASSIS

Available in Five-body Styles; Improvements, Mechanical Only.

All the genius of the designing and manufacturing organization that it commands have now been concentrated by the Maxwell Motor Company in the production of one refined chassis which for 1916 will be available in five different body types.

"The Maxwell Company for 1916 have not departed from their policy, said out nearly three years ago, of building one chassis and developing that to the highest point of efficiency," said Harry Weihe, manager of the Cuyler Lee Branch, new distributors of the Maxwell. "Not only does the Maxwell advance into a more commanding position through being stepped up as a larger and better developed car, and that without increasing the wheel base at all and with an addition of only 100 pounds in weight, but it adds the dignity of becoming a complete line."

"Each succeeding year has seen marked improvements in the Maxwell '25,' although there has been no radical change in the general construction of the chassis. But the closest attention to the smallest and seemingly most trivial details has brought the Maxwell '25' gradually up to its present standard of motor car perfection and efficiency."

"The real pride of the Maxwell Company is in the improvements in the mechanical construction of the car which are not visible, but which make for greater efficiency of performance. Larger valve openings and a partial rearrangement of the design of the four-cylinder block motor result in more power and more responsive action. The flywheel and clutch are now completely enclosed and run in a bath of oil, protecting them from dust and grit, reducing wear, increasing efficiency and producing quiet action. The timing gears are separately housed. The spark plugs are placed practically in the center of the combustion chamber, rendering the performance of the motor more snappy than ever before. A new and very practical oil indicator is in the form of a float which is connected with an arm indicator on the outside of the motor which registers the exact level of the oil in the case at all times, doing away with the old style oil-glass which is so deceptive to the eye. An increase in brake leverage renders the car susceptible to more perfect control, while the owner derives additional comfort from the ability to adjust the brakes by means of turnbuckles that are accessible when the floor-board is lifted. The front wheel bearings have been enlarged and the front axle strengthened."

ELECTRIC SYSTEM IMPROVED.
"The electric system has been improved in many details. The headlights are snugly mounted on the front fender near the base of the body and wings, insuring a staunch and trim air. The switch has a dimmer attachment. Too, there is an adjustment switch on the instrument board by means of which the driver may increase the rate of battery charge whenever an excessive amount of night driving tends to exhaust the batteries at an abnormal rate. A further evidence of respect for the convenience of the owner is the provision of a special terminal plug to which are carried all of the electric wires. All wiring which is attached to the chassis is carried to one terminal, while all wiring which is attached to the body is carried to another terminal, so that in case of removing the body for any reason all that you need to do is to disconnect the plug, leaving every bit of the wiring intact, so that it is not necessary to understand a complicated wiring diagram in order to make body changes. This is the greatest economical change that has ever been introduced into the electric wiring scheme of an automobile."

"The weight of the 1916 Maxwell five-passenger touring car complete has been kept down to only 1900 pounds. I am a great believer in light weight. I contend that there is absolutely no use of carrying around 500 or 600 pounds more weight than is necessary for comfortably transporting four or five people. Greater weight cost more than is necessary. It makes the car cost more, in the first place, and it makes the car cost more to run—in tires and gasoline."

BUILDING 200 CARS DAILY.
"The Maxwell factory is at the present time shipping close to 200 1916 Maxwells per day, and this production schedule is being increased rapidly. They now have the necessary equipment for the production of 300 cars per day if the demand warrants it."

KENTUCKY COLLECTS \$100,000 IN AUTO FEES

Kentucky automobile licenses collected since January 1 amount to \$98,586.25; January, \$28,523.29; February, \$12,828.60; March, \$15,000.00; April, \$14,552.27; May, \$29,055.55; and June, \$38,466.59. The law making all licenses to expire January 1 went into effect last June, and so this year all licenses as they are renewed are prorated for the time until January 1, 1916. Consequently the amounts of renewals are not as large as several thousand dollars as they would be had they been for the full period of twelve months.

AMERICA SCORES IN AUSTRALIA.
Jack Booth, who is hailed as the Australian speed king, has set a new record for the Southern hemisphere on an American motorcycle. Booth rode one-half mile with the wind in 21.45 seconds, and against the wind in 21.15 seconds. His average was 21 seconds. Booth rode on a stretch of hard macadam road near Werribee, Australia, and his time was checked by officers of the Victorian Motor Club.

INSURE LIVES OF ITS EMPLOYEES

Studebaker Take Out Policies Involving Immense Sum.

Under an arrangement in effect with one of the largest companies the Studebaker Corporation has placed life insurance for a substantial sum upon each one of its employees. This does not include office men, but refers only to those in the workshops of the different plants. The amount of insurance placed for each individual is sufficient to provide for sickness and funeral expenses, and still leave a comfortable balance for other immediate needs of the beneficiaries. The insuring company is the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the policy being on the new group plan recently inaugurated by this risk concern, and increases in value with each additional year in effect. The Studebaker Corporation is the first automobile manufacturer to afford its employees this protection. The insurance will eventually cover from 5000 to 10,000 workmen, meaning an expenditure of thousands of dollars annually for the premium fee.

The arrangement dispenses with the usual physical examination required for life insurance, through acceptance of the examination which every Studebaker workman must undergo before being given employment. This is in line with the policy of the institution to surround its men with clean, healthful and sanitary conditions.

Nor does length of employment matter. The only requirement is that the insured person shall have been on the rolls of the corporation when taken with the fatal illness. No expense whatever attaches to the insured.

The Studebaker Corporation has been greatly interested in this principle for years, due in all probability to the fact that the founders of the institution lived on terms of greatest intimacy with the man who toiled in their shops. Until the factories took on such magnitude that thousands were housed within the walls, any of the Studebaker brothers could walk through the different workshops and call a majority of the men by first name. They took a personal interest in the efforts of the men to secure homes of their own and were not loath to lend financial assistance in worthy cases.

GENEMOTOR, NEW FORD STARTER
Rebates to Many Owners to Be Spent in Electric Devices.

As the time approaches for the rebate which is to be awarded owners of Fords, plans are being made by many for putting this money to use in the purchase of accessories to the car which will either simplify operating it or give additional comforts. Anticipating this prospective business, manufacturers of self-starters have adapted especially for the Ford are campaigning along productive lines in the interests of their various devices. The General Electric Company was early in the field with the genemotor, a starter and lighter which they construct for light cars. Being fitted by reason of their extensive experience in making all kinds of motors, the genemotor has been brought out, incorporating numerous good points. The outfit is a compact-looking affair weighing about fifty-two pounds. It is ten inches long and seven inches in diameter and comes with fittings ready for meter and comes with fittings ready for motor.

GOODYEARS ON PACKARD RECORD BREAKING CARS

Goodyear cord tires have just figured in two more events of importance in the motor world. They were the equipment of the Packard Twin Sixes that established some new records for stock cars under touring conditions at the Chicago Speedway last Saturday. With seven passengers, top and windshield up and Ralph De Palma at the wheel, a big Twin Six flashed around the track at 58.8 miles an hour for ten miles. The test was timed and verified by officials of the Chicago Automobile club and the A. A. A., and the Another Twin Six, two passengers, top result is heralded as a new world's record.

LAUDS THE MOTORCYCLE.
Secretary of State Francis M. Biscoe of New York paid the motorcycle and the motorcycle and side-car combination a fine tribute at the recent "Get-together gathering" at Saratoga. Among other things, he said that the motorcycle was one of the most easily manipulated vehicles, while the motorcycle side-car partook of the luxury of the up-to-date limousine, although there was no comparison either as to first cost or upkeep.

NOW THEN, SPEED ARTISTS:
A man who is not afraid to speed up on a motorcycle is in great demand at Carlsbad, Pa. Speedy automobilists have aroused the Carlsbad citizens and they are willing to pay a speed cop to chase the automobiles and force them to observe the local speed laws.

WISCONSIN IS BIG USER OF MOTOR CARS

During the Wisconsin fiscal year, ending June 30, a total of 77,160 licenses were issued for motor cars owned by private owners, compared with 49,625 issued during the preceding fiscal year. While it is usual that the figures of the calendar year are considered for practical purposes in figuring Wisconsin motor car registrations, the fiscal year figures are a good basis of comparison. All Wisconsin licenses expire at the close of the calendar year. It is interesting to note, however, that the total 1915 registration on June 25 was 69,114, compared with 63,161 issued during the whole of 1915.

INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT IN AUTOS IN MISSOURI

An increase of about 20 per cent in the number of automobiles registered in the State of Missouri during the first five months of the current year over the same period of the preceding year is stated in a report issued by the secretary of state. The report shows that 66,651 automobiles were registered between February 5, the beginning of the registration year, and June 25. This is an increase of 11,552 over the figures for a similar period in 1914. In view of these figures, state officials predict that a total of more than 75,000 cars will be registered during the present year. St. Louis and Kansas City respectively lead in the number of high-priced cars registered.

CARS OF ALL AGES ON CROSS-COUNTRY TOURS

With the great number of "crossing the continent" tours that are being made this summer, it is interesting to note the attitude of some of the tourists in respect to the cars in which they attempt the journey. Some of them will insist that it is necessary to get a brand new car, while others are equally as positive that an old car that had been thoroughly tried out, with which the owner is perfectly familiar, is the best car to take.

DODGE BROS. USE VAST QUANTITY RAW MATERIAL

Vast quantities of metals are used in the manufacture of the modern motor car. In Dodge Bros. foundry over 50,000 pounds of gray iron alone is cast daily to keep pace with the big schedule of production. Approximately 250 cylinder castings are turned out every 24 hours, and hundreds of other smaller parts used in the motor are being manufactured simultaneously.

CRIPPLED DRIVER NEVER MET WITH ACCIDENT

Jean Dodd, a licensed chauffeur of Grand Rapids, Mich., has but one arm and one leg, yet in his four years' driving has never had an accident. He is considered one of the best motorists in the city. He lost his right arm and leg by amputation in 1912 after he stumbled and fell against a high tension electric wire carrying 72,000 volts and was severely burned. His life was saved by the merest chance, a long pair of linen's piers belted to his waist conducted the heavy current from his arm to his leg and averting its passage through his body. Dodd is an excellent mechanic and he spends his spare time building over cars and constructing new ones.

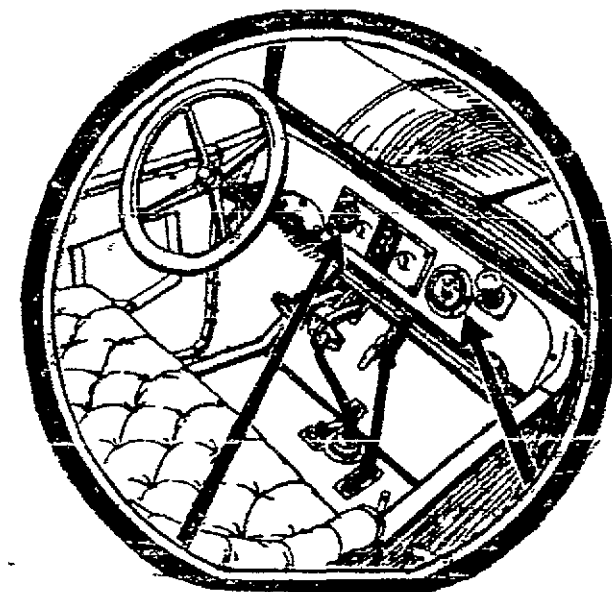
1916 Maxwell

The "Wonder Car"

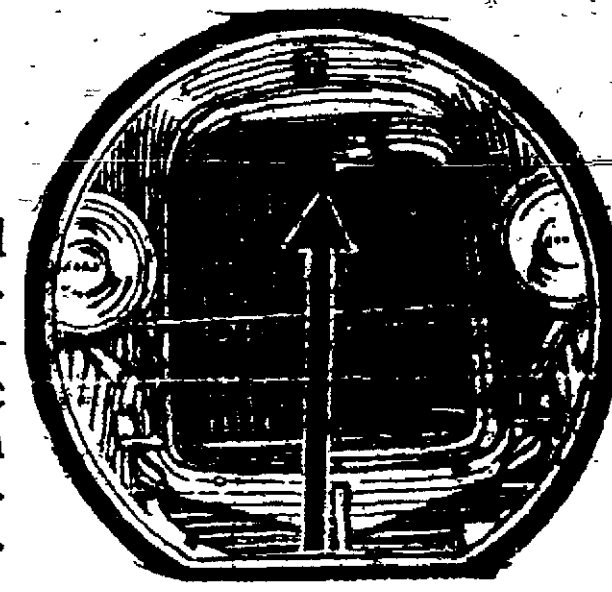
Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights

\$740
COMPLETE

Delivered Here In OAKLAND



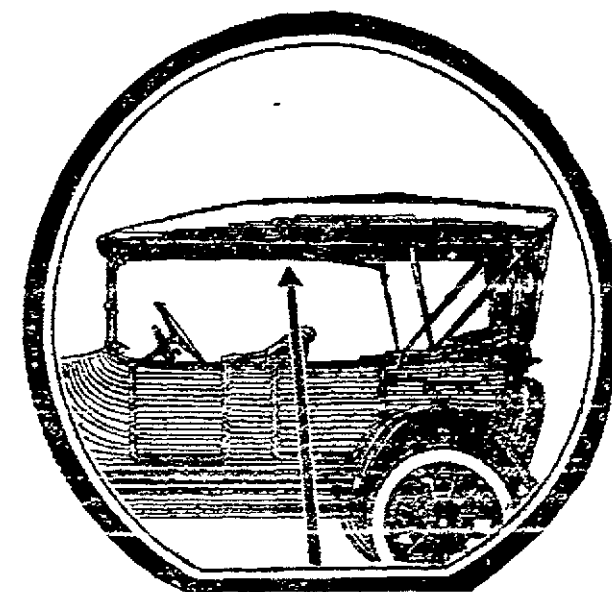
Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

The new 1916 Maxwell shatters all low "first-cost" records for a real automobile. It is a full 5-passenger car—an absolutely complete car, with electric starter, electric lights, high-tension magneto, and every refinement—a luxurious car—a beautiful car—a powerful 50-mile-an-hour-car,—yet a lightweight real economy car—for \$740, Oakland.

1916 MAXWELL HIGH-PRICED-CAR FEATURES, ALL INCLUDED FOR \$740

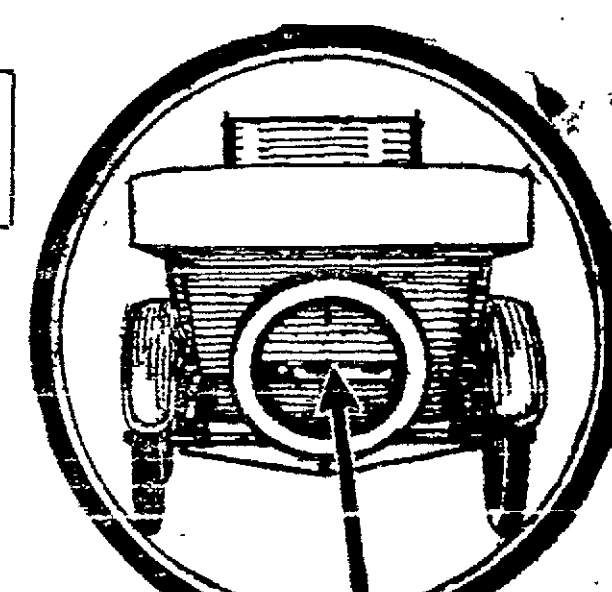


Perfect-fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

Electric Horn
Demountable Rims
High-tension Magneto
"One-man" Mohair Top
New Stream-line Design
Wider Front and Rear Seats
Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge
Aluminum Transmission Housing
Unusual power on hills and in sand
Electric Starter and Electric Lights
Ability to hold the road at high speed
Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout
Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood
Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered
Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards
Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush
Double Ventilating Windshield (clear vision and rain-proof)

Every Feature and Every Refinement of Cars That Sell at Twice Its Price

TERMS IF DESIRED



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.

CUYLER LEE, 24th and Broadway

Telephone or write for a free demonstration in the Maxwell Wonder Car—give it every test you can think of

DON LEE WILL SELL First Lady Driver Gets New Car

G. M. C. CO.
TRUCKS

Adding Commercial Car to the Present Agencies Gives Lee Big Lines.

Upon the return of Don Lee from the east last week, word came that the General Motors truck line, which the Don Lee Co. has been handling in California, would be expanded to include the General Motors company truck line. This is the most complete line of trucks in the country, and Don Lee is a man who knows where he can provide any size from the 1500-pound vehicle to the five-ton dump body. Not only is there a complete line of gasoline trucks, but a high-grade variety of electric commercial vehicles is provided. This in conjunction with the Cadillac, Oakland and Woods electric lines places Don Lee in a position of being able to supply the wants of any automobile or truck buyer in regard to size and price.

Lee recognizes the wonderful opportunities in the truck field and has already started his campaign in the California field. The first shipment of General Motors trucks to the Don Lee Co. has been sent to Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Francisco.

All the General Motors trucks follow the same general lines of construction. The new models being placed on the market represent the efforts of the leading engineers in this branch of the industry. The officials of the General Motors company have issued a policy over a year ago of supplying a complete line of the highest quality trucks it was possible to build. On account of the enormous volume it was possible to place an unusually low price on the various models and to offer the vehicles with any desired type of body. No matter what is desired in a body the General Motors company can provide it on any chassis.

1500-POUND IS SMALLEST TRUCK.
The smallest model is the 1500-pound type. This is equipped with pneumatic tires and is suitable for a great variety of concerns. For ranches and long hauls it is ideal; it is a strong husky truck with a large carrying capacity.

There is a ton-and-a-quarter worm drive and the same with a chain drive three-quarter. Type A of this model has a 130-inch wheel base and Type B 144. The speed is limited by an automatic governor to sixteen miles an hour. The motor, built especially for truck service, is rated at thirty horsepower. The cylinders measure 3 1/2 by 5.

The next size is the two-ton. This has a 143-inch wheel base and 120 or 132 inches load length. A governor limits the speed of the 4 by 6 motor to twelve miles an hour. For heavy work this is one of the most attractive models and will be unusually popular in California. It has every feature that adds to the strength and endurance of a truck of this type.

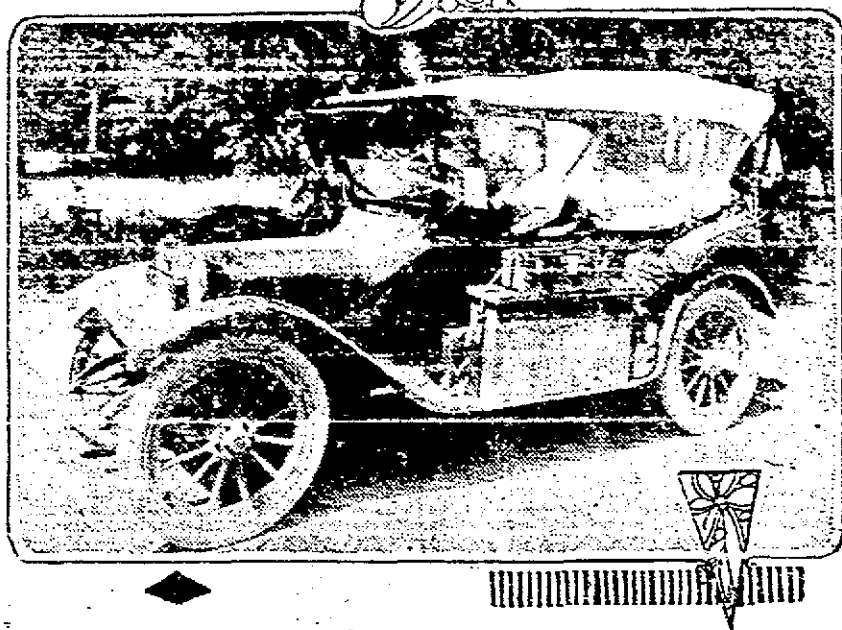
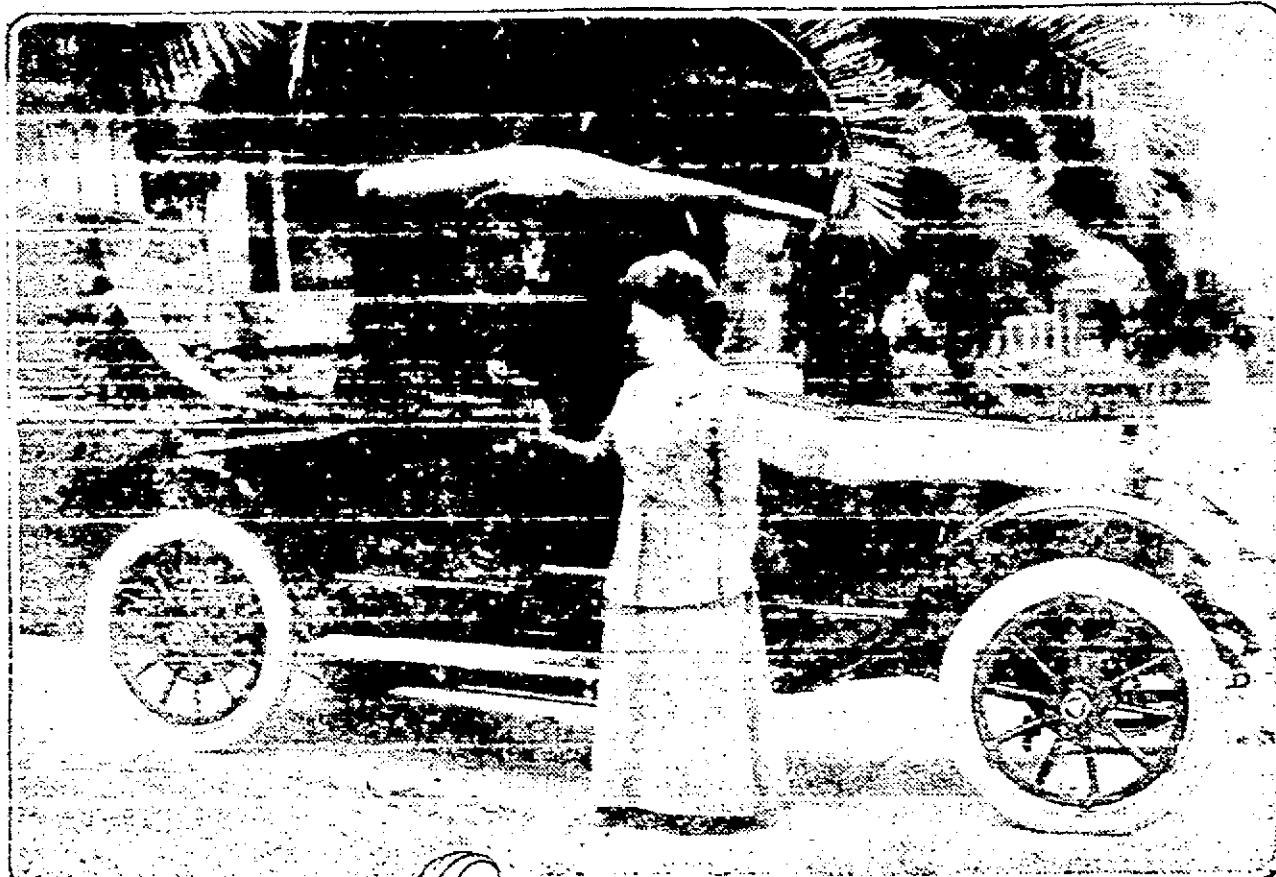
Next to this is the 3 1/2-ton model. In this model there is a special lumber chassis which has a trussed frame, 172-inch wheel base, 192 load length and 35 by 5 dual rear tires. The largest type is a five-ton of new design.

The line of the electric truck varies from the 1000-pound type to the six-ton model. No company offers a more complete line of electric trucks. These trucks are not only economical but single and easy to operate. One feature of an electric truck—any horse-driver with ordinary intelligence can be made a driver of an electric truck in one day.

MAXWELL RACE DRIVER SIGNS NEW TEAM-MATE.
Tom Orr, of the Maxwell racing team, is the first of the Maxwell drivers to sign a new contract, since the recent record-breaking performance of Maxwell race cars at Chicago, Sioux City and Omaha.

On July 17 he was married at Jackson, Mich., to Miss Elizabeth Lowery of Chicago. Nothing was known of the romance until the news was whispered around Maxwell headquarters several mornings later.

Orr is one of the most popular men in the racing game.



Upper—MRS. LILLEY of Oakland, who claims the distinction of being the first woman auto driver in this section, standing beside her 1916 Hudson Cabriolet.
Lower—A Dodge car belonging to George E. Stone of Berkeley, which has covered California and Oregon in the last two months.

NEW STARTER VERY SIMPLE TO INSTALL

An ingenious installation is claimed as one of the great features of the Splitdorf-Apelco electric starting and lighting system, the latest offering of the Splitdorf Electrical Company.

The installation makes the Splitdorf-Apelco outfit particularly attractive to Ford owners in that it brings the machine work necessary to apply the system to Ford cars down to a minimum. A little drilling and bolts and nuts, supplied with the outfit, completes the job of attaching the base to the engine. The base holds the motor generator in place. Its application is such that ordinary repairs to the Ford motor can be made without interfering in any way with the lighting system.

The manufacturers have evidently studied the wants of the average Ford owner down to a nicety. A special battery box is supplied with the Splitdorf-Apelco outfit. To cut holes for the leads in the ordinary battery box and leave the holes in a condition so that they will not cut the cable is so difficult that the Splitdorf manufacturers supply this special battery box, which overcomes at once difficulty in this direction.

AUTO TIRE CO. HEAD VISITS LOCAL BRANCH

C. A. Demarest, Pacific coast manager of the Auto Tire Company, has been here for a day last week looking over the local field. Demarest declares that the business of his company has grown tremendously in the last year or two and that it is receiving added impetus now because of the influx of Eastern machines. The stock in the Oakland store managed by Percy Good was more than doubled a short time ago in order that better service might be possible for Alameda county motorists.

Demarest left here direct for the main office in New York City on a semi-annual trip.

TOLEDO BUYS TWELVE TRACTORS.
An order for twelve motor tractors has been given by the city of Toledo, Ohio, for its fire department. The value of the order is about \$41,000.

HUPP CO. OPENS CLUB-HOUSE FOR EMPLOYEES

A clubhouse for the benefit of the employees of the executive building of the Hupp Motor Car Company has been opened on Milwaukee avenue, adjacent to the factory. The plan for the clubhouse is along the lines recently carried out by President Walter A. Hupp. The clubhouse is a two-story building, with a large dining hall, a billiard room, a library, and a recreation room. It is a fine example of modern architecture and is a great benefit to the employees of the company.

STUDEBAKER GETS CONTRACT.
The United States government has awarded the Studebaker Corporation a contract for supplying the executive department with gasoline motor coaches.

LOWER COST OF MAKING TIRES

An indication of the manner in which the tire manufacturers can reduce the price of tires, through lowering the overhead cost of operating, is revealed by the recent installation of a low pressure steam turbine in the tower house of the Federal Rubber Company of Milwaukee.

Until recently the exhaust steam from the numerous engines and vulcanizers throughout the factory, was wasted at the rate of about 100,000 pounds of steam per hour. Now, through the installation of a low pressure steam turbine, which was used for the direct management of the steam engine, the waste steam from vulcanizing engines, vulcanizing tanks and other sources, is collected at atmospheric pressure, passed through the turbine into a condenser, and discharges approximately 100,000 pounds of steam per hour into the boiler house from material that was lost before.

P. C. BLUE BOOK IS COMPLETE ROAD GUIDE

The Pacific Coast Automobile Blue Book which has been out of the press but a month has sold a total of sales that is keeping the San Francisco office of the publishers busy to the limit of the press.

The Road Guide, the best we have yet seen, has a list of the best roads of the Pacific Coast states accompanied by a test description of about every road highway and many of the interest. A fault in the official road data is corrected in the Pacific Coast Blue Book. In the Blue Book, the maps are not only up to date, but they are also more complete than any other road guide in the West.

Drive an Automobile Without Owning One

Our plan puts you in possession of a New Five-passenger Touring Car or Roadster without paying any large sum for it. We make it within the reach of any working man to drive an automobile whenever your pleasure dictates.

Simply call on us for information on our plan.

We Have Commercial Rates for Business and Professional Men

Transbay Automobile Renting Association

GARAGE 2070 BROADWAY PHONE LAKESIDE 4379

To Truck Buyers

DON LEE
Announces the acquisition of the
G. M. C.

line of electric and gasoline trucks.

The General Motors Truck line is the most complete in the country, embracing gasoline and electric models ranging from 1000 pounds to six tons.

Such a line puts Don Lee in the enviable position of being able to furnish a truck for any business. Whatever the needs of a concern may be, the Don Lee truck department can supply that need.

The first model received is the 1500 pound truck, which is now on our floor awaiting the inspection of the prospective buyer.

Compare this truck with any other in the market and you cannot but agree with us that it is the one great big value. The chassis of this husky truck costs \$1200 here. Complete with one of the finest bodies ever put on a truck of this size. The job can be delivered to you for \$1350.

Such price places a high grade truck within reach of every concern now using one or more horse drawn vehicles.

It is possible to-day to intelligently analyze the haulage

problem of any business and determine whether it is profitable to install motor trucks. Such an analysis is part of the service of the G. M. C. Truck Co. Once this analysis has been made, this company is prepared to sell just the truck most practical for the work. We will not be found endeavoring to force an unsuited model onto a firm. Whatever a firm's needs may be in a truck line, we can supply it with a G. M. C. truck, the product of a sixty million dollar concern.

\$1090 to \$5000

CALIFORNIA **DON LEE** DISTRIBUTOR

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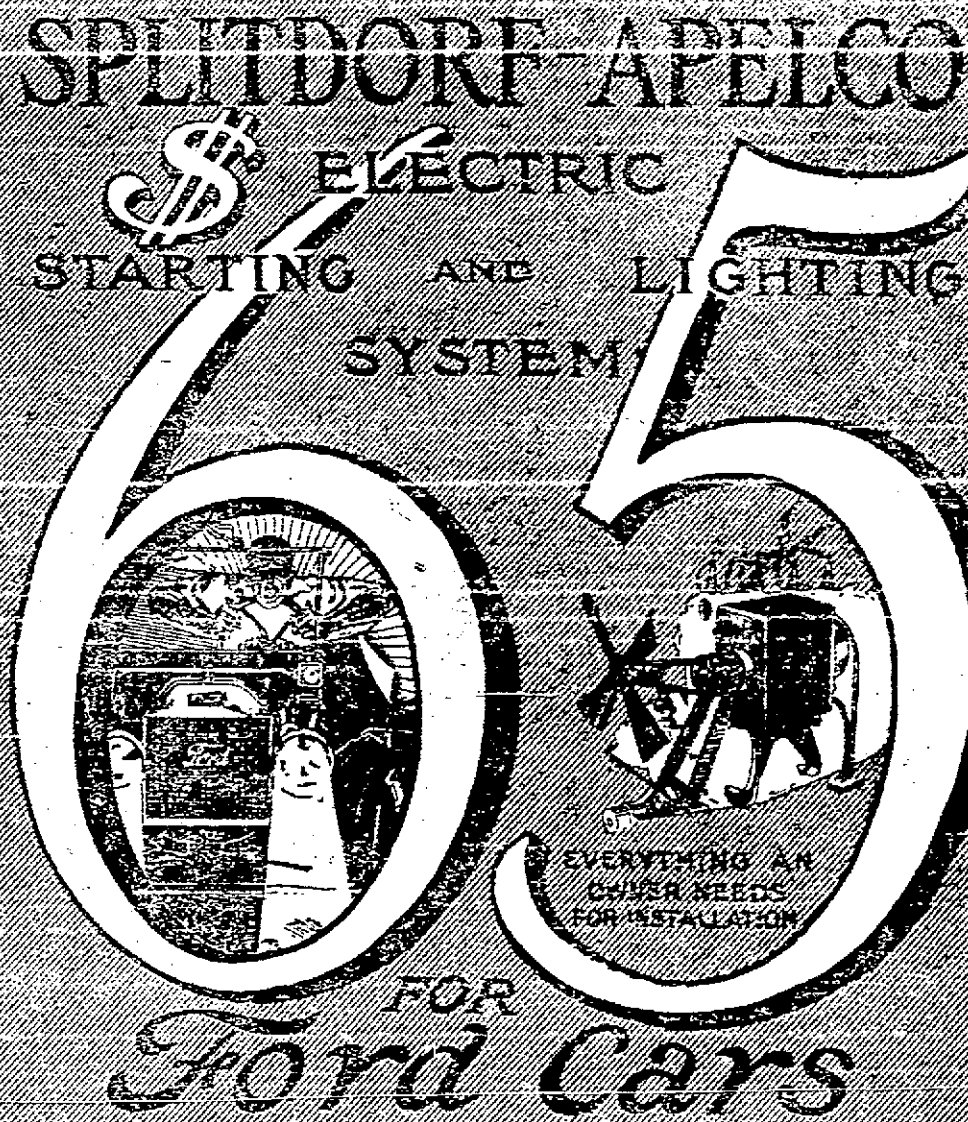
Van Ness and California

FRESNO

LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

PASADENA



Always has the "punch" to start the motor. Stalling in traffic loses its terrors. Electric lights all the time if wanted. Motor repairs can be made without disturbing SPLITDORF-APELCO installation.

Ideal for the women folk who drive. Simple and very easy to install. The best system for the least money.

COMPLETE OUTFIT CONSISTS OF

Motor Generator
Indicating Automatic Switch
Starting Switch
12-6 Volt Battery

Bracket for Attaching Sprocket, Bolts, Screws
Special Battery Box
Driving Chain and Belt

Pacific Coast price, \$75.00; Canadian price, \$85.00, f.o.b. Toronto

Orders placed AT ONCE will be filled without delay

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO.
PACIFIC COAST BRANCHES

Los Angeles, 1215 S. Hope St. San Francisco, 1028 Geary St.
Seattle, 1628 Broadway

Ford Special High Tension Magneto, Dual Ignition Systems, Coils, Plugs, Cable

BERKELEY PLANS MANY SESSIONS

**Greek Letter Organizations to
Meet During Week in
College City.**

PERKINSLEY, July 31.—The 11th week of security and fraternity conventions starts in Perkins Monday when Delta Gamma sorority and Sigma Chi fraternity meet here. Delta Delta Delta, which is to meet at Albion, will spend one day in this city.

With the Sigma Chi are coming John T. Wick, cartoonist, and George Adams, playwright and author of the "Fables in Slacks." On the way across the country to the convention of Delta Gamma is the "Lone Star" carrying over 200 of the delegates. It is expected to arrive Monday morning, and the sessions will be informally opened on that date with a reception at the Rialto Hall. The convention will be held in the Townshend Country Clubhouse.

The Sigma Chi gathering will be the third of the grand chapter. Ad and the student body of graduates of Purdue University, where they were members of the fraternity. They expect to remain at the convention and the exposition for a week.

Banquets, a yachting party, historical ceremonies on the campus and other features are planned by the delegates.

During the fall term, during the building of their new home the Delta Delta Delta sorority girls are without a chapter house their convention will meet at Alamo. The turn-fair in Berkeley will give the delegates an opportunity to visit the university city.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL WILL
HONOR LATE LEADER**

ATAMEDA, July 31.—The First Methodist

The famous Trumpet Quartet of New York city, consisting of Lady Constantine, who will play the first trumpet, and three other numbers. They will also be heard at the Greek Theater, Berkeley, in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Dr. J. H. Sawyer, teacher and scholar of Cambridge, Rev. Samuel W. Gamble, author of

several valuable books, will deliver at the First Methodist church Sunday night an illustrated lecture on "Which Is the Sabbath?" He will also speak at the Epworth league at 6:15 p. m. to the young people.

FRUITVALE BOOSTERS TO USE POPULAR SLOGAN

FRUITVALE, July 31.—Developing the spirit of the slogan, "Fruitvale, the Heart of Oakland," voiced for the first time by Fruitvale's contingent in the Fourth of July parade in Oakland, this community will adopt means to widely advertise it.

will be a standard envelope which all the merchants will be invited to use. This envelope will contain the engraving of a landscape of the city which will be described the now popular community slogan. The Fruitvale Board of Trade has offered to pay for the making of such envelopes the price of which will be \$100,000 which, sent far and wide will, it is hoped, bring results in the way of advertising to the district.

As the communities of Oakland would develop a similar spirit it would mean a more rapid upbuilding of Greater Oakland. The more people we can attract to this section, more it will benefit us, and also Central Oakland," remarked George S. Borba, a prominent member of the Fruitvale Board of Trade.

COMMITTEE ON BASCULE BRIDGE PLANS TO MEET

ALAMEDA July 31—The committee is a fifteen which, handling the Alameda bridge project will meet next Wednesday evening in the office of Mayor F. H. Bartlett in the city hall. One of the important questions to be discussed in the report of the committee which interviewed the Southern Pacific Company is co-operation and which was told by officials of the corporation that the company would not make any concessions to be made to have the federal government order the bascule constructed. This can be done, it is claimed, by showing that the bridge is a public use and that it spans. The committee will consider the new phase of the situation and make

**REV. LATHROP TO SPEAK
IN HIS FORMER PULPIT**

BERKELEY, July 31.—Rev. John Howland Lathrop, formerly pastor of the First Unitarian Church of this city, and well known about the bay, will conduct the services at that church tomorrow. A large number of his former congregation will be on hand to welcome him.

Rev. Lathrop is now pastor of a leading Unitarian church at Brooklyn, N. Y. With Mrs. Lathrop he is visiting here.

parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Schenck of Oakland, planning to remain until September. Rev. Lathrop will participate in several religious gatherings incidental to the exposition.

JUDGE PARKER WILL SPEAK IN BERKELEY

BERKELEY, July 31.—"Peace and Preparedness" will be the subject of a address by Judge Parker, who is speaking at Trinity Methodist church by Judge Alton B. Parker. Judge Parker is visiting the coast as a delegate to the international Sunday School Congress. He has been convening for a week in Oakland. He will preside at the session to be held Sunday afternoon in the Greek theater.

Judge Parker was former judge of the New York court of appeals and has been

candidate for Governor of New York and
for President of the United States.

ALAMEDA PIONEER IS

SUMMONED BY DEATH

ALAMEDA, July 31.—Following an illness of long duration, Richard Ellen Parr died this morning. Parr had resided in Alameda for about thirty years and had been married to Mrs. C. S. Parr, San Francisco, for a long period.

Parr was the husband of Mrs. Minnie L. Parr and father of Dorothy C. Parr, E. and Clarence E. Parr. He was a native of Greenrich, England.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, 2620 Buena Vista avenue. Interment will be private, in Evergreen cemetery.

LEAPS FROM CAR; IS
INJURED BY FALL

HAYWARD, July 31.—Jumping off street car on Castro street today before it had stopped, George Kitamura, a laborer, fell violently to the ground. His face was badly cut and bruised. He was

NEW DRIVE INSTITUTED.

VALLEJO, July 31.—At Sacramento last Thursday night Vallejo drove, 125, American Order of Sons, was solicited with a membership of over 1 citizens of this city.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

TRIBUNE'S PAGE OF INDEPENDENT BASEBALL HAPPENINGS

Official Organ of the "Busher," and Booster of the Youthful California Baseball Prodigy

Christian May Go to Yreka

PITTSBURG PLAYS MERCHANTS.

Christian, who was recently released from the Yreka Prison, is expected to return to the city of Yreka, where he was born, and where he has a family. He is expected to return to the city of Yreka, where he was born, and where he has a family. He is expected to return to the city of Yreka, where he was born, and where he has a family.

MISSION LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Holister	10	2	.833
Monterey	9	3	.750
White House	6	6	.500
San Jose	5	7	.417

RESULTS SUNDAY.

Holister 12, San Jose 3.

White House 2, Monterey 1.

Holister had an easy time defeating the San Jose club, winning 12 to 3. The latter team was out of the game from the start.

The Monterey-White House game was a close one, with the latter winning 2 to 1. The game was played in the afternoon, and the White House team was out of the game from the start.

The White House team was out of the game from the start, and the Monterey team was out of the game from the start.

With the San Jose Bushers

CITY LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Winningers	10	2	.833
Brasserie	9	3	.750
Liberty Stars	8	4	.667
S. J. Transfer Co.	7	5	.583

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

S. J. Transfer Co. vs. Brasserie, at Luna Park, 2:30 p. m.

Liberty Stars vs. Winningers, at Grant, 3:30 p. m.

This afternoon at Luna Park the San Jose Transfer and Brasserie teams of the City League will meet in a game for one of the members of the S. J. Transfer team who was injured in the game between these two teams about a week ago.

A doctor's care has been necessary ever since. Unable to work a large part of the week, the player who was injured in the game between these two teams about a week ago.

The game will be a close one, with the Brasserie team being the favorite. The game will be played in the afternoon, and the Brasserie team was out of the game from the start.

The Brasserie team was out of the game from the start, and the Liberty Stars team was out of the game from the start.

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Pleasanton Club Has Best Record in Bushes



The Pleasanton baseball team has piled up the best record of any of the country towns playing ball this summer, and in doing so have taken several of the best teams in the bushes down the line. The team that has defeated them this season is the San Leandro club and on that occasion the country boys were without the services of their mainstay in the box, "Speed" Martin. The team has been playing great ball and have been hitting well behind their pitcher. One of the victories that brought joy to the hearts of the Pleasanton fans more than any other of their many wins was the downing of the Livermore club. This was the first time in twenty-six years that this trick had been turned and was the cause of much rejoicing. For doing this the team was awarded a dinner, some little time ago.

State Leaguers at Melrose

The Ambrose Tailors will take on the

classy San Francisco State League team.

This afternoon at Melrose grounds and one of the best games of the season.

is looked for. The leaguers have been

going a good clip, but have been un-

fortunate in losing several games by one

run scores.

Dobbs, who is doing the pitching for

the leaguers, is one of the best pitchers

around the bay and should show at his

best against the Tailors.

Pete Starnitsch will take his turn on

the mound for Ambrose and judging by

the form he has been showing should

make things warm for his opponents.

Lefty Gordon was on the mound for

Richmond, and although he got into

many tight places, he managed to weather

the storm and win out by a big margin.

During the game at Richmond Sunday

"Dad-a-Boy" Christiansen of the Rich-

mond club got into an argument with

one of the umpires, and was thrown out

of the game. Gross came out second

base.

Up until Sunday the Martinez team was

topped as all Dancers. Now it is a differ-

ent story, for Richmond pounded his of-

fering all over the lot, much to the sor-

row of the Martinez boys.

Schinkie is some bear, in the minds of

the Richmond fans. Sunday, when the

Martinez aggregation began to pound

him, he was the only one who stood up

and shouted, "We want Schinkie, we want

Schinkie." Guess "Ootie" is not in

right down the bay.

In a game full of errors, home runs

and erratic work, the Exeter team put it

all over the lot, and won by a big margin.

The Exeter team was out of the game from the start, and the Liberty Stars team was out of the game from the start.

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Killilay Pitches for Martinez

LOOKS AS IF THE WEATHER IS WORKING

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The S. J. Transfer Co. team was out of the game from the start, and the Winningers team was out of the game from the start.

The Winningers team was out of the game from the start, and the Brasserie team was out of the game from the start.

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The Liberty Stars team was out of the game from the start, and the S. J. Transfer Co. team was out of the game from the start.

The S. J. Transfer Co. team was out of the game from the start, and the Winningers team was

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

(Continued)

CHARMING NEW BUNGALOWS REAL ESTATE CO. 1400 BROADWAY. NO CHARGE. NO OBLIGATION. MODERN 5-ROOM BUNGALOWS. DART OAKLAND DIST. BARRY S. P. TRUSS and cars to Bremer's, containing gas and electric. Call 1400 Broadway.

MODERN 5-ROOM SHINGLED BUNGALOW, in good location, wearing distance to S. P. trains and cars, facing rear yard, open fireplace, etc. Located in San Francisco. Call 1400 Broadway.

NEW 5-ROOM SHINGLED BUNGALOW, in a dandy location, in the warm belt of San Francisco. Call 1400 Broadway.

LOCATED IN THE LAKE DISTRICT close to Grand avenue car, beautiful 5-room, shingled bungalow, the rear side of the street, having polished hardwood floors, open fireplace, and all the built-in features. Very large rooms and bath. Call 1400 Broadway.

LOCATED IN THE LAKE DISTRICT close to Grand avenue car, beautiful 5-room, shingled bungalow, the rear side of the street, having polished hardwood floors, open fireplace, and all the built-in features. Very large rooms and bath. Call 1400 Broadway.

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APPLY TO THE BREUNER FREE RENTAL BUREAU, Thirteenth and Franklin Sts., OAKLAND.

6 RMS., mod.; sh. pch.; den.; 2 bedrooms; bath; central heat; 1200 Santa Clara. Apply 612 37th.

3-RM. upper cottage, rent \$10. 652 24th. Call 1400 Broadway.

6-RM. 5-story house, conv. Tow. High. Classroom schools, owner. 3912.

10-ROOM house, modern bathroom, garage; corner lot. Phone Mer. 355.

6-ROOM cottage, gas, elect., modern; on car line; rent \$15. 2500 25th ave.

4 ACRES of land, 6-rm. mod. cottage. 647 Colby st. in rear.

HIGH CLASS, modern water free. 322 Nicol ave. Fruitvale. Ph. 5712 2507.

6-ROOM cottage near Key Route (534 Miles ave.), \$17.50.

CEMENT bungalow, new and very artistic; near bath. 133 Haight ave., Ala.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO. Can locate you in desirable places without cost to you. Call on us, 5th floor, Syndicate Bldg., 1410 Bway.

COMPLETELY furnished cottage, 5 rms., good furniture; modern, neat place; near K. R. and train station. 1027 15th.

COZY, sunny 4-rm. rear cottage; \$15; near local. Grove st. and 15th.

COMPLETELY furnished, 7-rm. house, near Key Route, El Dorado ave. Oak. 6614.

FOR RENT, furn., 7 rms., sleep. porch; furnace; piano; adults; beautifully located. Berk. 7384 or Douglas 3575.

FOR RENT, completely furnished, modern 6-room bungalow, 2633 15th ave., Oakland, call Sunday or Monday.

FURNISHED 5-rm. cottage, mod. improvements, piano; \$13 incl. water. Inquire next door, 1027 15th.

FURNISHED cottage 4 rms. and bath, 1606 5th st., near San Pablo.

FURN. large 5-rm. bungalow, water, gas; rent \$12. 1700 Hibbard st., Ala.

FURN. bungalow 5 rms., desirable Rock Ridge district. Apply 532 37th.

MODERN, newly furnished, 5 rooms, electric, sleeping porch, rent \$30. 2239 42d ave., take 16th st. car.

NICELY furn. 5-room bungalow and sleeping porch; hardwood floors, piano, etc. Close to Key Route station and Telegraph ave. car line; refs. required. Call at 430 Alcatraz ave., Oakland.

NICELY furn. modern 6-room sunny bungalow, large yard, 42nd and Broadway, and Grove st. car. Apply 747 44th st.

NICELY furn. 7-rm. cottage, 312 Lester ave., \$35; vacant Aug. 15th take Park Boulevard car, call at 1400 Broadway.

NICELY furnished 6-room modern house, conv. to cars and trains, 1024 E. 15th st. Merritt 2032.

NEAT 5-rm. cottage, central location; rent reduced. Phone 5445.

RENT or lease, 5-room bungalow, 815 40th st. Key station one block; complete; piano; \$35. Oak. 4142.

3-ROOM furnished cottage, furnished electric, piano, 40th and Broadway, 3 or 4 or 6-room flats and apartments.

J. E. EMIL PETERSEN Real Estate and Insurance, 5533 Grove st. (Cor. 55th), Phone Pied. 2768, Oakland.

\$22.50—5-R. MODERN house and furn. 3615—6-r. cottage, 2 adults, walking distance reasonable. Box 1285, Tribune.

\$25.00—6-r., very well furnished. 1150—6-r. furnished house, 2921 Alameda, near San Pablo ave.

\$2000—HANDSOME household furniture in new 5-rm. house in North Berkeley; home for rent; \$45 per month and furn. for sale at big bargain. Ph. Berk. 2205.

5-RM. house, well furnished, near park, Key R. and S. P. 2512 Alameda, Berkeley. Oakland. Phone Oak. 4523.

3 ROOMS, bath, gas, elec. lights; near local trains. 1662 56th st.

4-ROOM cottage, big yard, \$15 mo. Oak. 3615, night or car, 2 adults, walking distance reasonable. Box 1285, Tribune.

5-RM. rear cottage, \$10; all cars. 1609 San Pablo ave. Mr. Cedar, Berkeley.

5-RM. house, furn. and 4-rm. cot.; garage attached. 1833 6th ave.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED

ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO. We have tenants for desirable places, both furnished and unfurnished. List yours for prompt action. Phone 1400 Broadway.

ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO., Inc., Fifth floor, Syndicate Bldg., 1410 Bway.

A FURNISHED place, 7 to 10 rooms, near 4th train, Oakland or Berkeley. Ph. 6412.

TO RENT—For 8 or 9 months, 7-room well-furnished house; must be modern, with furnace and garage. In good location. Address W. D. Patterson, Newark, Alameda Co., Cal.

WANTED—Nicely furnished 5 or 6 room house in Linda Vista or Pied. Give price and location. Box 1285, Tribune.

WANT modern 7-room house in good location, Piedmont or Berkeley, preferred. Phone Piedmont 8232.

WANTED—3-room furnished or unfurnished apt. or house, 2 adults, walking distance reasonable. Box 1285, Tribune.

WILL exchange painting for rent of unfurnished house. Box 3675, Tribune.

3-ROOM flat, cottage or apt.; separate entrance. W. of Broadway, 515 16th.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

At UPPER Fruitvale business corner; on two car lines; rent reasonable. 2834 Fruitvale avenue.

DESK and window space; ground floor; use of phone and typewriter; on Jefferson st., rent 12th. Box 9933, Tribune.

DESK space in public stenographer's office. 214 First Savings Bank Bldg.

PACIFIC Coast Box Co., having more than a portion of its magnificent offices on top floor of Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, for prompt action. Apply Pacific Coast Box Co., Syndicate Bldg.

STORES for lease in the new rat-proof, steam-heated building, cor. of Converse ave. and Derby st., Berkeley. Call Col. 1250 and Key Route car line. Very densely settled high class residence have live-in room in rear. Owner, 2720 Webster st., Berkeley; phone 8-7373.

STORE and 4 rms., \$12 per month. Apply 512 E. 14th. Ph. 5400.

515—STORE on E. 14th st., with 4 good rooms and bath in rear of store; large lot; barn; good place for rabbits and poultry. Phone Fruitvale 520.

OUT-OF-TOWN HOUSES TO LET

MONTE RIO 3-room cottage furnished, August, Pied. 1513.

Job Printing at The Tribune Office

AUTOMOBILES

1916 MAXWELL \$740

Including electric lights and electric starter. Delivered in Oakland. Very reasonable terms, if desired. This is the "wonder car." Announced today for the first time. See it. Ride in it. Give it every test you can think of, and remember, you can buy it on easy terms if you desire.

CUYLER LEE

24th and Broadway, Oakland

AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

1912 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1913 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1914 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1915 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1916 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1917 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1918 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1919 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1920 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1921 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1922 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1923 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1924 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1925 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1926 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1927 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1928 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1929 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1930 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1931 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1932 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1933 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1934 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1935 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1936 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1937 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 1938 Buick, 4-pass. touring, \$1250. 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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

Forty Acres Near Ft. Bragg

Home, barn, hog pens, poultry houses, garden, orchard, etc. Horse, wagon, harness, tools, implements and some household goods. Healthy location and a living for a family. \$1890. Terms half cash.

SEULBERGER & DUNHAM

1612 TELEGRAPH AVE.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE

(Continued)

EXCHANGES—ALL SIZES

ANY PROPOSITION.

1270—Home, 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-2224-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FOR SALE—One tent (ten-ounce canvas),
size 10x12, height seven feet (2 poles),
complete for setting up; also folding cot
with mattress, new, cost \$25; cash
one week; price \$10; step, Merritt 384

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size 10x12, height seven feet (2 poles),
complete for setting up; also folding cot
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one week; price \$10; step, Merritt 384

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AAA-Oakland

Entire Block

Entire Block
29th Street to
30th Street

WIRE FENCING

WIRE FENCING
Chicken wire, 12 mesh, 10¢ per
square foot; 16 mesh, 12¢ per square
foot; 20 mesh, 15¢ per square foot; 24
mesh, 18¢ per square foot; 30 mesh,
22¢ per square foot; 36 mesh, 26¢ per
square foot; 42 mesh, 30¢ per square
foot; 48 mesh, 34¢ per square foot; 54
mesh, 38¢ per square foot; 60 mesh,
42¢ per square foot; 66 mesh, 46¢ per
square foot; 72 mesh, 50¢ per square
foot; 78 mesh, 54¢ per square foot; 84
mesh, 58¢ per square foot; 90 mesh,
62¢ per square foot; 96 mesh, 66¢ per
square foot; 102 mesh, 70¢ per square
foot; 108 mesh, 74¢ per square foot; 114
mesh, 78¢ per square foot; 120 mesh,
82¢ per square foot; 126 mesh, 86¢ per
square foot; 132 mesh, 90¢ per square
foot; 138 mesh, 94¢ per square foot; 144
mesh, 98¢ per square foot; 150 mesh,
102¢ per square foot; 156 mesh, 106¢
per square foot; 162 mesh, 110¢ per
square foot; 168 mesh, 114¢ per square
foot; 174 mesh, 118¢ per square foot;
180 mesh, 122¢ per square foot; 186
mesh, 126¢ per square foot; 192 mesh,
130¢ per square foot; 198 mesh, 134¢
per square foot; 204 mesh, 138¢ per
square foot; 210 mesh, 142¢ per square
foot; 216 mesh, 146¢ per square foot;
222 mesh, 150¢ per square foot; 228
mesh, 154¢ per square foot; 234 mesh,
158¢ per square foot; 240 mesh, 162¢
per square foot; 246 mesh, 166¢ per
square foot; 252 mesh, 170¢ per square
foot; 258 mesh, 174¢ per square foot;
264 mesh, 178¢ per square foot; 270
mesh, 182¢ per square foot; 276 mesh,
186¢ per square foot; 282 mesh, 190¢
per square foot; 288 mesh, 194¢ per
square foot; 294 mesh, 198¢ per square
foot; 300 mesh, 202¢ per square foot;
306 mesh, 206¢ per square foot; 312
mesh, 210¢ per square foot; 318 mesh,
214¢ per square foot; 324 mesh, 218¢
per square foot; 330 mesh, 222¢ per
square foot; 336 mesh, 226¢ per square
foot; 342 mesh, 230¢ per square foot;
348 mesh, 234¢ per square foot; 354
mesh, 238¢ per square foot; 360 mesh,
242¢ per square foot; 366 mesh, 246¢
per square foot; 372 mesh, 250¢ per
square foot; 378 mesh, 254¢ per square
foot; 384 mesh, 258¢ per square foot;
390 mesh, 262¢ per square foot; 396
mesh, 266¢ per square foot; 402 mesh,
270¢ per square foot; 408 mesh, 274¢
per square foot; 414 mesh, 278¢ per
square foot; 420 mesh, 282¢ per square
foot; 426 mesh, 286¢ per square foot;
432 mesh, 290¢ per square foot; 438
mesh, 294¢ per square foot; 444 mesh,
298¢ per square foot; 450 mesh, 302¢
per square foot; 456 mesh, 306¢ per
square foot; 462 mesh, 310¢ per square
foot; 468 mesh, 314¢ per square foot;
474 mesh, 318¢ per square foot; 480
mesh, 322¢ per square foot; 486 mesh,
326¢ per square foot; 492 mesh, 330¢
per square foot; 498 mesh, 334¢ per
square foot; 504 mesh, 338¢ per square
foot; 510 mesh, 342¢ per square foot;
516 mesh, 346¢ per square foot; 522
mesh, 350¢ per square foot; 528 mesh,
354¢ per square foot; 534 mesh, 358¢
per square foot; 540 mesh, 362¢ per
square foot; 546 mesh, 366¢ per square
foot; 552 mesh, 370¢ per square foot;
558 mesh, 374¢ per square foot; 564
mesh, 378¢ per square foot; 570 mesh,
382¢ per square foot; 576 mesh, 386¢
per square foot; 582 mesh, 390¢ per
square foot; 588 mesh, 394¢ per square
foot; 594 mesh, 398¢ per square foot;
600 mesh, 402¢ per square foot; 606
mesh, 406¢ per square foot; 612 mesh,
410¢ per square foot; 618 mesh, 414¢
per square foot; 624 mesh, 418¢ per
square foot; 630 mesh, 422¢ per square
foot; 636 mesh, 426¢ per square foot;
642 mesh, 430¢ per square foot; 648
mesh, 434¢ per square foot; 654 mesh,
438¢ per square foot; 660 mesh, 442¢
per square foot; 666 mesh, 446¢ per
square foot; 672 mesh, 450¢ per square
foot; 678 mesh, 454¢ per square foot;
684 mesh, 458¢ per square foot; 690
mesh, 462¢ per square foot; 696 mesh,
466¢ per square foot; 702 mesh, 470¢
per square foot; 708 mesh, 474¢ per
square foot; 714 mesh, 478¢ per square
foot; 720 mesh, 482¢ per square foot;
726 mesh, 486¢ per square foot; 732
mesh, 490¢ per square foot; 738 mesh,
494¢ per square foot; 744 mesh, 498¢
per square foot; 750 mesh, 502¢ per
square foot; 756 mesh, 506¢ per square
foot; 762 mesh, 510¢ per square foot;
768 mesh, 514¢ per square foot; 774
mesh, 518¢ per square foot; 780 mesh,
522¢ per square foot; 786 mesh, 526¢
per square foot; 792 mesh, 530¢ per
square foot; 798 mesh, 534¢ per square
foot; 804 mesh, 538¢ per square foot;
810 mesh, 542¢ per square foot; 816
mesh, 546¢ per square foot; 822 mesh,
550¢ per square foot; 828 mesh, 554¢
per square foot; 834 mesh, 558¢ per
square foot; 840 mesh, 562¢ per square
foot; 846 mesh, 566¢ per square foot;
852 mesh, 570¢ per square foot; 858
mesh, 574¢ per square foot; 864 mesh,
578¢ per square foot; 870 mesh, 582¢
per square foot; 876 mesh, 586¢ per
square foot; 882 mesh, 590¢ per square
foot; 888 mesh, 594¢ per square foot;
894 mesh, 598¢ per square foot; 900
mesh, 602¢ per square foot; 906 mesh,
606¢ per square foot; 912 mesh, 610¢
per square foot; 918 mesh, 614¢ per
square foot; 924 mesh, 618¢ per square
foot; 930 mesh, 622¢ per square foot;
936 mesh, 626¢ per square foot; 942
mesh, 630¢ per square foot; 948 mesh,
634¢ per square foot; 954 mesh, 638¢
per square foot; 960 mesh, 642¢ per
square foot; 966 mesh, 646¢ per square
foot; 972 mesh, 650¢ per square foot;
978 mesh, 654¢ per square foot; 984
mesh, 658¢ per square foot; 990 mesh,
662¢ per square foot; 996 mesh, 666¢
per square foot; 1000 mesh, 670¢ per
square foot; 1006 mesh, 674¢ per square
foot; 1012 mesh, 678¢ per square foot;
1018 mesh, 682¢ per square foot; 1024
mesh, 686¢ per square foot; 1030 mesh,
690¢ per square foot; 1036 mesh, 694¢
per square foot; 1042 mesh, 698¢ per
square foot; 1048 mesh, 702¢ per square
foot; 1054 mesh, 706¢ per square foot;
1060 mesh, 710¢ per square foot; 1066
mesh, 714¢ per square foot; 1072 mesh,
718¢ per square foot; 1078 mesh, 722¢
per square foot; 1084 mesh, 726¢ per
square foot; 1090 mesh, 730¢ per square
foot; 1096 mesh, 734¢ per square foot;
1102 mesh, 738¢ per square foot; 1108
mesh, 742¢ per square foot; 1114 mesh,
746¢ per square foot; 1120 mesh, 750¢
per square foot; 1126 mesh, 754¢ per
square foot; 1132 mesh, 758¢ per square
foot; 1138 mesh, 762¢ per square foot;
1144 mesh, 766¢ per square foot; 1150
mesh, 770¢ per square foot; 1156 mesh,
774¢ per square foot; 1162 mesh, 778¢
per square foot; 1168 mesh, 782¢ per
square foot; 1174 mesh, 786¢ per square
foot; 1180 mesh, 790¢ per square foot;
1186 mesh, 794¢ per square foot; 1192
mesh, 798¢ per square foot; 1198 mesh,
802¢ per square foot; 1200 mesh, 806¢
per square foot; 1206 mesh, 810¢ per
square foot; 1212 mesh, 814¢ per square
foot; 1218 mesh, 818¢ per square foot;
1224 mesh, 822¢ per square foot; 1230
mesh, 826¢ per square foot; 1236 mesh,
830¢ per square foot; 1242 mesh, 834¢
per square foot; 1248 mesh, 838¢ per
square foot; 1254 mesh, 842¢ per square
foot; 1260 mesh, 846¢ per square foot;
1266 mesh, 850¢ per square foot; 1272
mesh, 854¢ per square foot; 1278 mesh,
858¢ per square foot; 1284 mesh, 862¢
per square foot; 1290 mesh, 866¢ per
square foot; 1296 mesh, 870¢ per square
foot; 1302 mesh, 874¢ per square foot;
1308 mesh, 878¢ per square foot; 1314
mesh, 882¢ per square foot; 1320 mesh,
886¢ per square foot; 1326 mesh, 890¢
per square foot; 1332 mesh, 894¢ per
square foot; 1338 mesh, 898¢ per square
foot; 1344 mesh, 902¢ per square foot;
1350 mesh, 906¢ per square foot; 1356
mesh, 910¢ per square foot; 1362 mesh,
914¢ per square foot; 1368 mesh, 918¢
per square foot; 1374 mesh, 922¢ per
square foot; 1380 mesh, 926¢ per square
foot; 1386 mesh, 930¢ per square foot;
1392 mesh, 934¢ per square foot; 1398
mesh, 938¢ per square foot; 1400 mesh,
942¢ per square foot; 1406 mesh, 946¢
per square foot; 1412 mesh, 950¢ per
square foot; 1418 mesh, 954¢ per square
foot; 1424 mesh, 958¢ per square foot;
1430 mesh, 962¢ per square foot; 1436
mesh, 966¢ per square foot; 1442 mesh,
970¢ per square foot; 1448 mesh, 974¢
per square foot; 1454 mesh, 978¢ per
square foot; 1460 mesh, 982¢ per square
foot; 1466 mesh, 986¢ per square foot;
1472 mesh, 990¢ per square foot; 1478
mesh, 994¢ per square foot; 1484 mesh,
998¢ per square foot; 1490 mesh, 1002¢
per square foot; 1496 mesh, 1006¢ per
square foot; 1500 mesh, 1010¢ per square
foot; 1506 mesh, 1014¢ per square foot;
1512 mesh, 1018¢ per square foot; 1518
mesh, 1022¢ per square foot; 1524 mesh,
1026¢ per square foot; 1530 mesh, 1030¢
per square foot; 1536 mesh, 1034¢ per
square foot; 1542 mesh, 1038¢ per square
foot; 1548 mesh, 1042¢ per square foot;
1554 mesh, 1046¢ per square foot; 1560
mesh, 1050¢ per square foot; 1566 mesh,
1054¢ per square foot; 1572 mesh, 1058¢
per square foot; 1578 mesh, 1062¢ per
square foot; 1584 mesh, 1066¢ per square
foot; 1590 mesh, 1070¢ per square foot;
1596 mesh, 1074¢ per square foot; 1600
mesh, 1078¢ per square foot; 1606 mesh,
1082¢ per square foot; 1612 mesh, 1086¢
per square foot; 1618 mesh, 1090¢ per
square foot; 1624 mesh, 1094¢ per square
foot; 1630 mesh, 1098¢ per square foot;
1636 mesh, 1102¢ per square foot; 1642
mesh, 1106¢ per square foot; 1648 mesh,
1110¢ per square foot; 1654 mesh, 1114¢
per square foot; 1660 mesh, 1118¢ per
square foot; 1666 mesh, 1122¢ per square
foot; 1672 mesh, 1126¢ per square foot;
1678 mesh, 1130¢ per square foot; 1684
mesh, 1134¢ per square foot; 1690 mesh,
1138¢ per square foot; 1696 mesh, 1142¢
per square foot; 1700 mesh, 1146¢ per
square foot; 1706 mesh, 1150¢ per square
foot; 1712 mesh, 1154¢ per square foot;
1718 mesh, 1158¢ per square foot; 1724
mesh, 1162¢ per square foot; 1730 mesh,
1166¢ per square foot; 1736 mesh, 1170¢
per square foot; 1742 mesh, 1174¢ per
square foot; 1748 mesh, 1178¢ per square
foot; 1754 mesh, 1182¢ per square foot;
1760 mesh, 1186¢ per square foot; 1766
mesh, 1190¢ per square foot; 1772 mesh,
1194¢ per square foot; 1778 mesh, 1198¢
per square foot; 1784 mesh, 1202¢ per
square foot; 1790 mesh, 1206¢ per square
foot; 1796 mesh, 1210¢ per square foot;
1800 mesh, 1214¢ per square foot; 1806
mesh, 1218¢ per square foot; 1812 mesh,
1222¢ per square foot; 1818 mesh, 1226¢
per square foot; 1824 mesh, 1230¢ per
square foot; 1830 mesh, 1234¢ per square
foot; 1836 mesh, 1238¢ per square foot;
1842 mesh, 1242¢ per square foot; 1848
mesh, 1246¢ per square foot; 1854 mesh,
1250¢ per square foot; 1860 mesh, 1254¢
per square foot; 1866 mesh, 1258¢ per
square foot; 1872 mesh, 1262¢ per square
foot; 1878 mesh, 1266¢ per square foot;
1884 mesh, 1270¢ per square foot; 1890
mesh, 1274¢ per square foot; 1896 mesh,
1278¢ per square foot; 1900 mesh, 1282¢
per square foot; 1906 mesh, 1286¢ per
square foot; 1912 mesh, 1290¢ per square
foot; 1918 mesh, 1294¢ per square foot;
1924 mesh, 1298¢ per square foot; 1930
mesh, 1302¢ per square foot; 1936 mesh,
1306¢ per square foot; 1942 mesh, 1310¢
per square foot; 1948 mesh, 1314¢ per
square foot; 1954 mesh, 1318¢ per square
foot; 1960 mesh, 1322¢ per square foot;
1966 mesh, 1326¢ per square foot; 1972
mesh, 1330¢ per square foot; 1978 mesh,
1334¢ per square foot; 1984 mesh, 1338¢
per square foot; 1990 mesh, 1342¢ per
square foot; 1996 mesh, 1346¢ per square
foot; 2000 mesh, 1350¢ per square foot;
2006 mesh, 1354¢ per square foot; 2012
mesh, 1358¢ per square foot; 2018 mesh,
1362¢ per square foot; 2024 mesh, 1366¢
per square foot; 2030 mesh, 1370¢ per
square foot; 2036 mesh, 1374¢ per square
foot; 2042 mesh, 1378¢ per square foot;
2048 mesh, 1382¢ per square foot; 2054
mesh, 1386¢ per square foot; 2060 mesh,
1390¢ per square foot; 2066 mesh, 1394¢
per square foot; 2072 mesh, 1398¢ per
square foot; 2078 mesh, 1402¢ per square
foot; 2084 mesh, 1406¢ per square foot;
2090 mesh, 1410¢ per square foot; 2096
mesh, 1414¢ per square foot; 2100 mesh,
1418¢ per square foot; 2106 mesh, 1422¢
per square foot; 2112 mesh, 1426¢ per
square foot; 2118 mesh, 1430¢ per square
foot; 2124 mesh, 1434¢ per square foot;
2130 mesh, 1438¢ per square foot; 2136
mesh, 1442¢ per square foot; 2142 mesh,
1446¢ per square foot; 2148 mesh, 1450¢
per square foot; 2154 mesh, 1454¢ per
square foot; 2160 mesh, 1458¢ per square
foot; 2166 mesh, 1462¢ per square foot;
2172 mesh, 1466¢ per square foot; 2178
mesh, 1470¢ per square foot; 2184 mesh,
1474¢ per square foot; 2190 mesh, 1478¢
per square foot; 2196 mesh, 1482¢ per
square foot; 2200 mesh, 1486¢ per square
foot; 2206 mesh, 1490¢ per square foot;
2212 mesh, 1494¢ per square foot; 2218
mesh, 1498¢ per square foot; 2224 mesh,
1502¢ per square foot; 2230 mesh, 1506¢
per square foot; 2236 mesh, 1510¢ per
square foot; 2242 mesh, 1514¢ per square
foot; 2248 mesh, 1518¢ per square foot;
2254 mesh, 1522¢ per square foot; 2260
mesh, 1526¢ per square foot; 2266 mesh,
1530¢ per square foot; 2272 mesh, 1534¢
per square foot; 2278 mesh, 1538¢ per
square foot; 2284 mesh, 1542¢ per square
foot; 2290 mesh, 1546¢ per square foot;
2296 mesh, 1550¢ per square foot; 2300
mesh, 1554¢ per square foot; 2306 mesh,
1558¢ per square foot; 2312 mesh, 1562¢
per square foot; 2318 mesh, 1566¢ per
square foot; 2324 mesh, 157

This directory will be published every Sunday, and is primarily designed for the use of persons in Cokeland and near-by towns who are not supplied with telephone books. Save this page for future reference

Representative Firms in the East Bay Cities appear on this page every Sunday under their proper classification. This week we have added to the columns a list of up-to-the-minute, wide awake Grocers and Meat Markets.

Every Business and Profession can profitably use this page. The announcements are inexpensive and you can secure representation on this page by telephoning Lakeside 6000.

The Tribune Reaches the People

PERMITS TAKE JUMP; NEW ACTIVITY

Details of the permits follow:

Mrs. J. F. Wright, reassembling, 423
Brush street; \$30.

J. B. Genacker, 1-story 3-room dwelling,
1215-1217 Broadway, 355 west of
Grove street; \$150.

Robert Philip, 2-story 3-room store and
apartment, 1215-1217 Broadway, 355 west of
Grove street; \$150.

Robert Philip, 2-story 3-room store and
apartment, 1215-1217 Broadway, 355 west of
Grove street; \$150.

Silverstein, alterations, 722 Linden
street; \$45.

John L. Leland, 1-story garage, 1101
Ashmont; \$20.

City of Oakland, 3-story lodging house,
corner of Twelfth and Broadway, northwest
corner of Twelfth and Broadway; \$150.

Wm. A. Brown, 1-story store, north-
east corner Southport and Pleasant Val-
ley; \$150.

Mrs. D. Dockery, alterations, 65 Monte
Vista; \$20.

M. J. Rosen, repairs, 1001 Second ave-
nue; \$105.

M. Wright, repairs, 375 Eighth street;
\$35.

J. T. Monahan, repairs, 476 Eighth
street; \$20.

M. M. Sanborn, 1-story garage, 5870
Birch street; \$150.

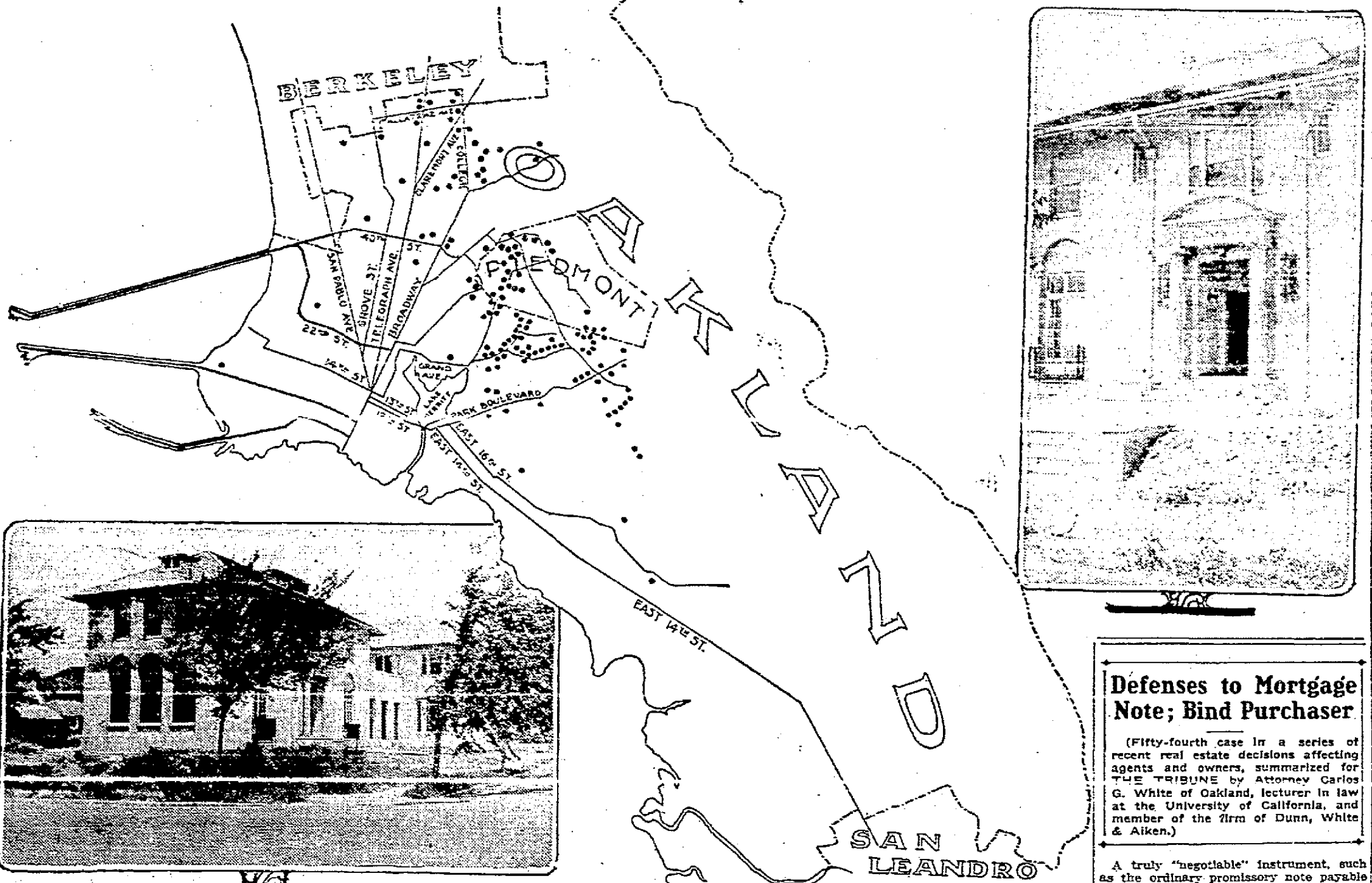
Ench Estate, roof repairs, southeast
corner of Twelfth and third avenue, and East
Kendall street; \$20.

Edward Larnier, 12-1407 5-room
dwelling, northeast corner of Rose and
Colby; \$200.

Board of Supervisors of Alameda
County, 2-story class C detention home,
between Twelfth and eighth street, between
Union and Poplar; \$74,000.

Edward Larnier, 12-1407 5-room
dwelling, north side of Rose, 50 feet west

BRIDGE PLAN IS URGED ON COMMITTEE



Remarkable Building Map, Showing the Location of the Larger Homes Erected in Oakland and Vicinity in the Past Six Months, and the Remarkable Double House of Mrs. Florence Pierson and Miss Amanda Smith. The Doorway of This Home, One of the Most Remarkable Examples of Pure English Design in Oakland, Is Also Shown in Detail.

(Fifty-fourth case in a series of recent real estate decisions affecting agents and owners, summarized for THE TRIBUNE by Attorney Carlos G. White of Oakland, lecturer in law at the University of California, and member of the firm of Dunn, White & Aiken.)

A truly "negotiable" instrument, such as the ordinary promissory note payable to order or payee or to bearer, is one that is transferable by indorsement and in respect to which a purchaser in good faith, before maturity, does not need to inquire concerning the consideration for the instrument or concerning any possible defenses which might excuse payment or which might reduce the amount to be paid.

FACTORY MEN SEE PROMISE OF PROGRESS

Several factory developments of importance have been made public this week, that will still further strengthen the claims of the east bay cities to factory supremacy. The work of the harbor boosters this week and the inspection of the visiting congressional committee will have a great effect. It is pointed out on the factory news, that the news, also made public this week, that Berkeley manufacturers may have the same advantage of terminal rates enjoyed by the cities of Oakland and Richmond, through the fact that the Oakland yards take in Berkeley, has been hailed by manufacturers as a potent factor in future development of the West Berkeley

BIDS ARE IN FOR REMARKABLE "DOUBLE
NEW COLLEGE HOUSE" IS NOW COMPLETE
HALL

BERKELEY, July 31.—The planning of an unusual number of dwellings of the better class and start of work on several large structures, as well as the receipt of bids by the university for construction of a new building at Wheeler Hall, mark the closing week in July as one remarkably active. The building permits for the past seven days will bring the July record well to the front in the city.

For homes, ranging in cost from \$2800 to \$4000, the week has seen \$23,600 in permits secured. In addition is the number of alterations and repairs planned. The largest single permit for the month is that of the Telegraph Avenue school at \$30,000.

Bids are being received by the building committee of the board of regents of the University of California for the construction of a steel frame, reinforced concrete building at Wheeler Hall, and to cost \$300,000. It will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of over 1000 and many class and lecture rooms.

A number of sales of property valuations at Hearst Avenue and Berkeley way is given in the negotiations being made by the city for the purchase of enough frontage to open Walnut street between these thoroughfares. It is estimated that the city will have had much of the \$100 and that a front foot will obtain \$100 and \$130 for Berkeley way frontage and \$75 for that on Hearst Avenue. Completion of the deal will be noted by realty men on one side, and by the city on the other. Bids for the new building in the neighborhood

MANY NEW HOMES.
City reports that are being quoted as showing advantages of Berkeley as a residential section. The city of fire, police and bacteriology departments has been shown that the city has been remarkably free from serious crime, that the fire loss is less than \$200,000 for the entire year, although \$1,624,300 in property was threatened, and that the city is as pure as the driven snow.
Building permits for work indicate a decided awakening in home building, and show that the lull following the enforcement of the new building code is over. Many contractors hastened to secure permits before the code became effective. The permits for the past week follow:

PERMITS ISSUED.

For J. C. Allen, one-story, five-room dwelling, and Acadia, 1535 Broadway, near 15th, \$2,500.
For R. C. Hellen, one-story, five-room dwelling, McGee avenue, north of Dwight street, \$2,500.
For G. Linselsen, one-story, five-room dwelling, 2158 Rose, \$2,500.
For J. C. H. Hansen, addition to dwelling, Pearl and Gillman; \$500.
For J. McNulty, two-story, eight-room dwelling, McGee avenue, north of 15th, \$2,500.
For Lucy Gelder, two-story, eight-room dwelling, McGee avenue, near 15th, \$2,500.
For J. C. Hansen, two-story, eight-room dwelling, Shasta avenue, north of 15th, \$2,500.
For J. Lehman, 1515 Fourth street, repairs, \$200.
For Arvid Olson, one-story, five-room dwelling, Matthews, north of Oregon; \$195.
For L. Hall, garage, Blake, west of McGee; \$50.
For J. C. Hansen, repairs, Ward, east of California; \$200.
For Emma & Lorenz, garage, Adeline, south of McGee; \$57.50.
For Charles, two-story six-room dwelling, Acadia street, north of Cedar; \$2,000.
For J. C. Hansen, repairs, 1609 scenic; \$50.
For Mrs. Halidie, addition to dwelling, Channing way, west of College; \$273.
For J. C. Hansen, one and a half-story, two-room dwelling, McGee, Acadia, head of San Pedro; \$400.

The diagrammatic building map printed on this page is of the highest interest to house is one of the purest examples of this particular style in the vicinity.

The dots on this map show the location of every single, solitary two-story house for which a permit has been asked between January 1 and July 1, 1935, the total value being close to one-half million dollars in the city of Oakland and approximately \$100,000 in the city of Piedmont. In total amount this is an exceedingly small figure, being a fallacy of only 19.14 of only 18 per cent, which, considering the uncertainties due to the war, is remarkably. In the same period in 1914 335 two-story houses were erected; in 1915, 315.

The building map shows, with extraordinary clearness, the tendencies of building operations in Oakland and Piedmont. Amazing as it may seem, it is a fact that in the entire East Oakland section from the San Leandro line to the San Francisco Bay, only six two-story houses were erected. This seems to indicate that the level lands along East Fourteenth street and the corner of South Boulevard are not attractive dwellings for the middle class, almost exclusively. On the other hand, east of the lake and in restricted districts of the foothills, such as Fourth street and Kensington and Forest Avenue districts, there has been notable development of two-story structures. In the Fourth Avenue district alone the number is three times as great as in all the annexed district from Twenty-third Avenue

IN MILE CIRCLE.

[illegible]

Aside from this section,

Madison district shows a steady growth, and the proximity of the Key Route Line. The development is almost solidly built up, and when that condition is reached it appears a logical conclusion that practically all of the building in the Madison district is concentrated in Piedmont and the head-of-the-lake district. West of Broadway and south of Fortieth the Industrial district is the one that has the building of residences in this large area has practically ceased, only three permits for two-story dwellings having been taken between January 1 and July 1, 1915.

The large amount of building in the year in Oakland was for the H. H. Merril house, which represents an investment of approximately \$25,000. In the same year the value of the houses in San Francisco will cost approximately the same sum. On this map, which was compiled by H. A. Paffer, it is stated that the value of \$25,000 were invested in the properties owned by the Western Incorporated and houses in Oakland, a value of \$187,280 in the rest of Oakland, outside the properties of this firm.

NEW "DOUBLE HOUSE"
Two residences of "TWINNAGE"

The two houses are connected on the first floor by a sun room and loggia, otherwise they are separate in every detail.

The exterior of the houses are a free adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, and are interesting for the restraint of ornament and also for the note of aesthetic simplicity which pervades them.

The entrance doorway of the corner

RECLAMATION OF
BIG AREA IS
PLANNED

That the long discussed project for the reclamation of the mud flats south of the Municipal Auditorium may soon become a reality and that the city will thereby gain a valuable piece of land for the use of new land immediately available for industrial purposes or for a grand central railway, traction and steamer depot, was before the Downtown Property Owners' Association.

It is proposed that the fill shall be made by the government engineers who are now carrying on extensive work in the vicinity nearby. Reclamation of the land will cost the city nothing except for retaining wall along the outlet for Lake Michigan.

Mr. J. W. Day were appointed a committee to investigate the matter, interview the federal engineers, appraise the value of the rock wall and place the case before the city engineering board.

Plans for reclaiming this mud flat were discussed by the association some time ago but nothing was done about it at that time. The cost of the amount of money, some \$50,000, it was estimated the filling would cost the city. The prospect of getting this improvement at no cost to the city was not immediately built anyway.

It has resulted in its being revived with good prospects of its being carried to completion in the near future.

OBSERVATORY AND
RESORT IS
PLANNED

DANVILLE, July 31.—Mt. Diablo is to be crowned with an observatory—combination hotel and restaurant and general business building—on the summit of the mountain. The structure is being prepared by G. A. Applegarth, San Francisco architect. The building will occupy about 50 square feet on the very summit of the mountain and will have accommodations for 200 guests or more overnight guests, while the dining-room will accommodate probably twice that number.

The building will cover the government reservation, passing the meridian line from whence all land surveys are made north of Tehachapi pass. But in order that the surveyors may still have a meridian a special permit has been asked for the raising of the monument to the dome of the observatory. A steel button will mark the meridian. Delay in commencing construction work is dependent upon the granting of this request by the Washington authorities.

~~~~~

"I do not believe that the people of this city are so stupid as to realize that the streets of our city were laid out in such awful condition unless he actually saw them himself."

DISCUSSED STREETS  
"I spoke to a number of

business men about the excellent condition of their streets and all of them were of the opinion that none of the city could retain their present population if the improvements were allowed to get in such a condition. The consensus of opinion was that their city would lose about one-third of its population if the improvements were not kept in good condition.

"The condition of the streets in the city of Alameda is a shame to the city and every resident, and I cannot possibly see how the city can afford the consequences of the street situation is ofter immediate attention. There is no city that I saw that I would rather live in than the city of Alameda, but I certainly feel my city is a very dark mark unless this street situation is met.

"If the streets were repaired every dollar that is spent will be represented many times over in increased property values. I certainly believe there will be less houses to rent, that our population will increase and that the city will prosper if our streets are repaired, as the chief and only drawback to attracting business and new residents to our city will have been removed."

## New Theater Built for East Oak

A new theater for Oakland has been established in the Park theater, recently opened on East Twelfth street by J. F. Goughner. The new playhouse, which comfortably seats 500 people, has been specifically arranged with an aim to the comfort of large audiences, and a feature of the showhouse is that from any seat clear and unobstructed view of the screen may be obtained. The new play-

# PIEDMONT HOME

This new and beautiful home on a corner lot with 66-foot frontage, contains 8 rooms, including breakfast room, sleeping porch, bath, basement furnace and garage.

Has hardwood floors, elegant lighting and bath fixtures; built-in buffet, imported tile mantel. A place to be proud of for only \$7500 on terms. Call, phone or write and auto will call to show you property. Exclusively For Sale by

**GEO. W. AUSTIN, 1424 Broadway**

I MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS.



# BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL PAGE OF THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

## BROKERS LAMENT BULL STOCK MART

### Complaints Voiced in Oakland Same as Those Heard in Other Centers.

Complaints of distress among the local stock and bond brokers are voiced against the continued depression of the market. The same complaints are heard in other centers. The brokers are complaining that the market is not doing as well as it should be. They are also complaining that the market is not doing as well as it should be.

The same complaints are voiced in Oakland as in other centers. The brokers are complaining that the market is not doing as well as it should be. They are also complaining that the market is not doing as well as it should be.

It would have been a much more logical proceeding for the receivers of the Western Pacific railroad to have sued the United States government for the money that it had advanced to the railroad.

### SAYS BONDHOLDERS ARE ENTITLED TO "FIRSTS"

In a written communication sent out by the Oakland or "Carlson" Peoples Water Committee, accompanied by a brief outline of the financial situation of the company, the committee stated that the bondholders are entitled to "firsts" in the liquidation of the company.

### BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS

The following are the Oakland quotations for butter, cheese and eggs. Butter is quoted at 24c per pound. Cheese is quoted at 18c per pound. Eggs are quoted at 12c per dozen.

### NEW YORK CEREAL QUOTATIONS

Alaska 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Butter 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Cattle 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Hogs 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Sheep 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

### NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

Arabica 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Robusta 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Coffee 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Sugar 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

### SILVER

London 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Silver 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Gold 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

## WAR STOCKS GO UPWARDS

### Transaction Over One Million Shares

NEW YORK, July 31.—Speculation in war stocks has continued to the west. The market was characterized by a steady upward movement. The transaction was over one million shares.

### S. F. MARKETS

Wheat—Chas. 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Corn 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Soybeans 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Cotton 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

Hay—Western 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Fruit 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Vegetables 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Livestock 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

Butter 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Cheese 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Eggs 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Poultry 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

Meat 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Fish 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Seafood 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Game 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

Grain 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Oil 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Lumber 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Building 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

Transportation 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Insurance 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Finance 11.15, 11.15, 11.15. Real Estate 11.15, 11.15, 11.15.

San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange. Various stocks and bonds listed with their respective prices.

## RAILROAD SHARES

### SCORE ADVANCE

### Quotations Jump Upward, To- gether With Stocks of War Specialties.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Speculation in railroad shares has continued to the west. The market was characterized by a steady upward movement. The quotations jump upward together with stocks of war specialties.

The stock exchange was active today. The market was characterized by a steady upward movement. The quotations jump upward together with stocks of war specialties.

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## OAKLAND MARKET

### DEMAND FOR CANTALOUPE SHOW SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT; BERRIES REMAIN DRUG

Though for a Saturday, the market was generally sluggish. The demand for cantaloupe shows slight improvement. Berries remain a drug.

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## CALIFORNIA BANK

### CLEARINGS SHOWN

### Development Board Reports Increase of \$195,641 for City of Oakland.

Bank clearings as reported to the California Bank Clearing House for the week ending July 31, 1915, are as follows:

San Francisco, \$1,234,567; Oakland, \$1,234,567; Sacramento, \$1,234,567; Fresno, \$1,234,567; Los Angeles, \$1,234,567.

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## STOCKS REMAIN LOW, BUT STEADY

### Spurred Bidding Indicates Re- newal of Interest on S. F. Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—A period of spirited bidding at the opening of the mining shares market this morning indicated the renewal of interest brought about during the past two days by the bear interests of the east.

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## OFFICIAL RECORDS

San Francisco, July 31.—Official records of the city of San Francisco for the month of July 1915.

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## INTELLECT TO RULE CONVENTION DAYS

Big Societies of Learning Are  
Coming to the Bay  
Cities.

### New Builders' Director Will Be Line Worker



O. W. FLETCHER.  
—Scharz photo.

The American Osteopathic Association and the California Osteopathic Society will gather in San Francisco on August 12 for a joint meeting and for the celebration of "Osteopathic Day" at the fair. A "dinner" on such important subjects as "Prevention of Deafness and Blindness Among School Children" and "The Child Problem and Its Prophylaxis." The exercises will be held in Festival Hall.

The International Kindergarten Union will convene in twenty-second annual session at Festival Hall August 15 to 23. This organization is affiliated with the National Education Association, thousands of members of which will meet in Oakland during the same week and with the National Congress of Mothers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Reforms in the present methods of imparting ideas and knowledge to the juveniles of America will be discussed.

### "CARMEN" FANTASIE AND SONG MEDLEY OFFERED

The program for the regular Sunday concert at 9:30 o'clock this afternoon at Lakeside Park, under the direction of Paul Steinhorff, has been announced as follows: "Carmen's Triumph" ... Brooks; Overture, "Zampa" ... Herold; Waltz, "Dreams of Childhood" ... Waldteufel; Descriptive Fantasia, "In a Bird Store" ... Orff; Grand selection, "Carmen" ... Bizet; Overture to "Romeo and Juliet" ... Schubert; Grand scene, "Kameo's East" ... Rubenstein; Song Medley ... Arranged by L. O. Smith; Containing Everybody Loves My Girl; On the Shores of Italy; When You Lay in the Game of Love; Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Van Winkle; I'm on My Way to Mandelay; and Celebration Day in Tennessee.

### CHURCH SERVICES WILL ATTRACT NATIONALITIES

People of three nationalities will be specially attracted by the services at the First Congregational church of this city today. Those of English birth will want to hear the eloquent Rev. William M. Rochester, D. D., of Toronto, who speaks at the morning service. Dr. Rochester is president of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada as well as one of the great preachers of that church-going land. All French people will hear Prof. J. C. Bracq, L. L. D., Litt. D., the brilliant Vassar scholar, who chooses as his theme "The Religion of France." And doubtless a multitude of Americans will want to hear both. Services are at 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

### USE STEEL HELMETS.

DUNKIRK, July 31.—Steel helmets have now been in use sufficiently long to show that they are a useful protection to infants. They have saved a large number of men in the front trenches from being either wounded or killed by shrapnel fire and have effectively warded off the side-strike of rifle bullets.

### THE EAST BAY CITIES' MOST COMPLETE BOYS' SHOP

FOR YOUR BOY'S SCHOOL APPAREL

### OUR "Victor" TWO PANT SUIT

IS POSITIVELY THE GREATEST  
VALUE IN A BOY'S GARMENT  
TO BE HAD IN OAKLAND.

### New Fall Heavyweight Fabrics ARE IN!

THE LATEST NORFOLK MOD-  
ELS WITH YOKES AND SEWED  
DOWN BELT.  
THE TWO PANT SUITS ARE  
FULL CUT AND LINED.

BOYS' TAPELESS 50c | BOYS' SCHOOL 50c | TRIANGLE 25c  
BLOUSES CAPS HOSE, 2 pr

**Money-Back Smith.**  
COR. WASHINGTON & 12th STREETS  
We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamp—With Every Purchase

Strictly one price  
no extra charge  
for credit.

Fully  
Equipped  
5c, 10c, 15c  
Store  
In Our  
Basement.

**JACKSON'S**  
Clay Street between 13th & 14th  
Oakland

See Our  
3-Room Outfit  
Complete,  
\$97.50.  
\$10.00 Down,  
\$2.00 Week

Strictly one price  
no extra charge  
for credit.

## All-wool Axminster rugs of extra quality

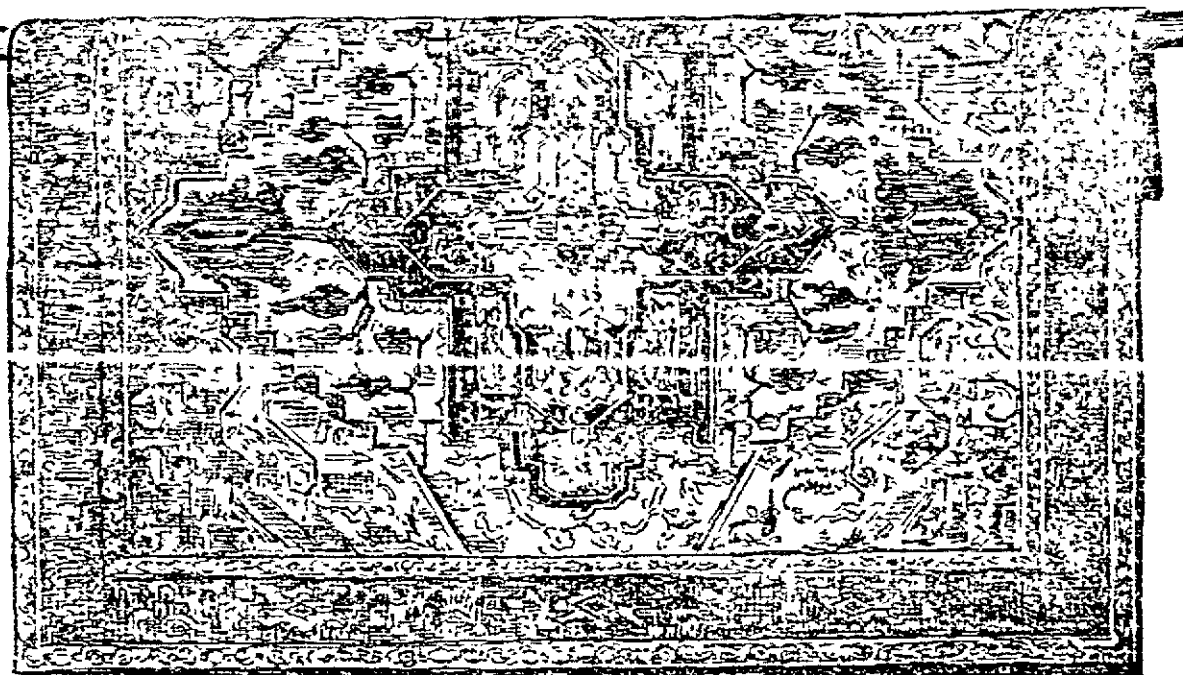
Jackson's, in August, presenting economy in Rugs that is not apt to be equalled for some time to come, owing to the advance in the price of wool. It is doubtful whether this popular make of rug will be featured at this price by any store again this year.

**\$19.00**

Sold on terms of \$2.00 down and \$1.00 a week, and guaranteed in this way—if they are not thoroughly satisfactory in every way we will take them back and refund the two. We have featured this rug for several years and there are hundreds of them in use.

### Popular room-size 9x12 feet

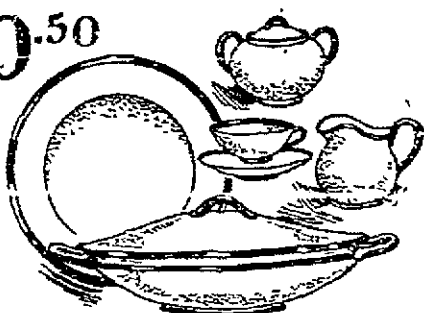
A size suitable for any room up to 12x15 feet, they are of extra quality, high pile, all wool, and, for service there is nothing sold under \$50.00 to compare with them; they lay flat on the floor, are easily swept and the edges will not curl, furthermore, they do not fade readily and look good for a number of years, even in rooms where subject to the hardest usage. On side third floor, carpet, rug and drapery department.



### Variety of choice patterns

You are not limited to a few undesirable patterns, but given your choice of the entire line while they last. There are rich Oriental designs, floral effects, conventional styles, pretty colorings suitable for most any room. These rugs are displayed on our big rug racks; easy to show; you sit down while a salesman turns them back and forth to the light; like opening the leaves of a book. Come any day this week.

**\$10.50**



### Bavarian dinner set

About a dozen of these sets to be sold in our basement crockery store and house furnishing department. They are a pretty decoration, dainty design and medium weight; have 50 useful pieces, enough for family of six, includes a covered dish and six each of the pieces used every meal.

Terms: \$1.50 down, \$1 a week

### Portable Lamp

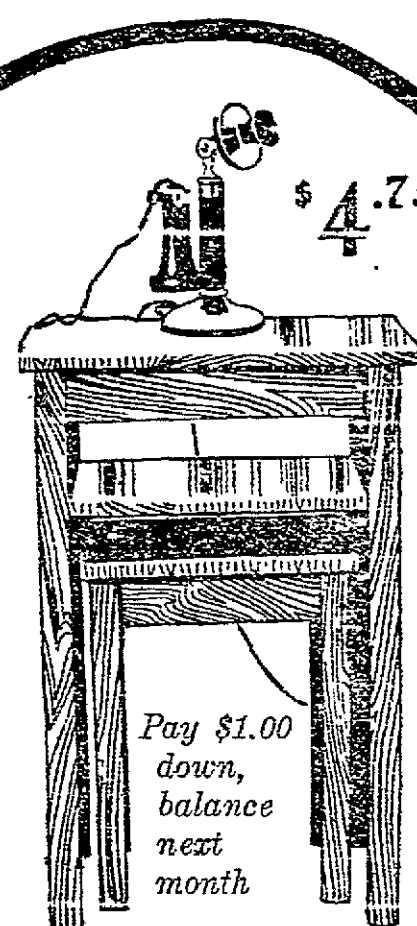
**\$9.50**



\$2.00  
down;  
\$2.50  
month

A beautiful electric lamp, portable, exactly as illustrated, in a variety of colored shades; the stand is brass. We are also showing many other new designs of portable lamps in our basement. Inexpensive. All sold on easy payments.

Telephone  
stand  
and  
seat



Pay \$1.00  
down,  
balance  
next  
month

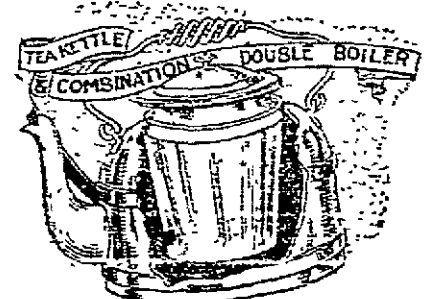
Has  
shelf  
for  
telephone  
book

Exactly as illustrated: solid oak, rigid, well made and finished golden or fumed; seat slides under when not in use. Shelf for telephone book, full square effect.



### Aluminum \$1.45 Percolator

Special in basement Monday and Tuesday while they last, an exceptional value. Popular family size. Pure aluminum. Shape and style as illustrated. No telephone orders.



### Aluminum \$2.25 with inset

This tea kettle is also pure aluminum; has inset as illustrated for cooking cereals, has handle, can be lifted out and used as regular tea kettle—two vessels in one. On sale in basement Monday while they last. No telephone orders.

### VIOLATES HIS PAROLE; GIVEN FOUR YEARS

FRESNO, July 31.—"I failed to make good after being given a chance, and am now ready to take my medicine."

E. L. Harris, a parole violator, made the above statement when taken before Superior Judge Church. The order granting his parole was vacated and he was sentenced to four years in San Quentin.

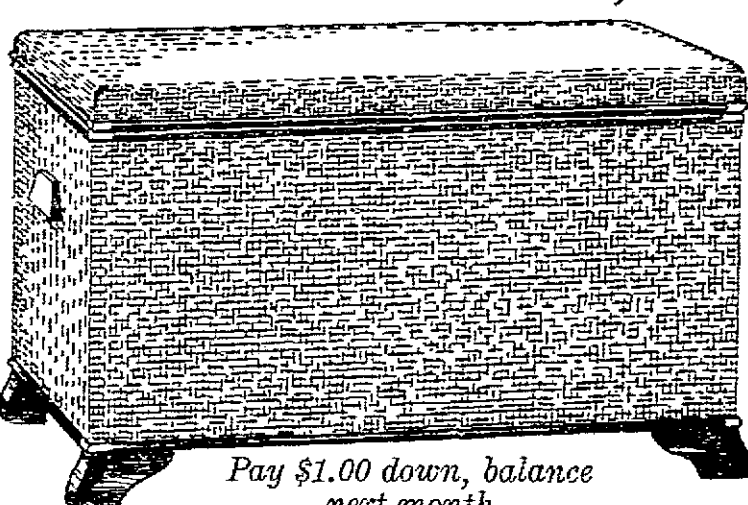
Harris, with William Gallman and Charles Lane, was arrested here last October. Much stolen property was found in the possession of the men. Lane was sentenced to three years in San Quentin and Gallman was given a jail term.

### ANIMAL FEEDING IS OFFENSIVE TO WOMEN

PORTLAND, July 31.—The public feeding of live guinea pigs, mice and birds to snakes and other reptiles in the Washington Park Zoo has been ordered stopped by Park Superintendent Correll because of complaints received that the spectacle is offensive to women and children.

### OFFERS HOSPITAL SHIP.

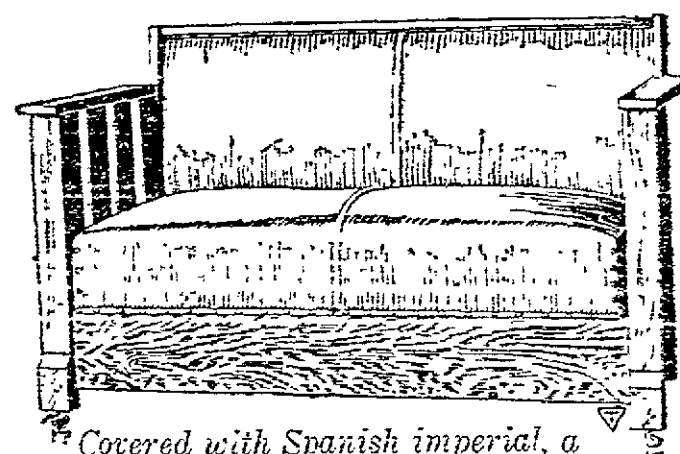
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 31.—New Zealand has undertaken to provide a fully equipped hospital ship, primarily intended for the conveyance of wounded New Zealanders from the front to base hospitals. The government house at Auckland will be used for wounded soldiers who are to be returned to New Zealand, numerous offers of mansions for the same purpose have been made by private parties. The transportation of wounded from Egypt to New Zealand will mean covering a distance of 9500 miles.



Pay \$1.00 down, balance  
next month

### Shirt waist box \$2.50 covered with linen

Linen covering is a big improvement over the old way of covering them with matting, as the matting was always getting torn. This box is 27 inches long, 15 inches wide and 13 inches high; has wood strips all around edges holding linen in place; sits on legs, has close-fitting lid and wood handle on each end.

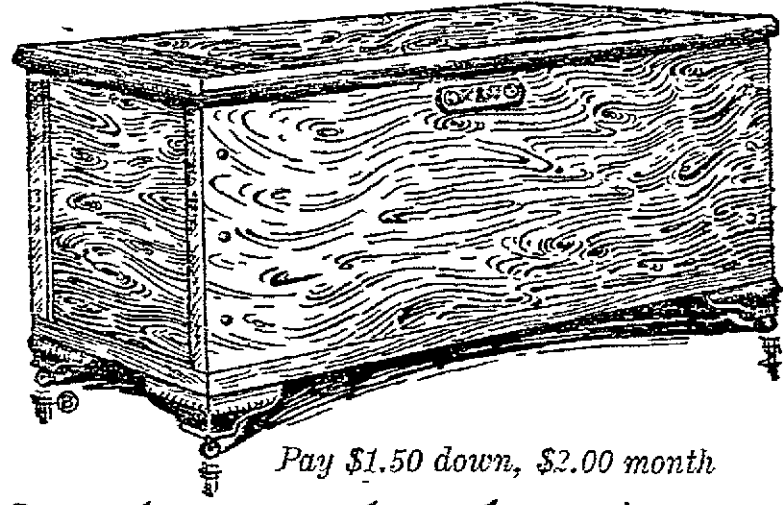


Covered with Spanish imperial, a  
guaranteed substitute for leather

### Duofold sofa bed

**\$37.50**

includes cotton mattress  
and steel spring

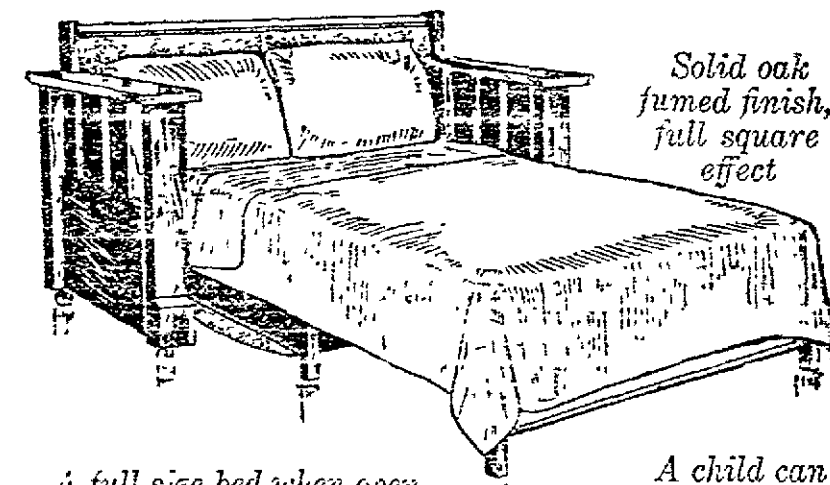


Pay \$1.50 down, \$2.00 month

### Southern cedar chest \$11.50 A very popular size

Dust proof, moth proof Southern cedar. Size, 36 inches long, 17 inches wide, 12 inches deep.

A well-made, beautifully finished Chest, making not only a handsome and ornamental piece of furniture but a useful one—something every woman appreciates—a convenient and safe receptacle for storing furs and articles of apparel that are not used often. See them on our Mezzanine Floor.



Solid oak  
fumed finish,  
full square  
effect

A full size bed when open

A child can  
open and close

Dignified Credit **JACKSON'S** CLAY STREET BETWEEN 13th & 14th OAKLAND